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THE TIMES

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20p

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Portrait of the artist
The eccentric but successful Willem De Kooning

In your interests
Borrowers' and investors' guide to best buys from the building societies

Pet subject
Author and zoologist Gerald Durrell talks about unusual house pets in Russia

Stolen stories
Novelist Salman Rushdie demands action against the book pirates

Welsh challenge
Preview of the Wallabies' match against Wales at Cardiff Arms Park

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize was shared by two winners yesterday. Mrs Anne Sankey of Shipton-on-Stour, Warwickshire, and Mr Tristram Jenkins of Sherborne, Dorset, each received £1,000. Portfolio list, page 16; how to play, information service, back page

Test tube attempt by surrogate

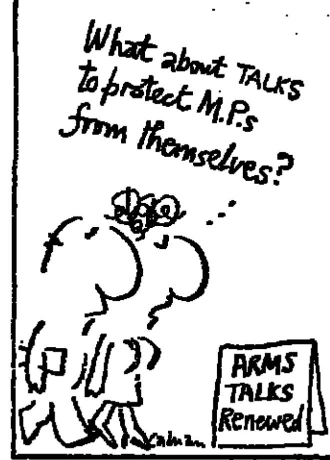
The first attempt to use the test-tube technique to allow a woman to have a baby for her childless sister has been made at Hammersmith Hospital, London. One embryo was transferred last month, but a pregnancy did not result. Another attempt is to be made, however

My sister's baby, page 11

Husain's plea

King Husain of Jordan called on Mr Yassir Arafat's Palestinians, meeting in Amman, to join him in a joint approach to peace in the Middle East

Earlier report, page 6



Lonrho men go

Lord Duncan-Sandys and Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, the two Lonrho representatives on the board of House of Fraser, the department stores group, have agreed to resign from the board

Page 17

Rebels to die

Two unrepentant Zapu guerrillas were sentenced to death in Harare for their part in the kidnap of six tourists, including two Britons

Page 8

Stores takeover

Dee Corporation, the food wholesaling and retailing concern, is buying the 380-shop International Stores chain from BAT Industries for £180m

Page 17

McEnroe out

A wrist injury has forced John McEnroe to withdraw from the Australian Open and may keep him out of the Davis Cup final

Page 22

Gatting in flow

Mike Gatting hit six sixes and scored 136 not out in England's total of 458 for three declared against India's West Zone who replied with 66 for one

Page 21

Howe taxes visitors and gives notice of Unesco pull-out

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Cuts in Britain's diplomatic representation overseas, with the closure of 10 consular mission and economies of about £1m in both the BBCs external services and the British Council were among the measures announced by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, to the Commons last night to enable him to keep the Foreign Office budget next year at the planned total of £1,870m.

In addition Britain's military assistance programme for the training of other countries' armed forces is being cut by about £500,000; Commonwealth citizens visiting Britain are to be charged for the first time an entry charge of £10; and visas for foreigners coming to Britain will go up from £6 to £10, bringing in a total of £4m a year.

Spending on information services is to be cut by about £1m. Sir Geoffrey also confirmed, after weeks of speculation, that he was giving notice of Britain's withdrawal at the end of the next year from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco), a decision immediately attacked by Mr Edward Heath, the former prime minister, as lamentable and illogical.

The move will be reconsidered at the end of 1985; if withdrawal is confirmed it would save about £5m in 1986-87.

Sir Geoffrey's eagerly-awaited statement on the distribution of the Foreign Office budget left MPs puzzled last night over the total value of the cuts he had had to make. He told MPs that the specific figures would be in the expenditure White Paper early next year, and Foreign Officials were no more forthcoming.

The exercise enabled him to say that the provision for overseas aid remained at the previously published total of £1,130m, an increase of about 3

Where the axe falls	£m
BBC external services	1
British Council	1.2
Training aid	0.5
Information services	1
New revenue	
Visas (up £6 to £10)	2.4
Commonwealth entry charge (£10)	1.6
Withdrawal from Unesco	5 (1986-87)

per cent on this year, but MPs were quickly pointing out that this would still amount to a real terms cut given the fall in the value of sterling and higher inflation in many recipient countries.

Sir Geoffrey, opening the debate on a Liberal Party motion opposing cuts in the real value of the aid programme, said that it would be unrealistic to consider aid in isolation from the Government' other activities.

The wider context was the continuing need to retain tight control of overall public spending. "The only consequence of a failure to maintain that central economic policy would in the end be to undermine the country's capacity to sustain, finance and aid its interests abroad, to undermine its capacity to make its contribution to the needs of the third world," he said.

Explaining the decision on Unesco, which was greeted with protests from all parts of the House, Sir Geoffrey said that Britain was not satisfied that the developing world was getting value from the organization.

Acknowledging that some progress had been made, he said that the Government could not be confident that adequate reforms would be achieved by the end of next year, and must safeguard its position by giving notice.

He said that both the British Council and the BBC should absorb part of their own rising costs as part of the overall need to keep down government expenditure.

● The cuts in the British Council's budget could lead to it pulling out of several smaller countries and will "inevitably" mean a curtailment of operations world-wide. Council missions in Central America and the Gulf are thought to be most at risk.

● The BBC was unable to predict the result of the cuts last night, but Corporation sources felt they were likely to be severe. A 1.5m cut in support in 1981 led to the loss of three language services, in Spanish, Italian, and Maltese, and cuts in other areas.

In a statement, the BBC said that its board of governors would wish to study the implication of the Foreign Secretary's remarks in detail before predicting their outcome.

CHECKING IN: Mr Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, recovering at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, yesterday, after his car accident on Wednesday. Page 3

Russians agree to talk about arms

**From Richard Owen
Moscow**

The long-awaited Soviet-American breakthrough finally took place yesterday with the announcement that Mr George Shultz and Mr Andrei Gromyko would meet in Geneva in January, not only to explore detente but to draw up the agenda for new arms negotiations on a broad range of contentious issues.

But the Soviet Union insisted last night that the agreement to open new Soviet-American arms talks, announced simultaneously on Moscow and Washington, did not amount to a "renewal of Soviet-American

negotiations". A Foreign Ministry Spokesman told reporters this was "completely untrue".

Diplomats said, however, that the Russians had none the less agreed to talk to the United States about a range of arms control issues even though Washington had not fulfilled the conditions previously laid down by the Kremlin. "The rest is semantics", one diplomat said. "The superpowers are talking again".

The Soviet Union walked out of the Genave arms talks on medium-range missiles and strategic missiles almost exactly a year ago, after Nato had deployed the first phase of cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe to counter Russia's deployment of SS20s.

Until very recently soviet officials were insisting both publicly and privately that Nato must withdraw its medium-range missiles before arms talks could resume. "By wiping the slate clean and starting afresh they can argue that they have not given up their preconditions but have put the issue on one side," one Western observer commented.

Mr Vladimir Lomeiko, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, announced that America and Russia had agreed "to enter into new negotiations with the aim of achieving mutually acceptable agreements on the whole range of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons".

Mr Gromyko and Mr Shultz would meet in Geneva on January 7-8 to work out "A joint understanding of the subject and aims of such negotiations", Mr Lomeiko said.

Asked if Russia had given up its demand for the withdrawal of cruise and Pershing, Mr Lomeiko said the new talks were not a continuation of the Geneva medium-range negotiations. The Soviet position remained that those talks could only be resumed if cruise and Pershing were withdrawn.

"The fact remains that Moscow has gone from intense

Continued on back page, col 8

Police acting legally on flying pickets

The police were given the go-ahead by the High Court yesterday to continue stopping flying pickets on their way to demonstrate at coal fields outside their area.

Mr Justice Skinner sitting with Mr Justice Otton in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court dismissed appeals by four striking miners who were arrested when they refused to *turn back at police road blocks.*

The four Yorkshire miners had claimed that the police were acting outside their powers under the Criminal Law Act, 1977 by preventing freedom of movement.

The four men Mr Reginald Moss, Mr Albert Bowns, Mr

The number of miners returning to work yesterday was 856 bringing the four day total to 4,982. The coal board had expected at least 7,000 men to return to work this week. There are now 63,000 NUM members working and 123,000 on strike

Page 2

Ernest Warner and Mr Derek Smith, were all from Kiveton Park Colliery, near Sheffield.

The men were travelling in a convoy of 25 cars carrying between 60 and 80 men on Good Friday this year to picket Nottinghamshire coal fields, when they were stopped by the police as they left the M1 motorway at Annesley.

Some 40 miners who insisted on continuing were arrested, including the four who were convicted by Mansfield magistrates in June of wilfully obstructing police officers.

Mr Justice Skinner said that if the police on resonable grounds believe a breach of the peace may be committed, "he is not only entitled but is under a duty to take reasonable steps to prevent that breach occurring".

It was argued that it was not enough to fear a breach of the peace. But the judge said there was ample evidence for the magistrates to reach the conclusion they did.

It was argued on behalf of the men that the police were trying to prevent them from exercising their undoubted right to demonstrate peacefully in order to show support for, and solidarity with, fellow trade unionists.

But the judge said: "The situation has to be assessed by the senior police officers present. Provided they honestly and reasonably form the opinion that there is a real risk of a breach of the peace in the sense that it is in close proximity both in place and time, than the conditions exist for reasonable preventive action including, if necessary, the measures taken in this case."

He added: "The possibility of a breach must be real to justify any preventive action. The imminence or immediacy of the threat to the peace determines what action is reasonable. If the police feared that a convoy of cars travelling towards a working coal field bearing banners and broadcasting, by sight or sound, hostility or threats towards working miners, night cause a violent episode, they would be justified in halting the convoy to inquire into its destination and purpose."

Labour's use and abuse of Parliament

**By Julian Haviland
Political Editor**

The Labour Party returned yesterday to the role for which it was formed - using rather than obstructing Parliament. It used verbal rather than physical menace to express its anger at the Government's denial of benefit to strikers.

There was evidence of a shared wish to prevent fresh signs of the incipient mob rule of the previous night, when some 30 Labour members forced the Speaker to abandon the sitting.

Mr Eric Heffer, Mr Dennis Skinner and others had late on Wednesday night used the methods of the street to occupy the centre of the chamber. Glaring and shouting at ministers, they refused the repeated requests of the Speaker, Mr Bernard Weatherill, that they should allow Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Social Services, to continue the statement their own front bench had demanded.


Mr Weatherill: Upholding free speech

It was the ugliest scene for some years, unnerving for ministers and dismaying for the Opposition front bench, whose impotence and isolation from an increasingly assertive section of their own party was painfully displayed.

Yesterday Mr Roy Hattersley, deputizing for Mr Neil Kinnock who was in Moscow,

Continued on back page, col 3

Leading banks cut base rates to 9 ½ %

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Three of the big four high street banks cut their base rate from 10 to 9½ per cent yesterday. Rates offered to depositors were reduced by half a percentage point.

The reduction will not have any immediate impact on mortgage rates. All the big building societies have announced mortgage rate cuts averaging one percentage point over the past fortnight. However, it should pave the way for still cheaper home loans in the new year.

The banks are also to announce an early cut in the interest rates charged on Access and Barclaycards. Access now charges 2 per cent a month, and Barclaycard 1.75 per cent.

The base rate move, led by National Westminster, followed a reduction, late on Wednesday evening, of the discount rate in the United States from 9 to 8½ per cent. Lloyds and Midland followed, leaving Barclays, which reduced its base rate from 10 to 9¾ per cent on Monday, out of line.

The announcement of lower base rates coincided with the publication of the trade figures for October, which showed a record visible trade deficit, of £851 million.

However, after taking into account the surplus on the invisible items of trade (services, interest and profits), of £250 million, and the £528 million rebate received from the EEC last month, the current account deficit was just £73 million.

Despite the record trade deficit, which brings the cumulative visible deficit for 1984 to £3,954 million, Whitehall statisticians said the figures contained some optimistic signs.

Imports, which reached a record level of £7,142 million in October, were boosted by two special factors. Extra imports of oil for use in power stations during the coal strike, together

Britain's balance of payments

		Current account £ million	Visible trade balance £ million
1982		+4,877	+2,055
1983		+2,527	−1,105
1984	Q1	+377	−154
	Q2	−387	−1,297
	July	+53	−198
	August	−377	−627
	September	−578	−828
	October	−73	−851

Source: Department of Trade & Industry

with additional coal imports, added around £350 million to the import bill. Also, there was evidence that importers brought forward shipments to beat new VAT regulations at the ports.

Exports also reached a new high in October, up £447 million on September. The bulk of the increase, £371 million, was in exports of manufactured goods and officials say this could show that exporters are now benefiting from the pound's low level.

The sterling index was unchanged at 75.1 and the pound gained 10 points against the dollar to $1.2275.

Kenneth Fleet, page 17

Law Lords uphold GCHQ ban

By Frances Gibb and Paul Routledge

The Prime Minister won the unanimous backing of the House of Lords yesterday over her decision to ban trade unions at the Government's Communications Headquarters at Cheltenham (GCHQ) from March this year. The unions immediately announced that they are to appeal to the European Court of Human Rights.

In the third judicial ruling on the ban since it came into force, five law lords held that the Government did not act illegally in not first consulting the trade unions at Cheltenham over the ban.

They ruled that the Government was under no obligation to consult because a question of national security was involved.

Lord Fraser of Tullybelton said that had there been no question of national security, the staff unions would have had *a legimate expectation that they* would be consulted before the Government made its decision in December last year.

But the evidence presented by the Government "does in my opinion undoubtedly constitute evidence that the minister [Prime Minister] did indeed consider that prior consultation would have involved a risk of precipating disruption at GCHQ".

Lord Scarman said that he had no doubt that the Prime

Continued on back page, col 5

Thatcher plays down rift

Relations between London and Dublin took another turn for the worse yesterday when Mrs Margaret Thatcher was asked to react to remarks made by Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, at a Fine Gael meeting on Wednesday night (Anthony Bevins writes).

Dr FitzGerald was reported to have said that the Prime Minister's attitude had been "gratuitously offensive" during her post-summit press *conference* in Downing Street

But when Mrs Thatcher was yesterday asked in the Commons how she responded to that reported remark she said: "With total disagreement. I do not understand his comment in any way."

Dublin disarray, page 2
Geoffrey Smith, page 5

Baker lists savings after GLC abolition

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Scrapping the Greater London Council and six other large authorities will cost 7,000 jobs in 1986 and save £100m a year afterwards, Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Local Government, said yesterday.

He spoke after publication of the Local Government Bill which allows ministers to scrap the seven councils on the same day and hand over their tasks to other bodies.

The chorus of Opposition protest against the plan was joined by Mr Alan Greengross, leader of the minority Conservative group on the Greater London Council. He said he was sad that the Government had not yet recognized the need for a new elected council for London instead of the "mish-mash" in the Bill.

Publication of the 180-page Bill at £9 a copy enables ratepayers in the largest cities in England to find out in detail how their museums, buses, country parks, dustbins and fire engines are to be administered. One thing they will not learn is the size of the rate reduction that elimination of seven large councils will bring.

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, Labour leader of the GLC, said: "Even if the Government's figure is right, it brings the average London ratepayer the ludicrous saving of 14p a week", he said.

Dr John Cunningham, chief Labour environment spokesman said that the cost of abolishing all seven councils could exceed £300m in the first year. "This Bill constitutes a bungled and botched set of proposals concocted when Mrs Thatcher ratted on her personal pledge to abolish rates", he added.

Hawke's winning cricket shot in a bowls club

**From Alan Hamilton
Brisbane**

The Australian Air Force BAC 1-11, unofficially code-named Charisma One, touches down in the steamy morning heat of Brisbane, capital of Australia's deep north, where sheep, sugar cane and shamelessly fundamentalist right-wing politics rule the day. From its door into enenmy territory steps Mr Bob Hawke, the Labour Prime Minister, who is so certain of being returned in next week's general election, that no sensible bookmaker will take money on him.

Mr Hawke is remarkably fresh after six inordinately long weeks on the campaign trail.

His steely grey eyes sparkle like dipped car headlights, the combined result of many alcohol-free years, a regular and mean game of tennis, a campaign schedule that allows him his evenings off, and a messianic mission to continue leading Australia down the middle path to a future whose only certainty is that it should include Bob Hawke.

There is no danger of him meeting the enemy head-on today. Sir John Bjelke-Petersen, the fundamentalist, nationalist state premier of Queensland, has flown to Melbourne for the day to berate homosexuals, for whose very existence in Australian society he is more than ready to blame Mr Hawke and his gang of limp-wristed pinkos, particularly since the country has been in the grip of an Aids scare.

The cavalcade of cars whisks Mr Hawke first to a suburban bowls club, where he is to present the Prime Ministers' Cup, donated by himself earlier this year. The white-dressed, sun-hatted bowlers applaud his arrival and crowd round him on the lawn, eager to touch the hem of his garment and shake his hand.

The very people who should be complaining at his introduction of a means test for pensioners cluck with delight, call him Bob, and press copies of his authorized biography, or mere scraps of paper, into his hand, for his autograph. He kisses every grandmother within reach, while Mrs Hazel Hawke bravely does the honours with their spouses.

Handing over the cup to the winning team is an occasion for Mr Hawke to make and instant speech on how his Government has given more support to sport in general, and bowls in particular, than any other in the nation's history.

"Are you going to walk on water, now, Bob?" shouts an elderly bowler from the ranks in the good-humoured and unmistakable accent of Glasgow.

No, but he will try a bowl. It is a bummer, well short and off-line. "Good cricket shot, Bob," they cry with undisguised delight.

Then on to a war veteran's hospital, where hideously limbless men strain from their beds to greet him. There is not much to be said, He grips their withered hands firm and long, looks them straight in their eyes, and says: "Good on yer, mate."

But his coup of the day is at a lunchtime press conference, facing the massed cameras of Australia's profusion of television stations, calling the reporters by their first names and ensuring that all cameras are loaded and ready to fire before switching himself on to an immaculately delivered but basically tedious statement

Reporters ask him earnest and convoluted questions about disarmament, the economy, the plight of the Queensland sugar cane farmers, all of which he answers with smooth ease and impressive factual detail.

Return to work falling short of coal board's 7,000 target

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The National Coal Board looks certain to miss its target figure for the return to work this week after 856 men went back yesterday, bringing the four-day total to 4,982.

Mr Michael Eaton, the board's chief spokesman, last Friday predicted that the surge back would rise to at least 7,000 after a week in which 5,000 men abandoned their involvement in the conflict over pit closures.

The best available official estimate last night indicates that there are 63,000 members of the National Union of Mineworkers at work, and 123,000 on strike - approximately a 2-1 split in favour of staying out. The union is still claiming that 74 per cent of its coal-mining members are on strike.

The board's extended target of more than half the miners back at work by Christmas also looks to be over-optimistic, and the board is giving fresh thought to new measures to persuade pitmen to return. The Christmas bonus initiative expires today, and a substantial fall in the number of strikers crossing picket lines to resume their jobs is expected next week.

The board had no comment yesterday on reports that the office of the chief executive within the board comprising the chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, and his deputy, Mr James Cowan, will be a casualty of the drawn-out dispute.

Leaders of the British Association of Colliery Management are openly campaigning for the abolition of the office, arguing that it has gathered too much power into too few hands, and deprives experienced mining engineers and managers of participation in the decision-making process

Mr MacGregor is said to have accepted some of the criticisms, and the colliery managers are pursuing with the Government their demand for a realignment of the management structure within the board.

The position of Mr MacGregor and his deputy is not thought to be at risk, however, as the Government would find it politically impossible to replace them while the strike is on.

Inflation a factor in benefit cut

By Nicholas Timmins Social Services Correspondent

A fractionally smaller rise in inflation would have meant the extra sum to be deducted from miners' benefits when the rates rise on Monday would have been only 50p, not £1.

Under the formula used to calculate the uprating, the rise in prices is used and the result rounded to the nearest 50p. The Department of Health and Social Security said yesterday that under this year's calculation. the sum came to £15.76 – meaning the deduction had to be raised from £15 to £16. "To have done otherwise would have meant changing the law", a spokesman said.

The deduction from the benefits paid to dependents was first introduced in 1980 when it stood at £12. It has been uprated annually since, although never before in the sensitive circumstances of a dispute such as the miners' strike. According to DHSS figures, about 40,000 miners are receiving supplementary benefit during the dispute, with about £22m paid out so far.

The striker himself receives nothing. But wives and children can qualify if they have no other income providing the family does not have more than £3,000 capital.

Parliament, page 4

Threatened man told to stay away

By Craig Seton

A North Wales miners' union leader who was forced to leave home with his family because of threats and intimidation was advised to stay away again yesterday when striking miners occupied neighbouring NUM offices.

Mr Ted McKay, the local NUM agent, returned to his Wrexham home with his wife, Irene, on Wednesday. Yesterday morning, the union office – part of the same building – was barricaded and occupied by miners angered by the collapse of the strike in the area.

Mr McKay, aged 50, a father of three, was suspected of supporting the return-to-work. He and his wife left home and stayed with friends for 10 days after receiving threatening letters and abusive telephone calls.

Mr Steve Howells, one of about 80 strikers from Lancashire, Leicestershire and Bersham, who occupied the bulding, insisted yesterday that they would make no attempt to harass Mr McKay or enter the house.

● As six miners were arrested in the South Wales coalfield yesterday, Mr Ted Rowlands, Labour's frontbench energy spokesman, appealed to the National Coal Board to abandon its attempts to persuade miners to return to work.



Dublin's hopes in disarray

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Prime Minister of the Irish Republic has spent the two years since coming into office building a relationship with his British counterpart in the hope that with mutual trust they could together move to break the political deadlock in Northern Ireland.

Despite the fact that Dr Garret FitzGerald and Mrs Margaret Thatcher apparently have a warm relationship, that ambitious aim looks less likely after the recriminations in the wake of the Anglo-Irish summit.

Forty-eight hours after the two prime ministers stood together at Chequers after what Mrs Thatcher described as the "fullest, frankest, and most realistic" discussions with Dr FitzGerald, a big rift has developed in relations between the two countries. It is clear that the FitzGerald team reckoned without the tone and manner of Mrs Thatcher.

The fifth Anglo-Irish summit was bound to be difficult because it was the first since the publication of the report of the New Ireland Forum, with all political parties in the island anxiously awaiting its outcome.

After that report, with its analysis of the realities of the problem and its options of a unitary state, a confederal system, or joint authority as a way forward in Northern Ireland, the republic's Government launched a diplomatic effort to persuade Britain to act.

The offensive put pressure on Britain by warning of the threat from the political rise of Provisional Sinn Fein, and the growing alienation of nationalists in the North.

The pressure on Britain relaxed, however, after Mr John Hume's convincing victory over Provisional Sinn Fein in the European elections, although expectations in the republic continued to be raised dramatically by speeches from Dublin ministers.

Anxious to help the relationship, Dr FitzGerald suggested in the aftermath of the Brighton bomb that he was willing to travel to Britain for the summit, even though the Prime Minister had apparently agreed to go to Dublin.

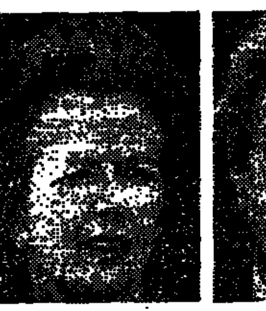
The Chequers talks were described as rough, with Mrs Thatcher questioning the Irish delegation on every assertion they made; the diplomatic language of the communique attempted to conceal big differences and the fact that Dr FitzGerald had got almost nothing.

He and his officials put a brave face on their disappointment, but what infuriated them and even concerned officials in London was the manner and tone of Mrs Thatcher's dismissal of the Forum options.

Her brusque and, according to Irish commentators, "imperious" behaviour left Dr FitzGerald in a vulnerable position at home.

Their anger was heightened by Mr Douglas Hurd's reaffirmation that there could be no executive role for the public in Northern Ireland and his disclosure that in reality Dublin was being offered little more than the role of a constitutional monarch to warn and advise in, perhaps, a joint security council.

Geoffrey Smith, page 5



Faces of disagreement: Mrs Margaret Thatcher (left) said: "I have made it quite clear, and so did Mr Prior, when he was Secretary of State, that a unified Ireland, was one thing that was out. A second solution was a confederation system: that was out. A third solution was joint authority: that is out." She dismissed as "unrealistic" Dublin's expectation of a full response to the report of the New Ireland Forum.

Mr John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, said Mrs Thatcher's dismissal of the three main options of the Forum had caused "deep and justifiable anger and offence in Ireland".

Dr Garret FitzGerald, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic (centre) described Mrs Thatcher's remarks as "gratuitously offensive."

Mr Charles Haughey, leader of the Fianna Fáil, accused Dr FitzGerald of abject capitulation to a new British intransigence."

Mr Douglas Hurd Secretary of State for Northern Ireland (right): "It is not acceptable to us that the executive authority of the Irish Republic, should be exercised in the province."

Mr Peter Barry, Foreign Minister of the Irish Republic, said: "The only winner from what she said could be the Provisional IRA."

Boycott fails to stop paper

By Barrie Clement Labour Reporter

Members of the National Union of Journalists at the Portsmouth evening newspaper *The News* yesterday boycotted the introduction of a crucial second step in the company's new technology programme and were warned that their decision could lead to a "major confrontation".

With the help of the management, senior editorial staff, and non-NUJ employees the paper was printed normally.

The NUJ members, who make up 77 per cent out of 120 journalists, were protesting over the transfer of three National Graphical Association members to newsroom duties. The journalists want them to switch to the NUJ.

Sub-editors with union cards were asked yesterday to use visual display terminals, but refused. The union has warned management that if its members are victimized there could be a complete strike involving reporters as well.

Mr Patrick Tierney, deputy father of the chapel (assistant shop steward for the office branch) said that no one had been disciplined so far for refusing to go "on-screen", but that it was probably a matter of time before someone was. The chapel was prepared to work under the *status quo ante* as laid down in the disputes procedure.

Mr Ben Stoneham, the company's industrial relations executive, said the paper had no intention of going back on its decision to implement "phase two" of its scheme to introdfuce new working practices.

Speakng at a CBI conference on new technology in London, he said that some employees occasionally had to be reminded that it was possible to continue publication without their help.

Telecom sale spurs new thinking on compensation

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

With hundredes of thousands of British citizens about to invest their savings in British Telecom shares, the Government has significantly changed its attitude to the protection of property rights, and in particular to the payment of compensation for nationalized assets.

In argument before the Europeam Court of Human Rights, in a case concerned with compensation paid to nationalized aircraft and shipbuilding businesses, the Government's representatives have abandoned their previous position that the European Convention on Human Rights does not guarantee a right to compensation where a state's own nationals are dispossessed by Act of Parliament.

Ministers and their advisers have also recoiled from a potentially embarrassing argument, advanced in their support by the Human Rights Commission, which would justify a future Labour government in taking back British Telecom shares at a fraction of market value.

The full extent of the change is shown in written pleadings submitted to the court in Strasbourg and published yesterday.

With the sale of British Telecom imminent, and further privatizatin plans maturing, the changes are seen by Conservative MPs as coming none too soon.

Potential investors are warned in the BT prospectus, published this week, that any future Labour government would be pledged to renationalize by paying no more than the issue price of £1.30 a share, no matter how far the share price might rise.

Labour's front bench spokesmen have this week repeatedly given "fair warning" that they mean what they say.

If a Labour government is returned the only protection for investors in BT would be the Human Rights Convention, a protection which the Government and its legal advisers have for the last two years been trying to remove.

Conservative backbenchers were satisfied yesterday that ministers had at last abandoned a legal line of defence which many in the party believed to be politically shortsighted.

Other aspects of the Government's pleadings also suggest a new appreciation of the political dangers of the Strasbourg case, known as Lithgow and Others Against the United Kingdom, in which the Government is resisting claims amounting to several hundred million pounds from seven applicants who say they were inadequately cmpensated under the terms of the Labour Government's Nationalization Act, 1977.

The applicants' main grievance is that their assets, taken into public ownership in 1977, were valued as at 1973-74. (One applicant, Vosper, claims that because profitability increased in the interim, it should have been paid for its subsidiary, Vosper Thornycroft, seven times the £5.3m it received).

The Commission dismissed that complaint mainly on the grounds that the 1977 Act "retroactively brought the applicants' property to some extent into the public domain" as from February, 1974, the end of the reference period which the Act stipulated for valuation, and "froze" property rights at the earlier value.

The Government maintains, however, that the level of compensation paid by Labour and the method of valuation, were reasonable.

Constitution campaign

A new all-party and non-party group, the Constitutional Reform Centre, has been formed to campaign for constitutional change and in particuar for the incorporation into British law of the European Convention on Human Rights.

The president of the new body, which was announced yesterday, is Lord Scarman, the Lord of Appeal who has long favoured the change.

The vice-presidents and members of the advisory board include former Conservative and Labour ministers, Sir Ian Gilmour, MP, Lord Barnett, Mr Roy Jenkins, the former leader of the Social Democrats, and Sir Douglas Wass, former Permanent Secretary to the Treasury.

Union heads for defeat on ITV strike call

The leadership of the film and television union ACTT is heading for a substantial defeat in its call for a national ITV strike from December 1.

With voting almost complete in union meetings at the commercial television companies, the strike call now seems certain to be lost by a ratio of at least seven votes to one.

The latest results last night indicated that 2,479 members had rejected the strike call, and 345 had voted to support it. Less than 1,000 votes remain to be cast.

The rejection of the strike call is expected to lead to the acceptance by ACTT of an 8 per cent rise on basic rates which the television companies said in September was a final offer.

The Times overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 150

Monopoly fears over bus changes

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

Government proposals to deregulate the bus industry are more likely to lead to monopoly than competition, according to the Institute of Transport Studies at Leeds University.

Loss of routes and through-services and tickets, greater town centre congestion, and even reduced safety, despite the Government's apparent concern to protect it, are other likely effects of the measures due to come into effect next year, the Institute says.

The Government's assumption that a free-for-all will not lead to a loss of local bus services is described as "complacent and unfounded". Aggressive competition could force operators towards a smaller core network and the Government is simply "making an act of faith" that the benefits of cost-efficiency savings will dominate undesirable effects.

The institute also says that safety could suffer if many small firms are sucked in by deregulation. Government proposals to expand inspection are welcome but their adequacy cannot be judged.

Experience shows that when a small operator competes with a large incumbent he is likely to be driven out by the latter's position and greater financial strength. So deregulation will probably lead to monopoly or to agreements between the main operators to carve up the market.

Deregulating the Bus Industry, Gwilliam, Nash and Mackie (Institute for Transport Studies, University of Leeds, LS2 9JT.

Club owner is convicted of £14m gold tax fraud

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A London businessman was yesterday convicted of being one of the organizers of a Value-added tax fraud involving the movement of up to £14m worth of gold Kruggerands into Britain

Roy Garner, aged 48, part-owner of a north London nightclub, was found guilty of two counts involving the fraud totalling £2m by a jury at the Central Criminal Court

Five other people, icluding Garner's son Mark, had already pleaded guilty to charges. All six are expected to be sentenced on Monday.

The defendents were accused of buying Kruggerands in Jersey through two companies. Some of the coins were smuggled into London and others were declared as they arrived but VAT payments were postponed. When coins were sold the purchasers paid the tax, but it was not given to Customs.

Cuts highlight shipyards' aims of ending state aid

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The latest job cuts, totalling 2,890, in state-owned British Shipbuilders will mean that the country's shipbuilding manpower has been reduced by 30 per cent in the last 18 months and more than halved since the industry was nationalized in 1977.

The cuts – at Swan Hunter's composite yard on the Tyne and Vosper Thorneycroft's warship yard at Southampton – also underline theurgent desire by the BS management to accelerate moves towards independece from state aid. On the Government's own admission, state aid for the corporation this year will be more than £18,000 for each of the 12,000 workers in the merchant yards.

The corporation also receives assistance under the Government's shipbuilding intervention fund, designed to bridge the ap between British and Far Eastern prices (but only applicable to non-EEC orders). Sonce 1977 that has totalled about £400m.

Excluding the fund, BS has received more than £1,000m of state aid since the Conservatives came to power in 1979. The latest redundancies mean BS will employ just over 43,000, compared with 87,000 in 1977.

Under its new Canadian chairman, Mr Graham Day, the corporation is in the throes of selling to the private sector its fringe activities, such as ship repair, and all its warship yards.

JOB LOSSES March 1983–Nov 1984
CLYDE 3,500
NORTH WEST Merseyside Barrow-in-Furness 2,600
NORTH EAST Sunderland Middlesbrough Tyneside 8,000*
SOUTH COAST Southampton Portsmouth 1,200*
*including newly announced

The latter, which made profits last year of £44m compared with merchant shipbuilding losses of £49m, are the most saleable parts of BS. The Government is expecting substantial progress in their privatization by the end of next March.

Warning on Falklands airfield cost

By Anthony Bevins Political Correspondent

The House of Commons was yesterday told that the final cost of the Falkland Islands airfield could far exceed the current estimate of £250m.

Sir Gordon Downey, the Comptroller and Auditor General, said in a report on Falkland defence works that although the Property Services Agency had been tackling the "unique and difficult project" energetically, the final cost of contracts could not be confidently forecast even during construction.

He said: "The airfield contract contains substantial elements of work for which only provisional sums have been included; shipping costs are subject to currency fluctutations; transport and catering costs will rise of the workforce is increased; and any delays attributable to Property Services Agency or Ministry of Defence could given rise to claims by the contractos.

"The final cost of the airfield contract is therefore vulnerable to considerable risks."

He also reported that the contractors' consortium, Laing-Mowlem-Amey Roadstone, were likely to continue to be severely stretched and although the PSA had expressed confidence that the main runway could be completed by next April, the scale and complexity of the operation suggested that targets "will not easily be met".

In July, the PSA's estimate ot the cost of works in the Falklands was put at £359m.

Sale room

Record £396,000 for Stradivarius

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

It was a big deal day for Peter Biddulph, the young London violin dealer, yesterday. He started the morning by selling a Stradivarius violin of 1727 called "The Holroyd" for $280,000. Five minutes later he scooted into Sotheby's musical instrument sale where he paid a new auction price record for a Stradivarius at £396,000 (estimate £300,000-£400,000) to secure "La Cathedrale", a superb instrument of 1707. And he rounded off the sale by paying £165,000 (estimate £80,000-£120,000) for an early Stradivarius, the "Rosenheim" of 1686, for a colleague who wanted to buy at Sotheby's without his name being disclosed.

Mr Biddulph said after the auction that he did not yet know what he would do with "La Cathedrale". "I am the sort of person who buys things and thinks later." He was going to get it restored, then show it to a friend and perhaps it would end up on loan to a concert artist. The violin has a rich reddish varnish and is in exceptional condition.

Sotheby's also secured the highest price on record for a single lot of European silver when they sold for £825,000 the dinner service made in the 1740s by Paul de Lamerie, the most famous English silversmith, for the Earl of Thanet. It was bought in partnership by two London dealers, Armitage and Koopman.

The same dealers, who regularly act in partnership, accounted for £1.2m out of a sale total of £1.7m. Mr Jacques Koopman did the actual bidding on the other lots, securing a set of four ornate wine coolers in Lamerie's manner but dating from 1817-18 at £121,000

MPs demand guards for ministers after Jenkin crash brings kidnap fears

By Michael Horsnell

The risk of a Cabinet minister being kidnapped is to be raised with the Home Secretary by anxious MPs after a car crash on Wednesday night involving Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment.

Mr Jenkin, aged 58, who fractured a wrist and received a minor back injury, was left shocked, dazed and without immediate police protection after the accident in east London.

MPs believe the vulnerability of Mr Jenkin in the crash underlined the kidnap risk facing senior politicians who are not afforded Special Branch protection.

Calling on Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, to extend protection to Cabinet ministers, Mr Peter Bruinvels, Conservative MP for Leicester East, said MPs were shocked.

Mr Bruinvels told *The Times*: "A minister in a tricky situation such as Mr Jenkin is over the abolition of the Greater London Council should have police protection at all time. I should have thought that particularly after the Brighton outrage this would have been automatic for all Cabinet ministers. I am very surprised there was none at the time of the accident."

About hundred Special Branch officers are engaged in protecting only about 30 top politicians, past and present, including the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, the Secretary of State for Defence, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Northern Ireland ministers and the Leader of the Opposition.

About half as many officers again would be needed if protection were extended to the entire Cabinet.

Mr Jenkin's chauffeur-driven ministerial Rover was in collision with another car being driven in the opposite direction in Wapping, east London.

Mr Norman Miscampbell, Conservative MP for Blackpool North, who was travelling with Mr Jenkin, was also admitted to the London Hospital.

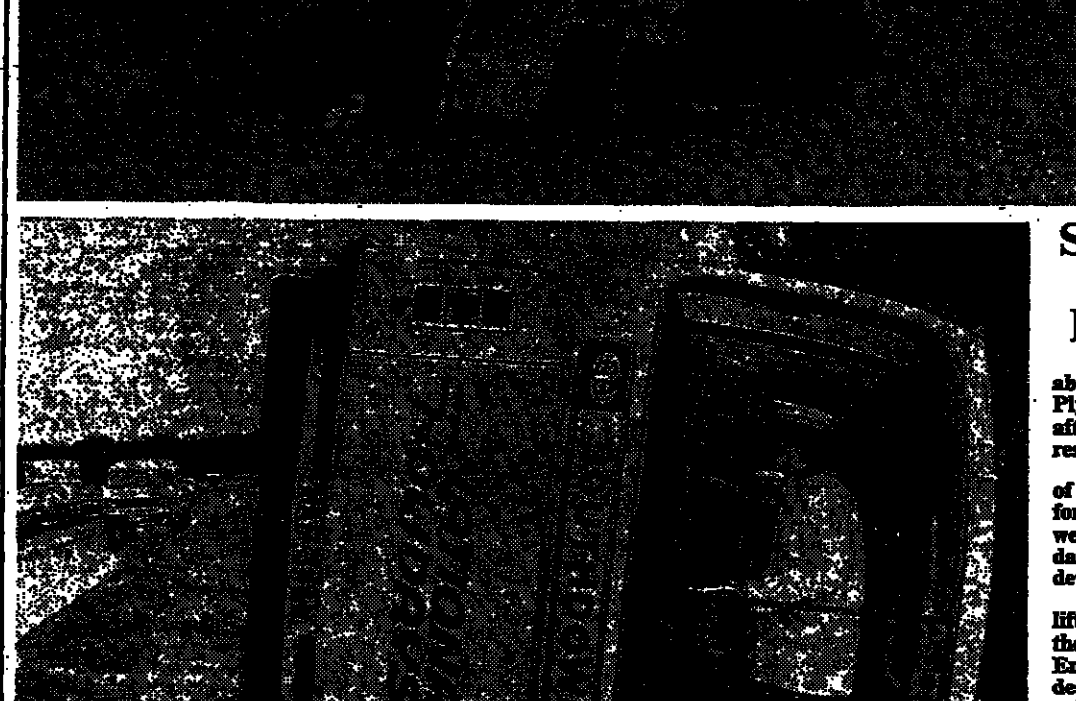
Both men were described as "fine" last night but an orthopaedic consultant at the hospital decided Mr Jenkin should be detained for observation until tomorrow.

Mr Andrew Dillon, the hospital's deputy administrator, said: "We do not think he is any more seriously injured than we originally thought but his condition requires further hospital attention. He is in good spirits but in some pain."

Mr James Wignore, the driver of the other car, suffered head, chest and leg injures, and his condition was described as comfortable.

Mr Jenkin had been due yesterday to handle arrangements for the publication of the Local Government Bill abolishing the GLC and the metropolitan county councils, and to give a press conference. His place was taken by Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Local Government.

The Department of the Environment said Mr Jenkin was not expected to be back at his desk next week but that he should be well enough to open the debate on the second reading of the Bill probably in the first week of December.



Sinking coaster crew of seven lifted to safety

A British coaster, pictured above, sank in rough seas off Plymouth yesterday, shortly after her crew of seven were rescued.

The 640-tonne Fylrix's cargo of granite chippings shifted in a force nine gale two miles south-west of Plymouth, on Wednesday night, and the ship developed a severe list.

Three crew members were lifted off by a helicopter from the Royal Fleet Auxiliary ship, Engadine, and landed on the destroyer, HMS Brilliant.

The remaining four men were taken off by the Plymouth lifeboat.

Thirteen passengers and a driver escaped serions injury yesterday when this 50-seater coach, right, skidded and overturned on a flooded dual carriageway outside Ringwood, Hampshire, on the A338 from Bournemouth.

Cot death risk 'if babies are too warm'

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

Parents may be putting their babies at risk of cot death from overheating by wrapping them up too warmly or keeping them in oppressively hot rooms, a study in *The Lancet* suggests.

In research involving 34 cot deaths, Dr Anthony Stanton, consultant paediatrician at Scarborough Hospital, says that in all but two cases the babies were either unusually hot and sweating before death, died in unusually warm rooms, were overclothed or beneath layers of blankets, or had evidence of an infection which in many cases would not usually be expected to cause death.

A combination of the risks could turn a potential danger – being too hot, or having an infection – into a lethal one, he says.

Parents need t be educated away from the folk-lore that babies catch cold to te reality that many are at risk from overheating. No policy will stop all cot deaths, he says and in some cases, for example where there is a very low birth weight, keeping babies cool may not even be relevant. But overheating is a risk that is common and should often be avoidable.

In the study, babies had been put next to coal fires, or radiators. One 3 month old boy was in a warm room at night, swaddled in a large doubled blanket wrapped twice round him with two large woolen blankets folded into four on top.

Dr Stanton said parents needed to be sensible about how warm they kept their children. If they brought in a child well wrapped up against the cold after a trip outdoors, they needed to take off some of the clothing.

"Babies that are cold cry" he said. "But some babies that are too hot do not seem to".

Tory concern over students' fees

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Pressure on the Goverment over its plans for student grants increased yesterday with the news that members of the Conservative backbench committee on education have asked Mr Peter Brooke, junior education minister, to talk to them.

Mr Brooke, who is in charge of higher education, is not expected to have an easy ride at the meeting on December 5 which will be chaired by Mr David Madel, Conservative MP for Bedfordshire South West, chairman of the backbenchers' committee.

Many Tory MPs are concerned about the Government's decision to make the better-off pay more towards the living costs and education of their offspring at university. Those on a residual income of more than £20,500 will have to pay £725 more a year towards the education of their offspring at university.

That will affect more than 50,000 families, many of whom are natural Conservative voters.

Sir William van Straubenee, chairman of the House of Commons select committee on education, has put a question down for Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, on the issue.

"When was parental contribution last required towards a student's tuition fees?" he has asked. The parliamentary question is due to be answered on December 4. Meanwhile, the Department of Education and Science said it did not know the answer because it had to examine files.

Mr Adam Gaines, research officer for student awards at the National Union of Students, has calculated that from the the next academic year families with a net income of £14,000 would have to pay 12 per cent of their income towards their offspring's higher education.

Those with a net income of £16,000 would pay 14 per cent of their income, those on £18,000 17 per cent and those on £20,000 19.5 per cent.

University applications are down by 4,000

Four thousand fewer people have applied so far for university places next year than this, the Universities Central Council on Admissions says.

It is likely that some prospective students have been put off applying because competition is now fierce and entrance standards are tougher.

The drop is contrary to trends set in recent years. The final date for applications is December 15, but candidates have been applying much earlier because of the competition for places.

● Fewer state school pupils applied for and obtained Cambridge University places this year, according to university figures.

This fall, from 47 per cent last year to 42 per cent this, reverses the trend of the past few years. The proportion of women accepted, however, rose from 33 per cent last year to 36 per cent this year.

● Students at York University said yesterday that they would continue their sit-in until they had defeated government plans to scrap minimum grants. About 300 students occupied the administration building after a students' union meeting.

About eighty have been sleeping on the building's floors.

● More than 2,000 students rampaged through Glasgow yesterday and at one stage besieged the city chambers in George Square. Twelve were arrested accused of disorderly behaviour and mounted police reinforcements were called out to control the crowds.

20% rise in pilgrims expected

By Derek Harris

Thomas Cook's specialist subsidiary, Inter-Church Travel, is expecting an upturn in pilgrimages next year.

An increase of up to a fifth in the number of travellers Inter-Church experts to carry next year was predicted yesterday by Mr Douglas Cady, the company's general manager.

That is likely largely because the Holy Land, which accounts for more than half of pilgrimage traffic, has seen a return to greater political stability. A wider spectrum of people is also being attracted by Inter-Church.

Mr Cady said: "Predominantly older, single people have been going on pilgrimages, but there is a growing trend for married couples to go".

Inv er-Church, established in 1954 to promote Christian unity through travel, possibly accounts for up to a fifth of those making pilgrimages, Mr Cady estimates. It expects to carry about 10,000 people this year, but not all will have been pilgrims; Inter-Church also offers cultural tours and retreats.

All Inter-Church tours have leaders, usually clergy, to add a dimension of specialized knowledge, especially on the pilgrimages.

Among the tours are an annual St Francis one including Rome and Assisi, tours of the ancient pilgrim route across northern Spain to the shrine of St James at Santiago de Compostella, and a tour tracing the steps of St Paul on his second and third missionary journeys from Galatia to Greece.

Prices next summer will rise by about 5 per cent.

Some of the Inter-Church tour prices are down, especially some of those based on Italy, Crete, Turkey and Greece. Holy Land tours start at £499 for 10 days, but on eight-day tour is being introduced next summer priced at £429.

Gillick judgment delay

The Court of Appeal reserved judgment yesterday in the Gillick case.

Mrs Victoria Gillick, aged 37, who has 10 children, is seeking a declaration that Department of Health and Social Security guidelines, which give doctors the right to give advice and contraceptives to under-age girls without their parents' consent, are unlawful.

She is appealing against the High Court's refusal

Tourist boom at Culloden

Culloden, scene of the last battle fought on British soil, had the biggest gain in visitors last season to the National Trust for Scotland's property, it was announced yesterday.

Sixteen thousand people visited the battle site near Inverness,

For the second successive season, the number of visitors to the Trust's properties was more than 1.5 million. Admissions totalled 1,570,889,

Disabled to use Princess's former home

The Princess of Wales' former home, Park House on the Queen's Sandringham estate in Norfolk, is to be used as a holiday home for severely handicapped people.

The Victorian mansion, which the King Edward VII had built for staff accommodation, was the Princess's birthplace and home for 15 years before her father, Lord Spencer, inherited his titile and moved to Althorp, Northamptonshire.

Now the Leonard Cheshire Foundation has launched a £1m appeal to convert the mansion

Judge frees wife who killed cruel husband

Mrs Pauline Wyatt, aged 29, a mother of five who shot her sadistic husband, was freed yesterday by a judge, who told her: "I think you have suffered enough".

Her husband threw knives at her, put a loaded shotgun into her mouth and poured paraffin over her head, threatening to light it.

He handcuffed her in the bath, threatened to touch the water with electric wires and regularly branded her body with hot wires *twisted into his* initials.

He strangled their two pet parrots and choked the family puppy before shooting it.

Mrs Wyatt said as she left Manchester Crown Court that she was relieved she could spend Christmas with her children, aged 11 years to 16 months.

Mrs Wyatt was put on probation for three years after she was convicted of the manslaughter of her husband, Charles, at the then family home in Flora Drive, Salford, Manchester.

Mrs Wyatt killed him with a shotgun as he slept hours after he threatened to "skin" two of *their children, stab* two others and strangle their baby.

The jury took 10 minutes to find Mrs Wyatt, of Pegwell Drive, Salford, not guilty of murder.

Soldiers accused

Seven members of the first Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, were remanded in custody until Monday by a special court at Salisbury, Wiltshire, yesterday, jointly charged with the rape of a woman soldier at a Wiltshire army barracks. Five other members of the unit were charged with the offence on Tuesday and also remanded.

Philips' cell radio venture

Philips, Europe's largest electronics group, is to link with Racal Vodafone, one of two systems licenced to bring car and portable telephones using cellular radio technology on to the market from the beginning of the new year, it was announced yesterday.

The other system, Cellnet, a joint venture between British Telecom and Securicor, has started gearing up its marketing for the London area

Shops union plea for restrictions to stay

By Robin Young

Leaders of the shop workers' union Usdaw yesterday launched their campaign against the abolition of shop-hour restrictions recommended by he Auld committee.

Mr Sid Tierney, president to the union, which represents one-eigth of Britain's 2,200,000 shop workers, said: "These proposals would drag our people back one hundred years. We will fight to have the Shops Act properly enforced.

"Unions have their funds sequestrated for allegedly showing contempt of the law, yet every Sunday there is blatant contempt by traders which is met with nothing more than paltry fines winch deter no one".

Mr Tierney said that if the Government carried out its plans to abolish wage councils, shop workers would be left with no protection in law against being required to work late at night or on Sundays, and premium payments for working unsocial hours would disappear.

The Federation of Multiple DIY Retailers, however, was able to cite evidence that most MPs now want Sunday trading laws to be relaxed.

A survey of MPs commissioned by the Federation for Marketing & Opinion Research International (Mori) found that 75 per cent said they were in favour of a change.

● The Government will announce its response to calls for legalized late-night shopping and Sunday trading early next year, Mr Leon Brittan the Home Secretary, told the Commons yesterday.

He rejected a Conservative MP's call for prosecutions under the Shops Act not be pressed in the meantime.

Parliament, page 4

Speaker will uphold reputation of House

COMMONS

The scenes in the Commons the previous night, when Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, was prevented from making a statement on supplementary benefit to the families of striking miners, were the rowdiest the house had ever seen, Mrs *Margaret Thatcher*, the *Prime* Minister, declared during question time.

Charges of callousness and vindictiveness should be turned not against the Government but against the National Union of Mineworkers which was prepared to use its money for mob violence rather than for looking after its members, she told Mr Roy Hattersley, Deputy Leader of the Labour Party, standing in for Mr Kinnock who is in Moscow.

The exchanges between the Prime Minister and Mr Hattersley led to *noisy scenes in the House with the* Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) having to call for order, particularly when Labour members directed their wrath at Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP.

After question time the Speaker, in a short statement about the previous night's events which led to him adjourning the House because of grave disorder, said that for centuries the House had seen the strongest expressions of conflicting opinion and policy. Over the centuries it had jealously guarded its procedures of free debate.

If its proceedings (he went on) are brought to a halt by disorderly conduct, and this does include the refusal to hear the opinions of *others, then this long tradition will* be damaged and violated and the authority of Parliament is undermined.

As long as I am Speaker I shall continue to uphold its reputation and its supremacy and I hope that in *this I will always have the full* backing of the whole House of Commons.

There was *immediately a shout* by a Conservative MP across to the Labour benches "Why don't you apologize?" and the Speaker said: On a day when feelings are running high remarks from a sedentary position do not help the situation.

There is to be a debate in the Commons on Monday on an Opposition motion about the issue which had come to the fore in a written reply the previous day indicating that the £15 being deducted from the supplementary benefit paid to miners' dependants on the assumption that the NUM is paying strike pay, is to rise £16 as the new benefit rates come in.

When question time exchanges began, Mr Fergus Montgomery (*Atrincham* and Sale, C) asked if Mrs Thatcher agreed if a union called its members out on strike, a strike which causes great inconvenience and cost to the community at large, the responsibility for looking after those strikers should fall on the union responsible? (Conservative cheers)

Mrst Thatcher: Yes, I agree. That was what was proposed in our *1979* manifesto which was overwhelmingly endorsed and passed into law *in the Act of* 1980, in which deductions from benefits payable to strikers' families are made.

Mr Hattersley: Did the Prime Minister hear Mr Fowler, Secretary *of State for Social Services on the* radio this morning admit that the specified sums in the order for 1984 wll further reduce the real value, the purchasing power, of the social security payments made to families of striking miners?

What possible justification can there be for this gratuitously vindictive act? (Labour cheers)

Does the Prime Minister still not realize that such callousness confirms our long held view that she is less concerned with the waste and suffering of the miners' dispute that with the hope of scoring a cheap *political victory?*

Mrs Thatcher: If, in accordance with the Act, the NUM meets its obligations to the strikers, they will get the full benefit of the social security up-rating because the NUM will meet the £16. Callousness and vindictiveness should be turned against the NUM which is prepared to use the money for mob violence *rather than for its members.*

Mr Hattersley: The Prime Minister continues to pretend this is necessary under the Act, when the Act gives her power to change the components. If the Prime Minister is so conscious and certain of the righteousness of her cause, why did she try to sneak the order through at the last moment?

To coin a phrase that she will remember from question time a week ago – why does she not have the guts to come down and explain it herself (Labour cheers).

Mrs Thatcher: The point of the Act is that those who belong to trade unions are *entitled to look to the* trade unions for a part of their benefit while they are on strike. If *the NUM carried out its obligations,* striking miners' families would have £16 next week.

The formula is contained in section 6(2) of the Social Security Act 1980. The formula is automatically applied every year, and has automatically been applied every year since 1980. In 1980, the sum was £12; in 1981, by formula, £13m in 1982, by formula, £14.50; in *1983, by formula, £15; in 1984*, by automatic formula, £16.



Owen: I will not be bullied by this lot

As for explaining it, the Secretary of State tried to and was prevented by the rowdiest scenes this House has ever seen, perpetrated by Labour MPs (loud Conservative cheer.)

Mr Hattersley: Why does the Prime Minister persist in telling the House that she had no choice other than to implement the order in the way in which she tried to implement is?. There are two clauses in the Act which allow her and the Government to vary the order if they choose to do so.

She does not choose to vary the order and therefore she must take the direct responsibility in terms of suffering, hardship and violence.

Mrs Thatcher: A special regulation has to be brought before this House to alter the formula contained in that Act. Every single thing he says he should turn against the NUM, for their callousness in not looking after their members, in denying them a ballot, and in refusing to give them any help (Labour protests).

Mr Cranley Onslow (Woking, C), newly-elected *chairman of the* Conservative back bench 1922 committee was cheered when he said: There is no excuse or justification for the disgraceful exhibition by Mr Eric Heffer and some of Mr Scargill's other friends in this House.

Mrs Thatcher will have the full support of this side of the House to *protect the right of her Government* and of the rights of the democratically-elected majority that the Prime Minister represents.

Mrs Thatcher: The Government replied to a specific request from the Opposition for a statement. The government was then prevented, I understand almost physically, from making that statement. I hope the *Labour front bench will dissociate* themselves from those scenes.

Conservative MPs shouted "Answer" to Mr Hattersley who did not rise.

Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP: It would have been wiser if the *Prime Minister, instead of rounding* up the deduction from 75p to £1, had used section 6(3) of the Act to *introduce regulations* which would have meant an increase to £15.50, which would have been *in line with* the increase of supplementary benefit.

That would have been fair to the miners. It would have demonstrated *(loud Labour protests)* there are some of us in this House who are going to . . . (Further protests).

The Speaker: Order. Dr Owen has every right to be heard.

Dr Owen: I have every right, and so has this House rights which were flouted last night.

The Government would have been fairer to the families of miners and fairer to miners and would have achieved greater sensitivity on this delicate issue if they had increased – (further Labour protests).

Dr David Owen, gesturing towards Labour MPs sitting near him, said: I will *not be bullied* by this lot.

There was further laughter and protests and Mr David Nellist (Coventry, South-east, Lab) rose, saying that he had a point of order. He did not pursue it.

The Speaker: Order. This kind of disorder in not fair to the House, nor to other MPs who have questions on the Order Paper.

He again called Dr Owen to continue his question.

Dr Owen: I shall stand here until hell freezes over. (Loud interruptions) I put it to the Prime Minister that, in answer to a *reasoned* debate, to have put regulations to increase the deduction from £15 to £15.50, would have been fair.

Mrs Thatcher: No. The formula in the Act was applied precisely. To change that formula would have required new regulations to have been brought before the House. The formula was used this year as in every year since 1980.

Hattersley: Why try to sneak the order through?

I would have thought Dr Owen would have joined me in expecting unions calling members out on strike to *have some obligation* to pay strike money.

Mr Michael Stern (Bristol, North-West C): *The scenes of disruption in* this House last night were disgraceful and the MPs concerned should apologize to the Speaker and the House as a whole.

Mrs Thatcher: It would be a nice way of ending a very ugly incident if they did.

Mr Jack Dormand (Easington, Lab): Does not the continued refusal of the Prime Minister to answer Mr Hattersley's direct question demonstrate what a guilty conscience she *has about the matter?*

Will she say clearly that the Government has power under the regulations not to increase. . .(loud Conservative protests). It ever proof was needed, is it not the case that the main purpose of the Government in this strike is simply to break the power of the NUM?

Mrs Thatcher: The statement by Mr Fowler arose from the precise application of the formula in the 1980 Act: If that is to be altered, secondary legislation has to be brought before the House. It has been applied precisely every year since the act started.

If he *has* any conscience, *he* should address it to the NUM who called their people out on strike.

Mrs Elizabeth Peacock (Batley and Spen, C): The best possible way of providing a good Christmans for *miners' families is for the miners to* return to work tomorrow, and not to rely on hand-outs from local authorities and others.

Mrs Thatcher: Hand-outs by local councils are causing deep offence to many ratepayers (Labour shouts of "Where?") I agree that a return to normal work by striking miners would be the best thing for their families and for the country. All on this side would welcome that very much indeed.

● Mr David Nellist, one of the Labour MPs prominent in Wednesday night's disturbances, was severely rebuked by Mr John Biffen, Leader of the Commons, during questions on next week's business.

What Mr Nellist engaged in last night (Mr Biffen said) was a destruction of parliamentary procedures. It was not only offensive to the House but offensive to the Opposition Front Bench.

Mr Nellist (Coventry South East), referring to next Monday's debate in Opposition time on the reduction in value of the supplementary benefit for the families of miners on strike, described the Government's action as theft.

The decision was an *act of* desperation by the Government (he said).

Tory MPs seek end to equality commission

DISCRIMINATION

A review of the operations of the Equal Opportunities Commission is currently taking place and the conclusions will be announced in the spring, Mr David Waddington, Minister of State, Home Office, told the Commons.

***But* responding to Conservative MPs who suggested the Commission be abolished, Mr Waddington said the Government had no plans to amend the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 Under which it was established.**

Mr Andrew McKay (East Berkshire, C), who opened the exchanges, said that since its inception in *1975* the Commission had only investigated eight cases, only published reports in four of these and only issued a non-discrimination notice once.

It is (he said) high time this quango which costs nerely £3.5 million a year to run was abolished. (Conservative cheers).

Mr Waddington: Formal investigations are only a part of the work of the commission. In fairness he ought to bear in mind not only the number of formal appplications but the fact that in 1983, for instance, commission staff resolved 359 complaints without recourse to litigation or formal investigation.

It is obviously right for the Government to review the operations of non-depoartmental bodies from time to time. Such a regular review is taking place and the conclusions will be announced in the spring.

Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North East, Lab): Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, said on the radio this morning that the TUC had collected information about the effect of *privatization* in hospitals showing that cleaning firms were using girls of 15 to clean hospital wards. In addition, they were being paid lower wages than the women who had previously been employed.

The minister ought to be referring this practice to the commission and strengthening them in the job they do.

***Mr Waddington: It does not need a* minister to refer a matter to the commission, it is in her own hands.**

***Mrs Jill Knight (Birmingham* Edgabston, C): There are many who believe the Commission has exhausted what opportunites it may have had. Is Mr Waddingon positive there is no better way in which the Government can spend £3,336,000 than this?**

Mr Waddington: Although we have a duty to see that appropriate management systems are used and that money is not wasted, at the same time we also have an *obligation to see that discrimination* on ground of sex is done away with. We have no plans to ament the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 which was directed to that end.

Next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Debate on Opposition motion on social security benefits for strikers' *families*. Social Security Bill, second reading.

Tuesday: Debate on Opposition motion on the national heritage and environment.

Wednesday: Elections (Northern Ireland) Bill, completion of remaining stages.

Thursday: Debate on the Royal Navy.

Friday: Private *Member's motion* on the licensing laws.

The main business in the House of Lords will be:

Tuesday: Debate on televising the House.

Wednesday: Debates on the unemployed, the production and sale of books, and on the Ethiopian famine.

Thursday: Prosecution of Offences Bill, second reading.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on Warnock Committee report on human fertilisation and embryology.

No cut in overseas aid: Unesco told Britain will leave

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The announcement by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary that Britain was giving notice to Unesco of withdrawal from that organization at the end of next year was greeted with protests from both sides of the Commons during the debate on public expenditure on overseas aid. He said that the position would be reconsidered at the end of next year in the light of the result of the general conference *to be held then. The decision about* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization would have no effect on 1985-86 expenditure but would keep Britain's options open.

He also announced that there would be no cut in overseas aid at the previously planned figure of £1,130m, but some cuts in the *British Council budget, in Foreign* Office work commissioned from the Central Office of Information and in the military aid programme.

The debate was opened by Mr Russell Johnston (Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber, L) moved a Liberal SDP motion firmly opposing any reduction in the real value of the already limited overseas aid budget and rejecting proposals to maintain this budget by cutting expenditure on the British Council or the BBC external services.

He said overseas aid represented only about one penny in the pound in terms of public spending. In the past, governments both Labour and Conservative, had *cut* the overseas aid budget.

Perceptions of the problem had been heightened and sharpened by the ghastly, horrifying pictures of the Ethiopian famine. Parliament could respond to public feeling without any affront to party loyalties by saying firmly that it was up the Government to solve its inter-departmental disputes that Parliament would not see the further reduction in the limited contribution too the starving people.

In public terms (he added) the challenge now is to channel their generosity into some sort of long-term action to prevent these things *happenings again.*

The Ethiopian Government was not by any definition an easy one for Britain to relate to. But it was perfectly possible to devize means of helping its people, as was suggested in a centre page article in *The Times* yesterday (Thursday) by James Pickett.

Many people felt the IMF should be more flexible and more sensitive to the problems of agricultural spending, food supplies and traditionality. Someone had called it an international menace to food.

In the past there had been too much stress on tied aid and too little on agricultural development. He would like to see two types of aid: that related to trade; and aid, pure, *direct and simple.*

Sir Geoffrey Howe moved a Government amendment commending the Government's substantial support for development in the Third World including the encouragement of trade and investment, welcoming its prompt response to the famine in Ethiopia and elsewhere; approving the *maintenance of the Government's* planned aid programme consistent with its overall economic and foreign policy objectives; and endorsing the Government's continued support for the British Council and the BBC external services.

He said nobody doubted the importance of the tragedy taking place in Ethiopia. It was not the case that the British Government's response started only yesterday. Since 1982, *it had given more* emergency relief to Ethiopia than any other country. It was important to recognize the scale of the response. Britain had taken a lead in the EEC which had been appreciated by the people and government of Ethiopia.

The wider context was the continuing need to retain tight control of *overall public spending.* He vigorously supported the Chancellor's objectives. The economic recovery over the last three years could all too easily be put at risk if the Government lost sight of the central question. (Labour interruptions).

He confirmed that the overall provision of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in 1985-86 remained as previously planned at £1,870 million. There had been no cut in that overall figure. More specific figures would be in the White Paper to be published early next year in the customary way. Press speculation had been thoroughly misleading and had caused unjustified anxiety.

The volume of work being handled by the Foreign *Office and* the diplomatic missions abroad was growing in and becoming increasingly complex.

Two changes would be made. As from January 1, 1985, the standard *fee for entry* clearance on foreign nationals coming to the United Kingdom would be increased from £6 to £10. That would raise in a full year £2.4 million.

From the same date a fee would be payable to cover part of the administrative costs of *issuing entry* certificates to Commonwealth citizens, which would be set at £10. This would raise about £1.6 million in a full year. This would represent a relatively small addition to the total cost of travel of that kind.

The *Diplomatic* Service had been able to respond to rising demand with substantially reduced manpower. *The service cost* less than half the cost of running the London Borough of Haringey, and was giving better and better value for money.

In some places, notably in the Middle East, there was a regrettable need to provide *increased security* and since that cost was rising, it made sense to consider whether they needed to maintain precisely the same geographical pattern.

He had decided that it would be right to close about 10 small posts, almost all of them subordinate posts, and he would give fuller details later, after consultations had been completed. *It was not a new* process, as 32 posts had been closed under the last Labour Government.

Britain was also not satisfied that the developing world was getting value from Unesco and had long been a leader in seeking reform, putting forward a number of practical proposals. Some progress has been made and he acknowledged the *importance of the views* of Commonwealth and Community partners, but much remained to be done.

The general conference next autumn had a key part to play and throughout 1985 they would continue to work for reform in cooperation with other countries as vigorously as they had this year. *They could not,* however, be confident that adequate reforms would be achieved by the end of next year, and must safeguard their position.



Johnston: Only television made the Government act

He was therefore writing to the Director General, giving notice of *withdrawal, the notice becoming* effective on December 31 1985. (Protests)

We shall reconsider the position at the end of next year (he said) in the light of the result of the general conference. This decision will not have any effect on expenditure for 1985-86 but by giving notice now we retain the option for 1986 of being *able to devote to better purposes the* amount which would otherwise then be paid to Unesco.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North, Lab): This is a shameful decision and simply follows the line of the United States.

Sir Geoffrey Howe said they were working hard to secure the necessary changes and it would be foolish to discard the option now, if the money could be better spent elsewhere.

The military aid programme amounted to about £12 million and was *a useful arm of foreign policy.* The amount was divided almost equally between sending British *military personnel overseas to train* certain countries' armed forces and receiving trainees from those forces *here.* Economies of £500,000 a year would give less scope to respond to requests at short notice but existing *commitments* would be fulfilled as planned.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office's own information activity cost £22 million, mostly by payments to the Central Office of Information for a wide variety of services. Some economies could be made without loss of effectiveness and commissions to the COI would *be scaled down by about £1 million.*

The British Council was celebrating its 50th anniversary – 50 years of solid achievement. The council had to live in a world of changing costs. It must absorb part of its own rising costs as part of the overall need to keep down Government expenditure.

He would look to the council for *£1.2 million* savings, about half the total rise in costs this year. The Council would receive almost £6 million more in 1985-86 than its original planned provision.

There had been strong support expressed in many parts of the House for the BBC's external services which had more than 100 million regular listeners around the world. *The fact that so many* of those denied honest news by their own national media should turn to the BBC for an unbiased account worked strongly in Britain's national interests.

But the BBC had also had to face some *increase* in costs and he did not believe it would be right to meet them in full. He would be looking *for savings of about 1 per cent in* their total expenditure.

Nevertheless, there would still be an increased *provision* for the external sevices of about £750,000.

The capital programme costing more than £100 million approved in 1981 to improve the audibility of the service was well advanced and would be maintained with *additional funds of more than £2* million being provided. This £2 million for the capital programme was in addition to the increase of £750,000.

The provision for the programme of overseas aid remained unchanged at the previously planned and published figure of £1,130 million for 1985-86. That figure was being *maintained.* Within that figure, Britain's capacity to provide emergency assistance to Ethiopia and other countries suffering from drought and famine would be fully maintained.

The aid programme was only part of the story. Private capital played a vital and increasing role for many developed countries, and private investment could make a particularly important contribution.

Mr Stuart Holland, Opposition spokesman on overseas development, said the Government's claim that there had not been a cut in the aid programme had to be taken against a background in which that programme had been scythed.

The Government had had 18 months' warning of the Ethiopian crises but it did not act until October.

He deplored what the Foreign Secretary had said about Unesco. It was disappointing and unwarranted.

Mr Edward Heath, (Old Bexley and Sidcup, C) said all they wanted to know was that if the currency movement proved to be more damaging, the Foreign Secretary would ensure that in real terms that *sum remains the same.*

He would have hoped the Foreign Secretary would have been able to announce he had been able to convince his colleagues that in the national interest and influence the Government would give more to the BBC overseas service and to the British Council.

The decision on Unesco was *lamentable and quite illogical they* never increased their influence in by opting out. No one would say there *was nothing wrong with Unesco.* Britain should get together with its EEC and Commonwealth and agree what was required. Nobody could resist that.

Sunday trading statement early next year

A government statement was likely to be made on amending the Shops Act, 1950, which restricted Sunday trading, early next year, Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, said in the Commons during exchanges *in which MPs* came out in favour and against Sunday trading.

Mr Brittan underlined that the Conservative Party believed in the rule of law and he would not urge local councils not to prosecute Sunday traders.

He said the committee of inquiry under Mr Robin Auld, which had looked into proposals for amending the 1950 Act, had carried out a valuable study which would be *considered most carefully. There* was general agreement that the present law was unsatisfactory.

Mr Michael Brown, *(Brigg and* Cleethorpes, C): In view of the unanimity of views in the commission's study that the shops Act should be repealed, does Mr Brittan intend to bring forward legislation either in this session or during the lifetime of this *Parliament* to reform the 1950 Act?

If he is not prepared to give that assurance, *why was the enquiry* necessary in the first place?

Mr Brittan: The inquiry was set up because I thought there was widespread agreement on the need for reform of the restrictions on trading, but there were different views on how to bring it about.

We will consider the inquiry's recommendations urgently and I hope to give the House a statement in the not too *distant future.*

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick-upon-Tweed, L) said those living near *shopping centres* relied on Sunday for a bit of peace and quite. Sundays were an important part of their tradition and the children of shopworkers liked to have their mothers at home on a Sunday.

Mr Brittan: The committee considered all these points but decided nothing should stand in the way of a liberalization of the law.

Mr Geoffrey Dickens (Littleborough and Saddleworth, C): Many of the people opposed to the opening of shops on Sundays are *the very* people who take holidays abroad and expect to find the shops open on Sunday.

Please use every urgency to accelerate some legislation so that we can break free from the shackles of Sunday closing.

Mr Brittan: He makes a fair point about people going abroad. The Government does not expect consideration of this report to be long delayed. We will make a *statement* to *the House,* I hope in the early part of next year.

Seat belts saving lives

Recently published figures show that fatal and serious injuries to front seat occupants of cars and light vans in the first six months of 1984 were 20 per cent fewer than in the first six months of 1982, **Lord Brabazon of Tara,** the Government spokesman, said when asked in the Lords whether the statistical analysis of lives saved and serious injury prevented since the introduction of *compulsory seat belts* was now completed.

Lord Diamond (SDP): Has any *progress been made in* adding back seat belts to front seat belts?

Lord Brabazon of Tara: We are *awaiting the* report from the Select Committee on Road Safety, which is expected in mid-December, about the compulsory fitting of rear seat belts. We have no plans at present to extend it to compulsory wearing of rear seat belts.

Lord Underhill (Lab), for the Opposition, asked if there were any figures relating to the number of prosecutions for non-observance of seat belt law

Lord Brabazon of Tara said observance was still 95 per cent. In 1983 there were 6,826 prosecutions.

Control of pesticides

The increase range of pesticide types and systems of application as well as likely increase in competition make it no longer feasible to control the *environmental effects of pesticides* at the approval stage alone, therefore the Government proposed statutory controls, **Lord Belstead,** Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said during the second reading of the Food and Environment Protection Bill in the House of Lords.

The Bill provides for the *protection of food* in the aftermath of a release of harmful substances, replaces the Dumping at Sea Act 1974 and makes provision for regulating the supply and use of pesticides.

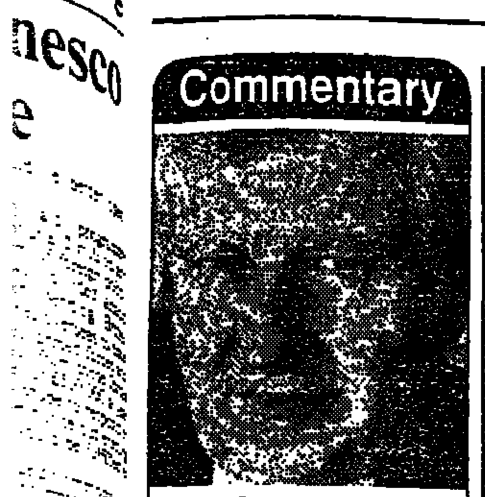
The Government was committed to ensure that pesticides use was the minimum necessary for efficient production and distribution of food and to safeguard human health. No pesticide would be released unless it was *demonstrably beneficial to* agriculturel horticulture or public health.

The Bill was read a second time.



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Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

There does not seem much chance now that anything of substance will come from the dialogue begun this week between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Dr Garret FitzGerald.

It is hard to believe after the exchange of criticisms between them that the Irish electorate would be likely to agree to the amendment of sections 2 and 3 of their constitution. Yet the acceptance of British sovereignty in Northern Ireland *would be the necessary* condition for any successful negotiation.

If Dr FitzGerald thought that the prospects of a settlement were still alive he would presumably not have blown his top. That he did so suggests that he now thinks it more important to repair his political bridges at home than to pursue *a settlement with Britain* which is no longer available.

That Mrs Thatcher spoke as she did in the House of Commons yesterday suggests that she too believes that the present dialogue is doomed. Otherwise she would hardly have dismissed Dr FitzGerald's complaints so brusquely as to say that she did not understand his statement in any way.

Lack of finesse in British diplomacy

If this pessimistic analysis is correct it is a pity. An agreement between the British and Irish governments based upon the acceptance by the Irish people that they no longer claimed sovereignty over the whole of Ireland would have been the most hopeful development for the North for many years.

The present impasse can be attributed partly to a lack of finesse in British diplomacy, *but also to a more fundamental* division on the substance of policy.

At the end of the negotiations at Chequers there were no specific agreements, except on pursuing the dialogue, but both sides thought that they had established a good relationship. Mrs Thatcher liked Dr FitzGerald and his ministerial colleagues, which is not unimportant.

But then came Mrs *Thatcher's press conference* on Monday evening, followed by her remarks in the House of Commons on Tuesday, and then Mr Douglas Hurd's press conference in Belfast on Wednesday.

The Irish have three principal complaints: that the tone of those comments did not correspond with the way in which the issues had been discussed at Chequers; that the detailed proposals in the New Ireland *Forum report* were dismissed in summary fashion without acknowledging its broadly constructive and conciliatory approach; and that in playing down the idea that there was alienation among Roman Catholics in the north, British ministers were rejecting out of hand the basic analysis of the Irish Government.

It would be difficult to acquit British ministers of the charge of diplomatic clumsiness. In their choice of words they might have shown more appreciation of Dr FitzGerald's position. To display sensitivity *in the conduct of diplomacy* is not weakness but commonsense.

It would also have been wise to accept, as British ministers have in effect done in the past, that there is alienation among many Roman Catholics in the north. If there were not, the British Government has been wasting its time in seeking any *kind of new political* arrangement. It is not a bad principle in politics to look unpleasant facts in the face.

But British Ministers are right that joint authority in Northern Ireland cannot be conceded to the republic, either by the front or the back door. There was specific disagreement at Chequers on that point in relation to a joint security commission.

The Irish saw that as a means to share authority in the north. British ministers insisted that there could be no more than consultation. Had they failed to do so, they would have been allowing the negotiations to proceed on a fraudulent basis. No state can concede ultimate authority over its internal security without compromising its own sovereignty.

The only way in which agreement might have been reached on that question could have been for the Irish to be prepared to build on the basis of consultation. They might have achieved a good deal of practical influence in that way.

But perhaps their failure to do so shows that the gap in policy remains too wide to be bridged. In that case, this episode will have confirmed in sad and bitter fashion that there is still no common ground in the province.

Civil servants' leaks unethical, ex-Whitehall chief says

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

Lord Croham, former head of the Civil Service, yesterday came down firmly on the Government's side in its battle against leaks of sensitive or politically embarrassing information.

Lord Croham, who as Sir Douglas Allen was head of the Home Civil Service in the 1970s, surprised observers by the vehemence of his rejection of any ethical responsibility on civil servants to leak, even when their ministers were caught lying.

Lord Croham left no doubt that he had the case of the former Foreign Office clerk, Miss Sarah Tisdall, in mind.

He said: "Those who advocate an ethical duty of civil servants to inform on ministers, while remaining in their posts, have almost certainly not realized how intolerable that would be to civil servants and ministers alike."

He denounced as "extraordinary" the argument that civil servants had a duty to leak when they believed ministers were not telling the truth.

Delivering a lecture at the University of Salford, Lord Croham damned with faint praise the idea of "freedom of information" saying that the notion was being manipulated by those who wanted to make it more difficult for the Government to govern.

Lord Croham, who is now chairman of the British National Oil Corporation, remains in touch with his former colleagues and his remarks undoubtedly reflect the views of senior mandarins.

In a phrase that will delight the Prime Minister, he said there was an inverse correlation between the practicability of open government and the proportion of our national activity which is state controlled, in other words, the less the state does, the less need there is for secrecy.

It was "foolish" to put forward the idea of the public interest to defend civil servants who leaked classified material. The growth of leaking had nothing to do with excessive secrecy, the main recent leaks had occurred in areas which would be protected even if a freedom of information law were passed.

"Civil servants are servants of the Crown with defined duties to the government of the day, in which to all intents and purposes the concept of the Crown is embodied."

Barrister stole colleague's cheques

A deputy circuit judge stole cheques sent to a collegue at his chambers because he was in financial difficulties, Hertford magistrates were told yesterday.

Peter Morris, a barrister, described in court as a specialist in crime, also used a cheque for £246 to open a building society account using a false name. But on his visits to the Norwich Building Society branch in Peterborough he was unaware that he was being filmed

When he was confronted with his crimes, Morris, aged 46, first claimed that his son was a drug addict and had stolen the cheques and then that he, Morris, had needed the money to pay for an abortion for his girl friend. Both claims were false, the court was told.

Yesterday, Morris, of Milton Road, Cambridge, admitted theft, obtaining by deception, and forgery. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment concurrently on each charge, suspended for two years.

Miss Claire Reggiori, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, told the court that in September Mr Walter Hawkesworth, a collegue of Morris returned to his Cambride chambers and found that a cheque for £246 sent to him was missing from the clerk's office.

He discovered that the cheque had been paid into the Norwich Building Society branch. Morris had opened the account in the name of Hawkesworth.



Family struggle: Mrs Ayse Halil, a Turkish Cypriot, pictured yesterday with her family, which may be split up by a deportation order.

A lengthy battle to prevent her deportation from Britain is expected to come to a head within a few days as the Home Office considers fresh representations by Mr John Silkin, MP, for Mrs Halil, who lives in Brockley, south-east London with her daughter Shebnem, aged 3, and her sons Sabah, aged 12, and Serhan, aged 7. If she has to leave she will have to take her daugher with her. Mrs Halil's parents have been British citizens since 1947. In 1971 they came to live in Britain with their son Ahmed. Ayse Halil followed shortly with her Cypriot husband. Ahmed was granted British citizenship

But Mrs Halil was held to have the same nationality as her husband and they were deported in 1981 shortly before her third child was born.

While in Cyprus she separated from her husband and last year returned to her family in England, but was faced with another deportation order. Last night relatives held a candle-light demonstration outside the Home Office.

High Nissan pay lures Austin men away

By Clifford Webb
Motoring Correspondent

Nissan, the Japanese car company, has lured 19 senior managers from the British car industry to run the car assembly plant it is building at Washington, Tyne-and-Wear. The prime target for the "head-hunters" was Austin Rover's Cowley complex, from which six manufacturing staff were taken.

Others come from Ford, Vauxhall, Rolls-Royce, and Land Rover. All are believed to have been tempted away by up to twice their existing salaries.

At Cowley, however, an equally important factor was managers' frustration with production losses caused by wildcat strikes and constant pressure from directors for improved results.

Nissan has insisted on a single union for its 500 Washington employees and a no-strike agreement

The most senior Austin Rover recruit is Mr. Joh Cusnaghan, aged 38, the manufacturing manager at Cowley South works. He joins Nissan next week at a reported salary of £30,000 as production director. Mr. Cusnaghan was quoted in *The Engineer* as describing the move as "an opportunity I could not miss".

Nissan originally set its sights even higher. An offer by the company was rejected by Mr Andrew Barr, one of the two joint managing directors at Austin Rover.

Tourist and petrol road signs sought

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

The Government was urged yesterday to allow more road signs advertisng national historic monuments, petrol stations, hotels, restaurants and other services.

The French practice of signposting castles and other buildings of interest when they are visible from main roads; and approved flag signs for hotels and restaurants, paid for by their operators, should be adopted, according to Mr Gerry Neale, Conservative MP for North Cornwall.

He launched his campaign in a letter to Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for Transport. It called for a more informative, imaginative and commerical roads policy.

Millions of vehicles used the M4 out of London each year, it said, yet there was no sign pointing out Windsor Castle.

Mr Neale said signposting on local roads to tourist facilities and attractions was poor and inconsistent. Approved flag signs should become the responsibility of local parish and town councils.

He suggested a standard programme for signs for amenities such as fun parks, museums, potteries, bed and breakfast facilities and tea shops, all of which might bear a county symbol if desired.

Mr Neale said that the proposals would be likely to encourage tourists and so increase employment potential and help small businesses. On suggestions that installing more signs would create road safely dangers, he said that road users' hesitation when unable to find signs was already a danger. Standard signs might be expected to improve the environment in many areas where undesirable signs were proliferating.

He asked Mr Ridley to invite county councils to join the Department of Transport, in starting a comprehensive liberalized sign policy.

Cable sponsors find favour

Most people will support sponsored programmes on cable television, chiefly because they oppose regulation of the medium, according to a survey by MORI commissioned by the National Consumer Council.

The council said yesterday that 61 per cent of people inteviewed favoured sponsored programmes and 18 per cent were against. On sponsorship, 19 per cent thought it would bring better programmes, 14 per cent that it would make cable cheaper, and 12 per cent that it would bring a better choice of programmes.

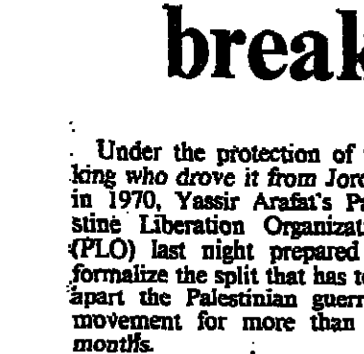
Research ship's delivery delayed

A one-year research programme in th Indian Ocean has been postponed , perhaps until 1986, because of delays in the delivery of a £7.25m ship.

The Government-backed Natural Environment Research Council said yesterday that the 2,300-tonne floating laboratory, Charles Darwin, had been due for completion by British Shipbuilders last February. But she had been dogged by propellor noise problems and is still being modifid at Falmouth, Cornwall.

Hole in one

Mrs Jean Mason, aged 55, of Shaldon, Devon,had a hole in one on two consecutive days this week at the Teighnmouth Golf Club. A club member said yesterday they will name the hole after her.



Arafat arrival in Jordan finalizes the PLO break with Damascus

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Under the protection of the king who drove it from Jordan in 1970, Yassir Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) last night prepared to formalize the split that has torn apart the Palestinian guerrilla movement for more than 18 months.

While Palestinian groups opposed to Mr Arafat were still threatening to create a rival PLO in Damascus, Mr Arafat's decision to turn up in Amman for the meeting of the PLO's Palestine National Council – still rather pompously called a "parliament-in-exile" – also means that his own break with Syria is now final.

Despite the absence of about 180 members of the Palestine National Council who live in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and who were prevented by the Israelis from travelling to Amman, the "parliament" achieved a quorum of its 379 members, thus producing the constitutional legality which the PLO so often seeks for its own movement and so rarely respects in others.

It was, of course, not lost on the Syrians that the meeting was to be inaugurated by King Husain of Jordan, the very man who broke the power of the PLO 14 years ago by driving it into Lebanon and, ultimately, into further disaster. Syria's condemnation of the whole affair as a betrayal of the Arab cause was made even sharper by the fact that the Palestine National Council meeting might otherwise have been held in Damascus under the stern auspices of the Syrian Baath Party.

The editor of the Syrian party newspaper *Al Baath* used some stock rhetoric yesterday in condemning Mr Arafat as "a traitor at the service of Zionist and imperialist masters" and gave a warning that the Palestine people "will know how to punish him" for "liquidating forever the Palestine cause".

The daily Damascus paper *Tishrin* compared Mr Arafat to the assassinated President Sadat of Egypt, a comparison that illustrated Syria's own fear that the Palestine National Council in Amman will give a mandate to King Husain to negotiate another peace agreement with Israel.

Extremist Palestinian groups based in Damascus, together with the PLO guerrilla mutineers who broke away from Mr Arafat last year, were encouraged to echo the same sort of diatribes

By contrast, Jordanian newspapers trumpeted King Husain's leading role in the Palestine National Council meeting. Jordan has a 26-strong Government delegation at the conference, which is also expected to be addressed by Mr Chadli Klibi, the General Secretary of the Arab League and Mr Habib al-Chatti, the Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference Organization.

Mr Arafat himself will have to win a vote of confidence from the Palestine National Council – something which should be achieved with little difficulty since all those in Amman are his supporters – and delegates will then discuss the prospects for a Palestinian homeland.

They will find King Husain as personally pessimistic as ever, although the aftermath of the American elections does give President Reagan his own peace plan for the region.

If the Palestine National Council does give its support to King Husain to start talks with the Israelis on the return of the West Bank, then the delegates in Amman will have to try to safeguard their own independence afterwards. To be muzzled by the Jordanians once such a "peace" process begins may turn out to be almost as painful as being muzzled by the Syrians.

Israelis kill second student protester

From Christopher Walker, Ramallah

For the second time in 24 hours, Israeli troops yesterday killed an unarmed Palestinian demonstrator while firing live ammunition to disperse a West Bank demonstration staged in support of Mr Yassir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Another 16-year-old protester was hit in the thigh during the incident, bringing to seven the number of young Arabs wounded by Israeli Army gunfire in the occupied territories during the past two days.

A senior doctor at Ramallah hospital said that the dead youth, Mr Bakir Abdullah, aged 21, had died on the operating table from chest and abdominal wounds received from a single high velocity bullet. Distraught relatives attempted to defy a military order imposed by troops ringing the building and take away the body for burial.

The revival of what Palestinians here describe angrily as Israel's "shoot-to-kill policy" in the West Bank has dealt a severe blow to efforts by the national unity Government to improve the atmosphere among the 1.3 million Arabs now living under military rule. "It just proves that the Labour Party is no different from the Likud when it comes to killing Arabs," one local merchant, who asked not to be named, said.

He was referring to the fact that since September, the West Bank has been under the overall control of Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Labour Defence Minister. In an apparent attempt to reduce the latest tension, Mr Rabin rejected demands from senior army officers to close Bir Zeit, the Arab university, where a student demonstrator was shot dead on Wednesday.

However, the Arab governing body shut the campus yesterday in mourning. In a bitterly worded statement, it called on academics throught the world to join a campaign to prevent "the use of raw and indiscriminate force by the Army against defenceless students."

According to a Palestinian journalists who witnessed yesterday's shooting, trouble began after a group of schoolgirls waving black flags gathered in Ramallah's main square to protest against the shooting of the Bir Zeit student. They were quickly joined by about 50 youths chanting slogans

Eyes left: Lebanon's US-trained special forces on parade in Beirut yesterday

Syria ousts US in Gemayel's rhetoric of gratitude

From Our Own orrespondent Beirut

Last year, it was President Reagan who was thanked so profusely for his efforts to reunite Lebanon after eight years of civil war. Yesterday President Gemayel was expressing his deep gratitude to President Assad of Syria for his "continuous and tireless" efforts to resolve the nine-year old civil war.

Thus were the shifting allegiances of Lebanon represented at yesterday's Independence Day ceremony outside Beirut, as three Hawker Hunter jets, the entire Lebanese Air Force, flew overhead.

The Gemayel speech included the now mandatory references to the liberation of southern Lebanon from the Israeli occupation army – "Lebanon's salvation begins with the salvation of the south", the President said – but there was, needless to say, no mention of the large Syrian Army in eastern and northern Lebanon.

Lebanonese troops from the largely Shia Muslim Sixth Brigade of the National Army sent a token contingent to the Independence Day parade in the Christian suburb of Yarze.

Mr Gemayel did talk of a new national charter for Lebanon – something which opposition Muslim groups have long demanded – but gave no details. The sound of small arms fire could be heard during the ceremony from the hills to the south of Yarze, where Lebanon's civil war was still being fought out between the Army and Druze militia.

González appeals for calm

Protest strike halts Basque country

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain's Basque region was almost completely paralysed by a one-day general strike yesterday. The stoppage was called to protest against the killing in Bilbao of Tuesday of a leading left-wing nationalist politician closely linked to ETA, the Basque separatist organization.

Public transport, banks, shops, schools, universities and even government offices shut down. Clashes, fierce at times, took place in Bilbao and San Sebastian between demonstrators and the police. Barricades put up by workers stopped private cars reaching industrial areas.

In Madrid meanwhile, doctors were fighting to save the life of General Luis Rosón, who was seriously wounded by two gunmen from ETA's military wing in a Madrid street hours after the Bilbao killing. The general's condition was reported to be worsening.

As tension rose, Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, urged Spaniards yesterday not to overdramatize. "If anyone knows of a better solution let him tell us", he said. He claimed that, by acting firmly, his government was slowly beating the terrorists.

Yesterday's general strike preceded the funeral of Dr Santiago Brouard, head of one of the parties in the Basque nationalist "People's Unity" coalition, which regards the degree of autonomy granted to the Basque country as inadequate.

The coalition told Basque socialists not to take part in the funeral as it might be regarded as a provocation. Wrapped in the red, white and green Basque flag, the coffin was to be taken in a procession from Bilbao town hall to Leiqueitio, a fishing port along the coast, for burial. Strong detachments of police guarded the route.

A bar in Bilbao, said to be frequented by drug addicts, was blown up yesterday for the second time in a few days. BTA claimed responsibility, as it did for an overnight explosion which damaged a San Sebastian supermarket.

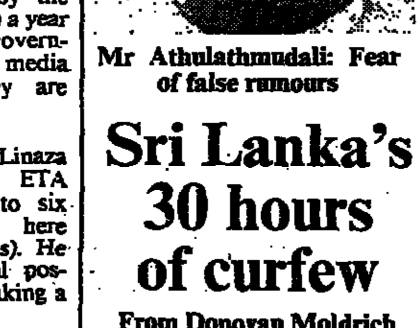
In the face of protests from Basque marchers, the Senate approved on Wednesday night an anti-terrorist law which increases penalties for terrorist crimes and reduces the sentences of those who repent.

The Bill, provoked by the killing of an army captain a year ago, also permits the Government to close down news media if it deems that they are defending terrorism.

● BAYONNE: Tomás Linaza Etchevarria, an alleged ETA leader, was sentenced to six month's imprisonment here yesterday (Reuter reports). He was charged with illegal possession of arms and breaking a residence order.

Five others, all alleged members of an anarchist group called the Anti-Capitalist Autonomous Commandos, an ETA splinter organization, were given sentences ranging from six months to a year.

Linaza Etchevarria was arrested on September 29 in Biarritz and is wanted by Spain in connexion with seven alleged murders.



Mr Athulathmudali: Fear of false rumours

Sri Lanka's 30 hours of curfew

From Donovan Moldrich Colombo

Sri Lankans awoke yesterday to find that a 30-hour curfew had come into force at midnight and would remain in operation till six this morning.

As only one newspaper had carried a stop press announcment, news of the curfew was broadast at 10-minute intervals by the state-owned radio and spread by word of mouth.

While most people rushed to buy food, which soared in price, early officegoers and schoolchildren were directed home by police. The Minister of National Security, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, said there had been only one isolated incident late on Wednesday night which had been put down effectively and firmly with no injury or loss of life but that anti-social elements would try to create trouble by spreading false rumours.

In the incident the Minister referred to, a Tamil shop at Thimbirigasaya in Colombo was set on fire by unknown persons.

Mr Athulathmudali said the Government was not over-reacting but had imposed the curfew as a purely precautionary measure.

Parliament met yesterday to continue its budget debate, and the Minister of Lands, Mr Gamini Bissanayake said the curfew had been imposed because the Government did not want to run the risk of a repetition of the ethnic disturbances in July 1983 in which more than 400 people died.

Yesterday and today were declared holidays and curfew permits were issued at police stations only to those engaged in essential services and airline passengers.

To ensure that there is no breakdown in food supplies the state-owned cooperative wholesale establishment, the marketing department, and the port cargo corporation were declared essential services and bakers were directed to bake as much bread as possible for which flour supplies were made available.

Streets in Colombo and all over the island were deserted with no public or private transport.

Opposition heals rift on call-up

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

The parliamentary caucus of the progressive Federal Party, the main opposition in the white chamber of the South African Parliament, yesterday endorsed two controversial decisions taken by the party's federal council last weekend, which called for an end to compulsory military conscription and opened membership of the party to all races.

Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, the Afrikaner leader of the predominantly English-speaking party convened the caucus after the resignation of the spokesman on defence and moves by other senior members to call a federal congress of the party to try to reverse the decisions.

On the question of military conscription, which is compulsory for all white males, Dr van Zyl Slabbert seems to have persuaded most caucus members that the new position is no great departure from previous policy, which has long favoured a professional all-volunterr army.

He agreed that by opening its doors to all races the party would be violating the Prohibition of Political Interference Act, which bans racially-mixed parties, but argued that the law had already been flouted by the Labour Party in August's elections to the new Coloured Chamber of Parliament.

Angola dam

Lisbon (Reuter)–Angola has signed a \$900m (£750m) agreement with Brazil and the Soviet Union for the construction of a hydroelectric plant on the river Kwanza, 250 miles south Luanda, a Portuguese news agency reported.

Washington to resume its links with Iraq

Washington (Reuter) – The United States and Iraq will announce on Monday that they are resuming diplomatic talks broken after the 1976 Arab-Israeli war, American officials said.

They believed the move would help to strengthen Iraq's more moderate stance in the Middle East.

The renewed ties, due to be announced when the Iraqi Foreign Minister Mr Tariq Aziz, meets President Reagan at the White House, will "put a symbolic political stamp on relations that have been developing for some time", one US official said.

The Reagan Administration has for several years expressed willingness to heal the breach, and Baghdad's decision to do so gives Washington a foreign policy advantage

The move will not affect Washington's official policy of neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war. But the US has long blamed the continuation of the war on Iran's "intransigence".



● STILL QUEUING: A Polish family waiting for food yesterday at a Hamburg refugee centre after defecting this week.

Another 17 Poles jumped ship when their liner made a stop on the northern port of Travemünde, bringing to 302 the number arriving in West Germany in less than a week.

The latest group defected on Wednesday when the cruise ship, Rogalin, docked in Travemünde, near the East German border. The ship was bound for its home port of Szczecin from Copenagen.

Hamburg authorities disclosed on Tuesday that 192 Poles had defected from the liner, Stefan Batory.

EEC rules out deal on UK plane

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels

A small West Indies airline has been told that it will have to buy a Franco-Italian aircraft rather than a British one if it is to qualify for an EEC loan to cover the £16m purchase price.

The European Commission yesterday rejected the arguments from Leeward Island Air Transport for buying a new fleet of four British Aerospace Super748 and insisted that the loan money would be available only for the purchase of the ATR42, still being developed by Aerospatial in France.

Last week, the airline put new figures to the Commission which, it believed, proved beyond doubt that the 748 would be much the better aircraft to replace its old fleet. But yesterday the commission said that even the worst estimates showed the ATR42 was superior.

The Commission has therefore asked the Caribbean Development Bank, which is arranging the loan, to put forward a new scheme.

FitzGerald criticizes 'big four'

From Ian Murray Brussels

To try to build the EEC on its present budget was to attempt a self-evident absudity, Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister said in Brussels last night.

In a "state of the EEC" speech to the centre for European Policy Studies, the current President of the European Council argued that the time was now ripe for the Community to build.

But it was impossible on the present budget of something like 1 per cent of the community's wealth. For real progress something of the order of between 5 and 7 per cent would be needed.

Dr FitzGerald, who presides at the European summit next month, pleaded for the vision necessary to identify the need for a further breakthrough towards European union.

There was wide criticism for the way in which Ireland saw the four big countries of the Community – Britain, France, West Germany and Italy – trying to run the Community

The four had the delusion that their interests could best be served by being pursued separately rather than jointly with the smaller countries. He did not believe that any of the larger countries had come to terms with the fact that, there were only two military superpowers (the US and the Soviet Union) and two economic superpowers (the US and Japan).

The Chad pact uproar

France faces choice between humiliation and war

From Diana Geddes Paris

As the days drag on with no sign of a Libyan move to complete its withdrawal from Chad, observers here increasingly feel that France is trapped between international humiliation on the one hand and war with Libya on the other.

They see the Libyan air attack on Chad Government forces on Tuesday, followed by the reconnaissance flights by Libyan aircraft over Chad territory on Wednesday, as further acts of deliberate provocation by Colonel Gaddafi.

The French Government, meanwhile, is still refusing to give any indication of its intentions with regard to Chad, or of what agreement, if any, was reached between Colonel Gaddafi and President Mitterrand at their meeting in Crete on November 15.

At first there was talk in government circles of the withdrawal deadline being extended by three or four days, then by one or two weeks. But no one outside the few taken into President Mitterrand's confidence seems to know for certain. "We are in a complete fog", M Pierre Messmer, a former Gaullist Prime Minister, commented.

Some suspect that no precise deadline has been given, but that the Government is simply supposing that the Libyans will leave, sooner rather than later, because it is in their interest to leave now, get rid of the French and then return in, say, six months' time.

It would seem to be imperative that the Chad affair is settled before the traditional annual Franco-African summit, due in Burundi on December 11 and 12, and which is to be attended by President Mitterrand.

So far, however, France has not done much to put pressure on Libya other than engage in a little sabre-rattling, in the form of putting on alert 250 French troops stationed in the neighbouring Central African Republic, and sending two Jaguar aircraft on a reconnaissance flight over Chad on Sunday.

A claim yesterday by the Libyans that a new joint commission of French and Libyan observers had been set up to monitor the completion of the Libyan withdrawal was described as "inaccurate" by the French Government. "There are no French military observers on the ground", the Ministry of Defence insisted – without making clear, however, whether observers were to be sent.

Many feel that France would be extremely reluctant to send troops back into Chad. To do so would be to admit the failure of the Government's diplomacy, which is based on negotiation rather than armed intervention. It would, furthermore, be unlikely to be any more effective than the previous operation, unless France were willing to escalate its action into an armed confrontation with Libya, with all that would entail.

On the other hand, the credibility of President Mitterrand, of the French "umbrella" for other African Francophone nations, and of France itself, is at stake.

Chad is insisting that it does not want any "half-measure" this time. "The French soldiers must not simply return; they must fight", Mr Gouara Lassou, the Chad Foreign Minister said.

● ATHENS: The withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad has been delayed but is now "going very well", the Libyan Foreign Minister, Mr Ali Abdel-Salam al-Tureiki, said here yesterday

"The French understand very well that because of the geographical problem there might be a delay in the complete withdrawal of our element of support", he said.

Soviet lead in chess

Salonika (Reuter) – The Soviet Union held a commanding lead after three rounds of the twenty-sixth Chess Olympiad her after beating Hungary 4-0.

The Dutch team, fresh from a 3-1 defeat of India and now the Russians' closest rivals on the standings table, faces the Soviet team in the fourth round.

Third round men's results

Soviet Unioln 4, Hungary 0; Yugoslavia 2, Romania 2; Netherlands 3, India 1; Philippines 2, Bulgaria 2; Israel 2.5, Canada 1.5; England 4, Italy 0; Greece (a) 2, Finland 2; U.S. 3, Wales 1; Iceland 4, Argentina 0; China 3, Singapore 1; West Germany 4, Mexico 0; Sweden 3, Belgium 1.

Lead standings – men

Soviet Union 12; Netherlands 10.5; England, Iceland 10; West Germany, Romania 9.5; Yugoslavia, Israel, Sweden 9; France 8.5.

Womens' third round results

China 2.5, England 0.5; Bulgaria 3, West Germany 0; Romania 3, Netherlands 0; Soviet Union 2.5 Spain 0.5; Poland 1.5, Yugoslavia 1.5.

Womens' lead standings

China, Bulgaria 8.5; Soviet Union, Romania 7.5; Sweden 7.0; Yugoslavia, India, Hungary, England, Poland 6.5.

Police lay siege to Cairo campus

Cairo (Reuter) – Egyptian police charged at thousands of student demonstrators at Cairo's al-Azhar University, using tear gas and batons, eyewitnesses said. Several student were injured.

One student said the demonstration was in favour of strict Islamic dress for female students and better conditions at the 1,000-year-old university, which attracts Muslim students from all over the world.

The students retreated to the faculty grounds, throwing bricks, wooden signs and stones, and barricaded themselves inside.

Lome nations agree deal

Brussels. – Very reluctantly, leaders of the 64 developing countries associated with the EEC were prepared yesterday to accept a £4.500m aid deal over five years (Ian Murry writes).

They had the terms of this third Lomé Convention spelled out to them in detail in Brussels, noting it was for £300m more than had been offered last month.

Final details of the new convention are to be ironed out by officials before the formal signing, due in Lomé, the capital of Togo, on December 8.

Bolivian crisis as two quit

La Paz (Reuter) – Bolivia's left wing coalition Government was plunged into a Cabinet crisis a few hours after the political parties accepted an offer by President Siles Zuazo to step down a year early and call elections on June 16.

The ministers for Labour and Mining, both Communists, resigned when the President rejected proposals to nationalize a local bank and a grain mill.

Peru dismissal

The commander of Peru's Civil Guard, the paramilitary police force, General Juan Balaguer, has been dismissed pending investigation of a charge by the Comptroller-General's office that \$600,000 (£500,000) intended for the acquisition of police equipment had been misappropriated.

Marcos doubts

Manila (AP) – Cardinal Jaime Sin, Archbishop of Manila, said he was not convinced by official denials that President Marcos was seriously ill. The Government's reputation for telling the truth was "the worst imaginable" he said. Political killings, page 12

Romania's man

Bucharest (Reuter) – President Nicolae Ceausescu was unanimously reelected Communist Party general secretary for another five-year term. In its closing session, the party congress adopted his policy report, setting the seal on further economic austeraity.

Body dumped

Dhaka (AP) – The beheaded and mutilated body of a senior vice-chairman of the Bangladesh People's League, Mahbub Alam, aged 43, was found inside a tin container left at the central radio station of Kamalapur in Dhaka. He had enemies among people to whom he advanced loans, press reports said.

Train disaster

Bombay (Reuter) – At least 30 people were killed and 200 injured whan a packed surburban train was derailed in Bombay. Seven carriages left the track and four others overturned while the train was passing through Byculla station.

Libyan term

Accra (AFP) – Ghana is sending 500 teachers to work in Libya, in spite of the continuing shortage of teachers in the country, the National Association of Teachers complained at a press conference. Most are going to teach English.

Forger held

Hamburg (Reuter) – The self-confessed Hitler diaries forger Konrad Kujau was arrested one week after being freed from custody. The court accepted the prosecution's motion that there was a possiblility he might flee the country.

Ticket louts

New York (AFP) – New York police last year issued 48,000 parking tickets to UN diplomats, but most of the fines remain unpaid, losing the city nearly \$1m in revenue. One Senegalese car collected 286 tickets.

Sentence cut

Belgrade – The eight year prison sentence on Dr Vojislav Seselj, a Sarajeve university lecturer, for his alleged counter-revolutionary activities, has been cut in half on appeal.

Sail power

Tokyo (Reuter)–The 26,000-ton Pioneer, the carrier designed specifically to include a computerized sail system, left on its maiden voyage from Saiki in Japan for Seattle.

هكذا من الأصل

East-West tensions

Soviet block peace group emerges to plead for missile-free Europe

By Patricia Clough

East German and Czechoslovak peace movements yesterday issued a joint appeal for a missile-free Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals in an unprecedented move which revealed the birth of an international peace network *inside the Eastern block*–

The appeal, made available exclusively to *The Times*, protested at the deployment of Soviet missiles in two countries, attacked big-power politics in Europe and called for "an open society which respects its men and women".

It was signed by members of Charter 77, the Czechoslovak human rights and peace group, including Mr Vaclav Havel, the well-known playwright, and East German peace protesters, including Frau Catja Havemenn, wife of the leading dissident, Herr Robert Havemann.

The statement was timed for the first anniversary of the deployment of Soviet SS21s and 22s in Eastern Europe, an event *which aroused public revulsion* against missiles in Czechoslovakia similar to that already existing in East Germany.

The Czechoslovak group had to overcome long-standing antagonism toward the Germans, as well as a strict police surveillance, to achieve the joint action which, they said, was evidence of a continuous alliance and cooperation. "This togetherness cannot come under threat from any historical resentment or any political police".

They also revealed indirectly that they had been in contact with Polish, Soviet and Hungarian peace groups and appealed to them and other Eastern European human rights groups to join the declaration.

The 29 signatories also appealed to Western peace movements for support. Using cautious terms, they implicitly criticized Western governments – "those who tolerate social inequality" – and communist regimes.

The statement, passed on by the Palach Press, a London-based press agency specializing in Czechoslovak affairs, said the deployment of Soviet missiles meant peace was even more endangered and the arms race continued.

"This criticism is addressed to all states which are preparing for new world war, threaten their neighbours and often order about their own citizens.... We protest anew against the siting and extension of nuclear complexes on our territory. We are thus in solidarity with the peace movements in the West...

"We regard the following step as the first and important one: no missiles in Europe, from the Ural Mountains to the Atlantic. Together with the Polish, Soviet and Hungarian independent peace movements, we believe that nuclear armament is not the reason for the present international crisis.

"Today's state of affairs is a result of the practice of power politics, that is, of the furthering of particular, often selfish interests.

"Those who think in terms of blocks and enemies render an honest dialogue impossible. Those who tolerate social inequality or even widen the gap are responsible for hunger and poverty. Those who deny the dignity of individual human beings, who deny freedom of opinion, necessarily tend also to solve national and international problems by means of violence.

"Peace is indivisibly linked to the implementation and observance of all human rights. We want to live in an open society which respects its men and women. The road to such a society does not lead through military barracks, a polluted environment, missile-launching ramps....

"Peace in Europe and nuclear disarmament in the world."

Mr Lévesque: Stage set for showdown.

Party split on Quebec secession

From John Best
Ottawa

A decision by Mr René Lévesque, the Premier of Quebec, to shelve the question of independence for the French-speaking province has caused angry divisions in the ruling Parti Québecois (PQ).

One backbencher resigned from the PQ caucus in Quebec City on Tuesday and a number of Cabinet ministers expressed dissatisfaction with Mr Lévesque's move, backed by the party executive.

The decision represents a complete turn-around from the position adopted by a PQ convention in June, which said that a vote for the party in the coming provincial election – expected next autumn – would be considered a vote for Quebec's independence from Canada.

The stage is now set for a showdown on January 19, when Mr Lévesque and the executive will ask yet another convention to endorse their stand.

Mr Lévesque outlined his position in a statement released on Monday, which said that the party must resign itself, at least for the next election, "to the fact that sovereignty must not be at stake, neither wholly nor in parts that are more or less disguised."

In effect, the Premier is saying that the party should stick with the strategy which allowed it to attain power in the first place, eight years ago

Kremlin calls off policy plenum

From Richard Owen, Moscow

In an unprecedented move, the Kremlin has decided not to convene Monday's planned Central Committee plenum on the eve of the winter Supreme Soviet. Informed sources said an enlarged session of the Politburo, held last week and addressed by President Chernenko, had taken the place of the plenum.

The move appeared to be either an assertion by Mr Chernenko of his personal authority, or an attempt to avoid possible disagreements at the top over policy and personnel. There was no official explanation.

Sessions of the Supreme Soviet, the country's Parliament, are held annually in spring and winter. The next session is on Tuesday. Normally it would be preceded by a Central Committee plenum to decide economic policy and the 1985 budget, which are then automatically approved by the Supreme Soviet. This function was usurped last week, however, by the Politburo at a meeting attended by regional first secretaries as well as all full Politburo members except Mr Mikhail Gorbachov and Mr Vitaly Vorotnikov, who are on holiday. Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Defence Minister, was absent through illness.

The Soviet press has indicated for several days that last week's Politburo session amounted to a "mini plenum". Confirmation that Monday's plenum has been cancelled came this week when it was announced that Mr Chernenko would hold talks on Monday with Mr Neil Kinnock the Labour Party leader, who is visiting Moscow. Other senior politburo members, including Mr Andrei Gromyko, also have public engagements on Monday which preclude a plenum.

The 300 – member Central Committee is the only body which can approve changes at Politburo level.

Japanese seek compensation for internment

Ottowa (Reuter) – Japanese Canadians, after studying records of Canada's wartime Cabinet meetings, have demanded an apology and compensation for internment they say was prompted by racism.

There were 21,000 Japanese Canadians who, within months of Japan's 1941 attack on Pearl Harbour, lost everything.

Their plight was described in "Democracy Betrayed", a report issued on Wednesday by the National Association of Japanese Canadians. It said the interments were prompted by racism, not national security.

Earlier this year, $38m (30.4m) was awarded to 26,500 claimants in the United States. Mr Pierre Trudeau, the former Prime Minister, rejected the idea of compensation while he was in office.

The association wants talks with the Multiculturalism Minister, Mr Jack Murta, who has already said he favours an apology and is considering setting

Vietnamese fail to capture big Khmer base

Bangkok. – After five days of fighting, Vietnamese forces have retreated from Cambodian guerrilla counterattacks at Nong Chan, close to the Thai border, according to guerrilla and Thai military sources (Neil Kelly writes).

A spokesman for the Thai supreme command said yesterday that the Vietnamese would need substantial reinforcements to capture Nong Chan, an important base of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

The Thai spokesman said that the situation at Nong Chan was such that attacking forces needed to outnumber the defenders by at least three to one.

Vietnamese guns continued to shell Nong Chan yesterday, guerrilla sources said.



Family Feud: Mrs Menaka Gandhi, estranged sister-in-law of Mr Rajiv Gandhi, India's Prime Minister, campaigns in Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh, for next month's election. She is fighting the same seat as Rajiv in the state.

El Salvador civil war

Fighting stepped up despite peace talks

From John Carlin, San Salvador

The fighting in El Salvador has intensified since the first peace talks last month between Government and guerrilla leaders.

The American-backed Army has been hit hard, but a long-awaited guerrilla offensive failed to materialize. All neutral observers here agree that stalemate persists in the five-year civil war and that the reasons remain strong for both sides to continue a dialogue.

A close observer of the military scene drew an analogy with the ex-boxers Muhammad Ali and Joe Frazier. The Army is like Frazier, he said – strong firepower, keeps on coming forward, keeps getting bruised. The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, like Ali, is good on mobility and stinging surprise attacks.

Since the October 15 peace talks the Army has mounted "sweep" operations, involving several thousand men, in the two provinces where the guerrillas exercise most control – Chalatenango and Morazan.

The guerrillas have been "swept", have been moved on, but they have suffered relatively little. The Army's inability, to the frustration of the US military advisers in El Salvador, to operate in small, classic counter-insurgency units, instead trying to bludgeon the FMLN into submission with large cumbersome battalions, has meant that the guerrillas are receiving ample warning of the Army's arrival.

The two big Army operations of the last month, still in progress, have exposed soldiers to a succession of light ambushes, inflicting small daily, but large aggregate, casualties.

An Army battalion trained in the United States entered last week the usually guerrilla-held town of La Laguna, high in the mountains of Chalatenango, in 16 lorries. The road up is tortuous and slow, yet officers in La Laguna expressed surprise to reporters that the guerrillas had managed to get away.

Showing that they still retain the capacity to dictate when and where they will fight, several hundred guerrillas attacked earlier this month the Government town of Suchitoto, 30 miles north of San Salvador,



fighting for 10 hours and causing well over 100 Army casualties.

Another smaller guerrilla unit destroyed an electricity station four miles north of San Salvador, killing more than 20 soldiers.

The severest loss of recent weeks for the Army was the death of Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, unquestionably the Army's best field commander. He was also an important moderating influence among the officer corps.

Crash kills Army chiefs

Managua (Reuter). – Two of Nicaragua's top military men and eight soldiers were killed yesterday when a Soviet-made MI8 helicopter crashed into a mountain.

A Defence Ministry bulletin said the helicopter crashed in bad weather in the Los Cedros range, 90 miles north-east of the capital. It happened in the Pantasma region of northern Jinotega province

Among the dead were Sub-Commander Cristóbel Vanegas, the military commander of Matagalpa and Jinotega provinces, and Sub-Commander Alvaro Hernández, a member of the army general staff.

The Deputy Foreign Minister, Señor Victor Hugo Tinoco has returned to Managua from the Mexican Pacific resort of Manzanillo after his eighth meeting since June with President Reagan's special envoy for Central America, Mr Harry Shlaudeman.

● STOCKHOLM: Several Swedish foreign aid workers in Nicaragua have joined the country's militias, prepared to fight in the event of an invasion by the American-backed Contra rebels (Christopher Mosey writes).

Emperor's horse goes on show

From Christopher Mosey
Stockholm

A 2,000-year-old clay horse yesterday successfully negotiated a moving staircase and became the star of an exhibition Britain could not arrod to stage.

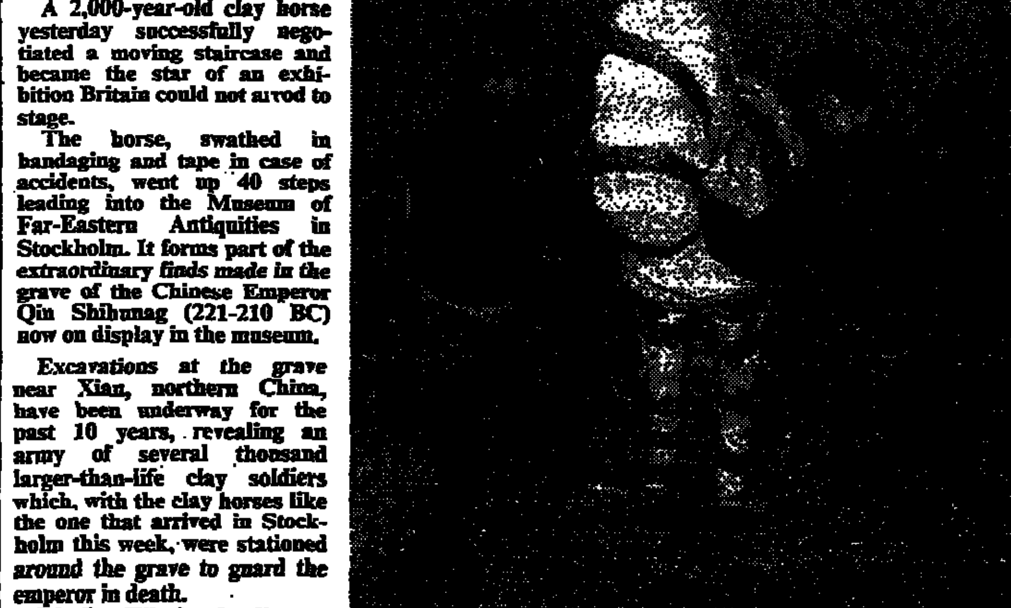
The horse, swathed in bandaging and tape in case of accidents, went up 40 steps leading into the Museum of Far-Eastern Antiquities in Stockholm. It forms part of the extraordinary finds made in the grave of the Chinese Emperor Qin Shihunag (221-210 BC) now on display in the museum.

Excavations at the grave near Xian, northern China, have been underway for the past 10 years, revealing an army of several thousand larger-than-life clay soldiers which, with the clay horses like the one that arrived in Stockholm this week, were stationed around the grave to guard the emperor in death.

Mr Jan Wirgin, the director of the museum, heaved a sigh of relief as the horse made it to the top of the stairs. "We asked the British to join us in putting on the exhibition in Europe but they told us they didn't have enough money," he said.

The museum had to find other European partners before Sweden and one of the country's leading banks would agree to fund it.

The eight clay soldiers and two horses, as well as other finds from the Xian grave are insured for up to £16m.



Smooth ride: an ancient Chinese clay horse negotiating a flight of stairs to the exhibition in Stockholm.

Mr Wirgin said he had visited the excavations in Xian several times and described them as "one of the most exciting archaeolgical finds of our age."

The exhibits survived a difficult trip. The two horses, suspended in harnesses in foam rubber-lined crates, survived intact a violent touchdown in Karachi, and a long lorry journey from Paris to Stockholm.

The exhibition, entitled "The emperor's army," opens in Stockholm on December 5, continuing until February 17 next, when the horses will again make the perilous journey on the moving staircase before embarking on a trip to Oslo.

Uruguayan voters wary of generals

From Douglas Tweedale
Montevideo

With Uruguay's first general elections since 1971 coming up on Sunday, this tiny country has been overwhelmed by the euphoria of political campaigns in their final feverish week. But political and diplomatic analysts warn that the military will be waiting in the wings for the elected government to falter after it takes over next March 1.

"The military are going back to the barracks, but whether they stay there depends on how we run our democracy", said Señor Enrique Tarigo, the vice-presidential candidate of the traditional Colorado Party.

Running a democratic government will be no easy task. The economy is in its worst recession since the 1930s, unemployment is at 15 per cent and the $4.6bn (£3.7bn) foreign debt represents $1,550 for every man, woman and child – the second highest per capita total in Latin America.

Aggravating matters is an antiquated political system which analysts say is likely to breed confusion and conflict. An electoral law dating from the turn of the century allows each political party to put forward as many candidates as there are factions within it and the most popular party is allowed to name the President.

The result, said Señor Juan Rial, a political scientist, is that the parties "are simply electoral alliances which tend to split up once they get into parliament". Since a close election is expected between the traditional Blanco and Colorado parties and the left-wing Broad Front, "the President will really have to scramble to put together a governing coalition", Señor Rial said.

Diplomats, politicians and academics alike agree that cooperation between the parties will provide the only chance of coping with expected controversies over economic matters and calls for the prosecution of military officers accused of human rights violations. Last week the principal candidates signed an agreement outlining basic policy guidelines to be followed by whoever wins the election.

But the military, which seized power in 1973 after being called to fight the Tupamaros guerrillas, are sceptical of the politician's ability to hold things together.

Sources close to the military say some officers have already worked out a scenario predicting that the new Government will lose control over social unrest within a year and "have no option but to call the military back in".

It will be the task of the politicians to see that chaos does not develop, and the stakes are very high. Señor Rafael Michelini, an organizer for the Broad Front, put it this way: "This election will decide whether military rule was merely an historical anomaly in Uruguay, or whether we are going into a cycle of coups, like Argentina's.

Indian state assembly dissolved

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi

The State Assembly of Andhra Pradesh, a Southern Indian State, has been dissolved on the recommendation of Mr N. T. Rama Rao the Chief Minister. This is the second state to do so: the first was Tamil Nadu.

The Andhra Pradesh Assembly has completed only 22½ months out of its term of five years but the state has gone through a traumatic experience: in August Mr Rama Rao was dismissed and a Congress (I) – supported Chief Minister, Mr Bhaskar Rao, was installed. Protests throughout the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, forced Mrs Indira Gandhi, then Prime Minister, to reappoint Mr Rama Rao as Chief Minister.

Mr Rao, who has 160 MPs in a House of 205, has been under pressure since his return to power. He has expanded his Cabinet three times, raising the number of ministers to 42 but apparently this did not mollify most of his supporters,

Mr Rao has already entered into an alliance with the opposition parties for the Lok Sabha election, by giving them eight out of 42 seats.

Zapu rebels to die for kidnap of tourists

From Jan Raath
Harare

Two unrepentant guerrillas were sentenced to death yesterday for their part in the kidnap of six tourists in July 1982.

Gilbert Ngwenya, aged 42, and Austin Mpofu, aged 25, ignored court proceedings to the end, asserted that the tourists were still alive, and repeated their demands for the release of Zapu detainees and return of Zapu property confiscated by the state.

As Mr Justice Sandura left to consider sentence with his two assessors, Ngwenya raised a clenched fist and shouted: "Forward with the people's revolution until victory. Forward with the people who are fighting in the bush. And I say power to the people."

The judge returned to say he had found both men guilty. He sentenced them to death on six counts of abduction, which is an act of terrorism in Zimbabwe law and a capital offence.

Last week, Mpofu was sentenced to death for the murder of a policeman, five white men and their families in Matebeleland in early 1982.

The six tourists were two Britons, Mr James Greenwell, aged 21, of Liverpool, Mr Martin Hodgson, aged 38, of Peterborough; two Americans, Mr Brett Baldwin, aged 25, and Mr Kevin Ellis, aged 26, both of Seattle; and two Australians, Mr Tony Bajzelz, aged 27, and Mr William Butler aged 33.

When the trial opened on Wednesday, a statement by Ngwenya to police was read to the court. It said he was leader of a group of 19 guerrillas who stopped an overland adventure lorry about 50 miles north of Bulawayo on July 23.

The six tourists spent three months in Matabeleland North before they were allegedly taken to the site of an old Zipra (the military wing of Zapu in Zimbabwe's liberation war) base in Zambia.

There, the statement said, they were handed over to "some Soviet people" who were told "they must keep these six tourists for us till we receive our property and people who are arrested without reason".

The Soviet Embassy here said a report in *The Herald* newspaper was slanderous and that the "incoherent and groundless utterances of persons accused of anti-government activities have been deliberately twisted to give credibility to these absurd allegations. There was no Soviet connexion with the kidnap.

RAF extends Ethiopia famine relief airlift

From Thomson Prentice, Addis Ababa

The RAF famine relief airlift has extended its operations in Ethiopia by flying food supplies to the north-west of the country. The first supplies were flown yesterday to Gondar, 40 miles north of Lake Tana, the source of the Blue Nile, and 350 miles from the capital.

The area is usually one of the more fertile stretches of the country but has also been badly affected by drought. The two Hercules transport planes are continuing to take huge daily cargoes of grain, blankets and other supplies to the aid of scores of thousands of starving peasants at feeding centres in Mekele and Aksum in the northern highlands, from the port of Assab.

By the middle of this week they had airlifted more than 1,200 tons of supplies, mostly grain. The 1,000-ton mark was achieved on November 18, the fourteenth day of the exercise, codenamed Operation Bushel.

Yesterday one of the four crews was flying home to RAF Lyneham in Wiltshire on leave. The airmen were reluctant to be detached from the operation. In recent days some of them have had their first contact with famine victims at Kekele, where as many as 50 people a day are dying despite all efforts by relief organizations.

The airmen handed out their personal rations of fruit and sweets to some of the children at Mekele. One said "It's only a gesture but our only way of showing our affection and concern for these lovely people ".

Water crisis hits Zambia

From Alfred Sayila, Lusaka

Some Zambian areas face a critical water shortage which may force many industries toclose.

The Department of Water Development says eastern, western, central and southern provinces are the hardest hit. Towns are without water for most of the time.

Small rivers have dried up, affecting the level in Luangwa, one of the biggest rivers in Zambia. Ahriculture has suffered and there is famine upstream, where hundreds of people are starving but receiving relief from the World Food Programme.

President Kaunda last week decided to set up a national company to harness and distribute water in Zambia.

Water shortages are also the result of poor planning, increased consumption and mechanical breakdown. Another area where there are shortages is sugar.

While the country makes plenty to consume locally or to export, sugar shortages in some districts are a constant puzzle.

According to the Zambia Sugar Company, local shortages are due to poor distribution and marketing.

Muldoon will fight to retain party leadership

From W P Reeves, Wellington

Sir Robert Muldoon, leader of *New Zealand's Opposition*, announced yesterday that he would defend his position in the National Party at a vote to be taken among his MP s on December 21.

After his defeat in the July elections, Sir Robert faced strong calls for his resignation. All he would say then was that he was unlikely to offer himself again for the leadership, but he has been sending out signals recently that he was thinking of fighting to stay on

His reason for entering the contest, he explained yesterday, was because he felt none of the other four contenders was as capable of getting rid of the Labour Government.

He admitted he did not have the numbers to retain his position but believed this would change as National Party MPs took account of the support building for him. Asked if his action risked splitting the party, Sir Robert replied: "It is split already."

● ECONOMIC JOLT: The Government's hopes for a wage accord to underpin its economic recovery strategy were jolted yesterday when talks with employers and unions to set a guideline for a return to free wage bargaining broke up without agreement.

A rule-of-thumb figure was established of 4.5 per cent, and employers moved toward it. But the Federation of Labour and the state unions stood out for 11.2 per cent. Mr David Lange, the Prime Minister, described the union claim as out of step with reality, fuel for inflation and a boost to unemployment.

Early elections threat recedes in Denmark

Copenhagen – The threat of a premature general election in Denmark receded yesterday after the opposition Social Democrats announced that they would not table a vote of no confidence in the centre-right Government over its foreign and defence policies (Christopher Follett writes).

A political crisis arose earlier this week when the 27-month-old Conservative-led minority Government defied the ruling of a majority in Parliament and cast Denmark's vote with its Nato allies against a draft resolution in the United Nations, sponsored by East Germany, Cuba and Hungary, calling for a ban on first use of nuclear weapons.

A parliamentary debate on Danish defence has been called here for early next month.

THIS AD REPRESENTS THE VIEWS OF LONDONERS.

IT'S GOING IN THE TELEGRAPH, THE TIMES, THE GUARDIAN AND THE PRIME MINISTER'S BIN.

It's unlikely that the Prime Minister will be very interested in reading this.

Because right from the start the Government hasn't been interested in any objections to their proposals to abolish the GLC. Even from their own MP's.

As far as they're concerned, you can either like it or lump it.

Which is why they went ahead and published the Abolition Bill yesterday.

Even though they now know that over 74%* of Londoners are opposed to it.

Not all of these Londoners favour the current administration at County Hall either.

But it's the one that Londoners voted for at the last GLC elections. And the one that Londoners could have just as easily voted out at the next elections.

That is, had the Government not scrapped them.

Quite simply, the people of London want the right to decide for themselves who runs their city.

It's a right they deserve. One which they've had for almost a hundred years and one which people have in every other capital city in the western world.

The Government has attempted to excuse itself by talking about devolution.

That is, giving more power to the Borough Councils.

But it's pure deceit.

The fact of the matter is, in terms of expenditure over two thirds of the GLC's responsibilities won't go to the Borough Councils at all.

They'll go to Whitehall quangos and joint boards which are not directly elected.

A system of administration that isn't just undemocratic but one which politicians on both sides predict will result in organisational chaos.

In the first year alone, it will cost London ratepayers an extra £65 million.

It's a blatant misuse of central Government power which we will continue to campaign against on behalf of Londoners.

The Houses of Parliament have yet to approve the Bill before it becomes law.

The Government has turned its back on the people of London.

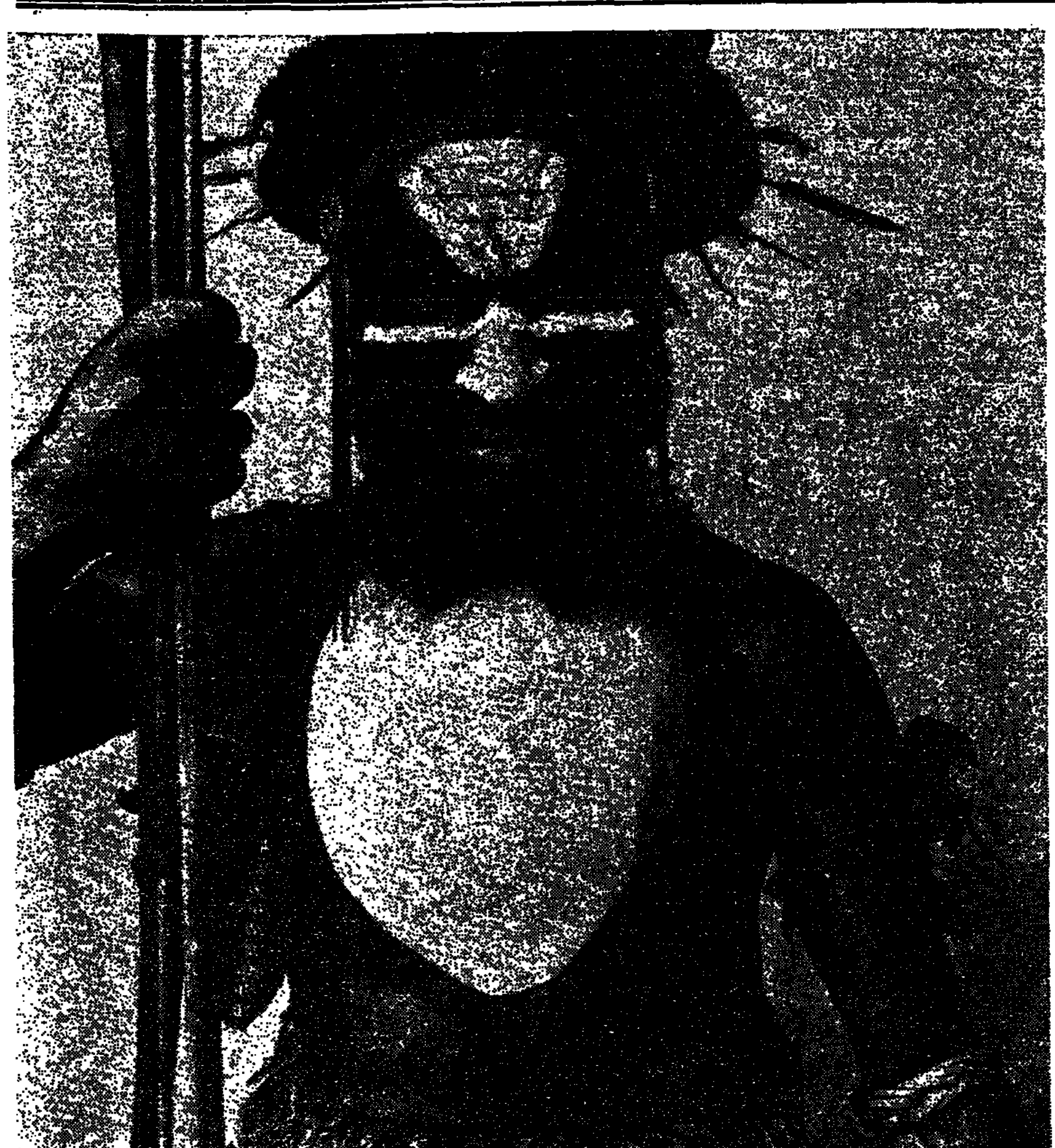
We appeal to the House of Commons and the House of Lords not to. **SAY NO TO NO SAY.**

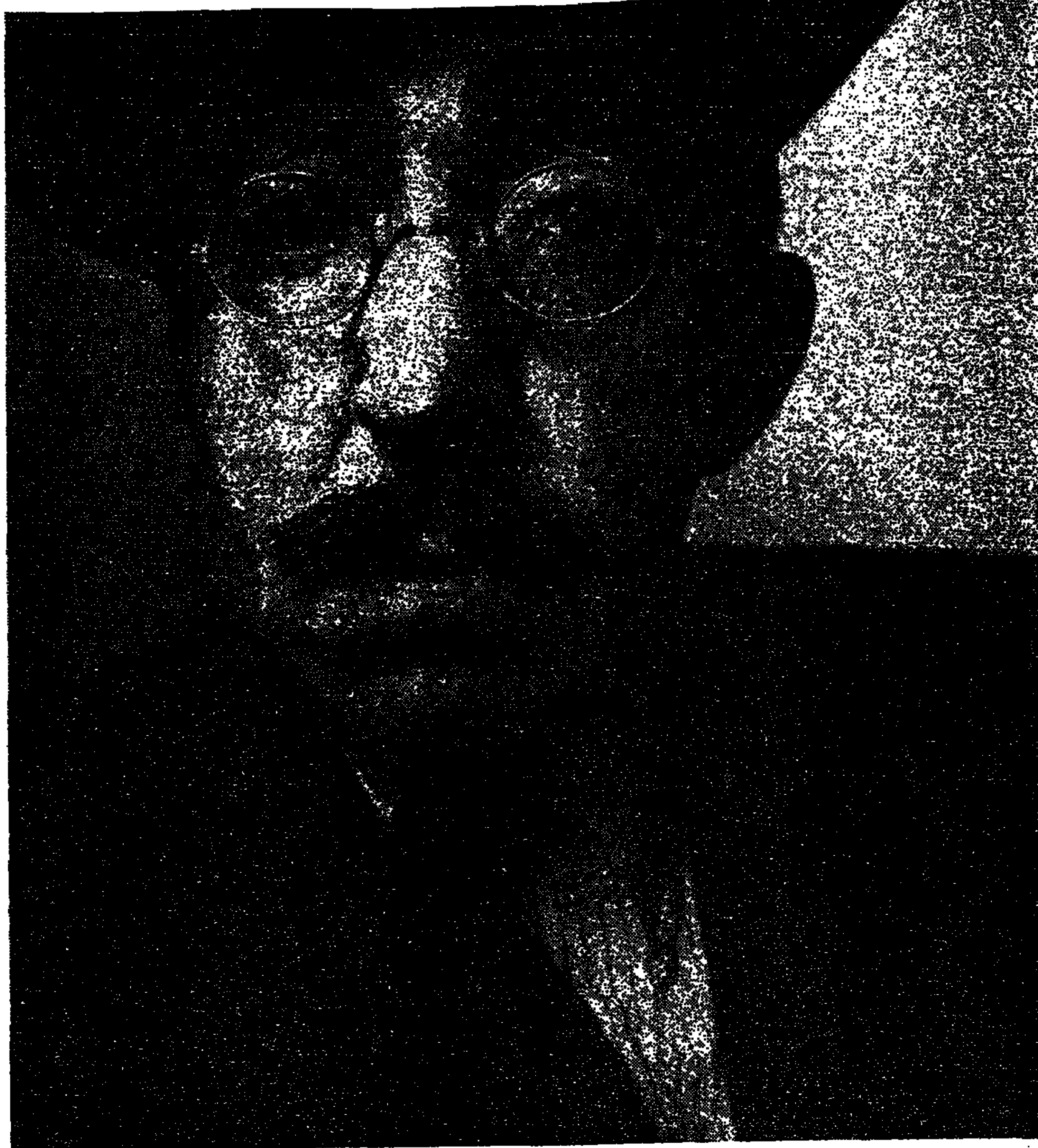
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*HARRIS RESEARCH/THAMES TV SURVEY AMONGST 1027 ADULTS IN GREATER LONDON IN SEPTEMBER 1984.

GLC COUNTY HALL, LONDON SE1

SPECTRUM





Lord Snowdon pays tribute to photographer Irving Penn

ART OF EMOTION AND ELEGANCE



When Mies van der Rohe said, "Less is more", he could have been talking about the photography of Irving Penn. Penn's work is about complete control over light and environment and about an unrivalled economy of means where less really is more. Backgrounds hardly exist in a Penn photograph; when they do, they remain anonymous spaces which never threaten to overwhelm the subject. Lighting is simple and yet used to the best advantage.

Within the controlled situation things happen which make sense. The end results have a sophisticated elegance and a sensitive veracity.

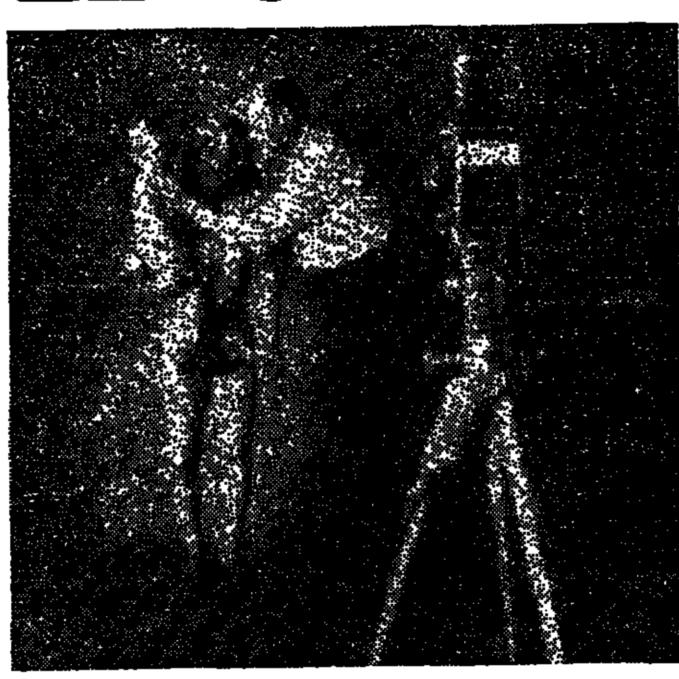
In his fashion photography Penn has resolutely refused to resort to gimmicks. Models, when they are used – Penn has at times photographed clothes on plastic mannequins – never jump up and down and scream at the camera. They are instead imbued with a simple elegance so that a kind of quietness permeates the photograph.

Penn is also a master of the still life and it is obvious from these photographs that, like Cartier-Bresson, he started life as a painter. His early career was spent making drawings for *Harper's Bazaar* and *Vogue*.

With portraiture Penn has been deeply influenced by nineteenth-century photographers but he has carried the genre a stage further with his unerring sense of volume and line.

His ability to reveal deep emotion in the eyes of his subjects – the most expressive part of any face – is extraordinary. And it is to the eyes that the viewer is always drawn, be it fashion or protraiture.

Penn is one of the great photographers if not the great photographer of the twentieth century. His influence on myself and others has been tremendous not only as a photographer but as a great craftsman too, especially in perfecting his platinum prints which have a quite remarkable quality. His photographs are timeless, lasting and deeply serious.



Penn with Mud Man and Child, New Guinea 1970

When he made the now legendary photographs of groups of New Guinea tribesmen he took them out of their environment and froze them in time within the confines of his studio tent. Here he was able to exercise complete control of light and space and the photographs are as fresh today as when he made them.

Penn has always been under tremendous pressure to do cigarette advertising but he has always refused. He prefers instead to photograph discarded cigarette ends picked up in the street almost as classical still-life studies. The platinum prints, beautiful in themselves, show exactly how repulsive smoking really is.

I was with Penn only last week in New York. He is a quiet reserved sensitive man searching always for the truth in the most honest way possible. And although I have often said that I do not believe photography is one of the fine arts, I do believe that Irving Penn is a great artist.

● *Miles Kington will be back on Monday*

'He uses light like Rembrandt'

Irving Penn was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, in 1917. He studied design under Alexey Brodovitch at the Philadelphia Museum School of Industrial Art, and began working as a designer and photographer in 1943, for *Vogue*, for which he still sometimes works today. His genius with the camera has embraced portraiture, fashion, still life and nude photography and he has photographed painters and writers without cheap tricks or flattery.

Penn uses light in a similar way to Rembrandt. Shadows are deep and highlights sing with an inner luminosity. His portraits are traditional and yet have an unremitting elegance. The tilt of a head, the angle of a hand, the oblique stance of a body are relentlessly used to create formal elegant structures.

He excels at group portraits, be it mud men from Asaro, New Guinea, or Hell's Angels from San Francisco. Penn's mastery of the complexities of an individual's space within a group is unsurpassed.

He has often taken his tent studio to remote regions of the globe such as Nepal and Dahomey, now Benin, to capture an elegance and style he sensed among the inhabitants. The photographs have become important anthropological expositions which, unlike the work of the German August Sander in the early part of the twentieth century, have always retained their warmth and humanity. The incongruities we see in these studies within the formal no-man's territory of the tent studio allow us to observe the Dahomey women's cicatrices as bodily adornments rather than disfigurement.

Such cicatrices are fashion no less than the necklaces and rich fabrics worn by western women. Penn has explored the vagaries of fashion time and again between the covers of *Vogue*. Here, as nowhere else in his work, the balance between volume and line, silhouette and spatial illusion, is most apparent.

So too is the way he uses the bodies and hands of his models

Penn's colour-sumptuous photographs of deep frozen fruit or of a transparent drop of scent caught as it flies from the bottle demonstrate a more commercial side of his character, but his favoured medium is black and white where he can tease from the shadows great subtleties of grey.

Increasingly Penn has turned to the fine art print as an end in itself. Continually disappointed by inferior editorial reproductions, he now prefers to make fine crafted prints using the platinum-palladian process.

Now aged 67, he lives and works with his wife, the former model Lisa Fonssagrives, just outside New York.

A major retrospective of his work is touring America and Thames and Hudson is distributing in Britain a splendidly illustrated accompanying volume to coincide with this.

Michael Young

Irving Penn *is published by Thames and Hudson on Monday, price £40.*

S. J. Perelman, New York 1962, above

Tambul Warrior, New Guinea 1970, above left

Harlequin Dress, New York 1950, left

Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES and PROVOKES

Portfolio £22,000 to be won

● **Festive tales** Christmas books guide

● **Double vision** Discovering both faces of Mexico

● **Season's sparkle** Decorate your Christmas table

● ***Prosit* guide** How to pick German wines

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19 Ruthless action (8)
22 Capsule (4)
24 Delicate colour (6)
25 Dozen (6)
26 100 sq metres (3)
27 Thin (6)
28 Weaver's plants (6)

DOWN
2 S African antelope (5)
3 Modern person (7)
4 Number symbol (7)
5 Use tobacco (5)
6 Softly (5)
7 Insulating material (7)
13 Toddler (3)
15 Australian bush (7)
16 Alphabet (1,1,1)
17 Unethical lawyer (7)
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20 Frequently (5)
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ACROSS: 8 Picture palace 9 Car 10 Principle 11 Steps 13 Inquest 16 Resides 19 Izmir 22 San Marino 24 Ted 25 Anachronistic
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FRIDAY PAGE

Why I am having a baby for my sister

As MPs today debate the Warnock report which recommends banning surrogate mothers, Nicholas Timmins talks to two women and a gynaecologist who believe this kind of pregnancy can be justified


Wendy Holle

Two and a half years ago, Glenda Eason, now aged 40, woke up after an operation to remove a growth at Hammersmith Hospital, London, to find her womb had been taken away.

After seven years of desperately trying to have a child through the rounds of the infertility clinics and more investigations than she can remember, she found that a surgical emergency had necessitated her uterus being removed. Her chances of having a child seemed to have gone for good.

"I can't tell you what it feels like when there's absolutely no hope", she says. "I had gone into hospital thinking that this was going to be the answer after years of disappointment.

"When I woke up and found what they had done, there was no hope. The chance was gone for good. It was devastating."

'We are just using Jacki as a suitcase really, an incubator to carry it'

Her sister Jacki, aged 35 and the mother of three children, came to see her, clutching a six-month-old baby in her arms, but the two sisters could not bring themselves to talk about what had happened for three days. Glenda underwent psychiatric treatment to cope with the depression that followed.

It was some weeks later that Jacki made the offer that gave Glenda and her husband Dennis, aged 46, the chance of a child – she would have a baby for them.

Under the recommendations of the Warnock report, being debated today in Parliament, what Jacki is doing – preparing to have a test-tube baby created from Glenda's egg and Dennis's sperm – would be banned.

The committee recommended a ban on surrogate mothers, both commercial and non-commercial, which would render Mr Robert Winston, the gynaecologist who is providing the test-tube baby treatment, liable to prosecution.

The idea that Jacki might have a baby for Glenda occurred to the two woman almost simultaneously.

"We had considered adoption", said Glenda. "But we are too old to be given the chance and there are too few babies." Dennis added: "Birth control and abortion mean there just aren't many children available and they always tend to go to younger parents".

Fostering, she says, would be fine if she already had a family. Without one, "I couldn't do that. I couldn't have a baby and then give it back after a few months or even years".

Glenda says she saw a newspaper report about a mother abroad having a baby for her daughter. "I started thinking about it, wondering if Jacki could have a baby for me. I doubt if I would ever have got round to asking her, but the very next day she just offered".

Jacki says: "She didn't need asking twice". Her motive, she says, was simply that she was very close to her sister and had seen what she had gone through.

"It seemed that every time Glenda went into hospital for treatment I was either heavily pregnant or had a baby in my arms.

"I can normally have babies so easily and when a member of your family can't, it makes you feel a little bit guilty. I've been so lucky. I've got three healthy kids. She's been so unlucky".

Their original idea was that Jacki would have a baby by artifical insemination, using Dennis's sperm and her egg. But they realized that the test-tube technique could give Glenda and Dennis a child that genetically was their own – created from Glenda's egg and Dennis's sperm in the laboratory and simply carried by Jacki. The first attempt failed and now they are trying again.

Glenda says that if the test-tube treatment fails, they may yet want to try the other route. But she sees there would be more problems.

"How do you explain to a child that this woman she sees two or three times a week is really her mother? By using the test-tube technique it is our own child".

'It's their child. In a way it's got nothing to do with me at all'

Glenda says: "We are just using Jacki as a suitcase really, an incubator to carry it. At the end of the day it's our child."

When they put the idea to Robert Winston, they say, he told Glenda it was too soon after the operation. Months later, after lengthy discussion, he agreed to go ahead.

Jacki says she sees no problem in handing the child over. "I've got my family. I don't want any more children but I do enjoy being pregnant. There is no way that I would want to keep it. It's not mine, it belongs to Glenda and Dennis.

"I can't say how I would feel after carrying it for nine months if it was Dennis's sperm but my egg. I would go into that fully believeing that I could quite happily hand it over after it was born, but I don't think anyone could be 100 per cent sure beforehand in those circumstances. But this way it's entirely different. It's their child. In a way it's got nothing to do with me at all."

Jacki says she has talked through the issues with her eldest son, aged 16, and he is happy about it. Her boyfriend wasn't sure at first, but when it was explained to him he was "very, very supportive".

If the treatment fails, Jacki says, she might be prepared to try having the baby by artificial insemination with Dennis's sperm. "But I think we would have to sit down and do a lot more soul searching first." There could be problems explaining that to the child later.

The two sisters are more divided on whether other forms of surrogacy should be banned. Jacki says: "I think it should be kept in the family circle. I would be against somebody paying thousands of pounds. No way could I do it for anyone else not even a close friend."

Glenda too has reservations about commercial surrogacy, but being childless can see the pressure and is loathe to condemn it.

What they and Dennis are clear about is that there is nothing wrong in what they hope to achieve – one sister carrying a child for another – an arrangement done for love not money. "In cases like ours where it can help a woman have a child who otherwise couldn't have one, where is the harm?" asks Glenda.

'We feared back-door agencies'

Whether to ban all forms of surrogate motherhood was one of the most difficult issues with which the Warnock Committee tussled. In the end it came down 14-2 against.

Surrogacy contracts should be unenforceable, the committee said, and while parents involved in surrogacy arrangement should not be prosecuted, anyone who assisted in creating a surrogate pregnancy should be liable to criminal prosecution.

The minority report firmly opposed commercial surrogate agencies. But it suggested that adoption and fostering agencies should be allowed to arrange surrogate pregnancies.

This week Dame Mary Warnock, chairman of the committee, said: "I think the minority report on surrogacy ought certainly to be given a better run for its money".

In cases where money did not change hands, she said, and an adoption agency or gynaecologist arranged the pregnancy, "there is a great deal to be said for it".

In a case where a sister could use the test-tube baby technique to have a child that would be the offspring of the parents who would bring it up "there is an even stronger case".

She said: "In the end we couldn't think of a way to draft legislation without leaving it open to people to put up their plates and start a little agency."

But Professor Malcolm McNaughton, now President of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and a member of the Warnock Committee, said he had finally come to believe that surrogacy, even by the test-tube approach, should not be allowed.

"That a woman should carry a child and hand it over by arrangement is unacceptable".

Where sisters were involved the problems could be even greater. "If they are close, she will be seeing the child, watching it grow up. The fact that she has had the baby but given it to her sister could lead to all sorts of possible problems which would not be in the interests of the child."


Dame Mary Warnock


Mr Robert Winston

Doctor defends the case for saying yes

"It would be wrong to make surrogate mothers completely illegal," said Mr Robert Winston, senior lecturer in obstetrics and gynaecology at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School. "In some rare cases I belive there must be exceptions to a general ban on surrogacy."

In the case of Glenda Eason, he said, the couples themselves had suggested that the test-tube baby technique might provide them with a child.

"They are very mature responsible people. They recognise the risks there might be – that the child might be born defective; that there might be a major complication of pregnancy in which the sister could even die; that she might want to keep the child. They came to the conclusion that there was no problem with which they couldn't cope".

Before he agreed to undertake treatment, he said, he discussed the case with five consultant colleagues, including the two professors of gynaecology at Hammersmith Hospital, and the psychiatrist who treated Glenda Eason. "Three of them talked to the couple and there was total unanimity that in this case is was a proper and acceptable method of treatment".

The sister, he said, did not want to bring up any more children herself, but offered this to her sister as an "act of charity".

He knew of another case at a different hospital where such treatment was "perfectly appropriate". There the woman had test-tube baby treatment which failed, but in which two spare embryos were frozen for another attempt. "While she was waiting, breast cancer was diagnosed.

"Her sister felt that after being childless for so long, the breast cancer was the last straw. There was no reason why the patient should die, provided the cancer was adequately treated and she did not become pregnant. The only chance of her having the baby which was already in embryo was for the sister to nurture it until it was ready for delivery.

"My colleagues tell me there was no possibility of her wanting to keep the child. She was doing it for the most altruistic reasons and to snatch back a baby from her sister who had had breast cancer was inconceivable.

"These cases have my every sympathy and I cannot see any objections to surrogacy where it is a carefully thought out decision in response to a clear medical need.

"Such cases are very rare. But I think it would be wrong to make helping them a criminal offence. Certainly surrogacy is undesirable in the vast majority of cases and I have grave reservations about commercial agencies. There is a good case for making that illegal because of the huge risk of exploitation of desperate couples and that poor women would risk pregnancy for the money. That I find abhorrent.

"But in these very rare cases where there is a sister, or a very close friend or relation, I think it is an acceptable treatment."

Adventures of a cabin boy

Few parents would be brave enough to take their new-born baby to the other side of the world for a voyage of exploration in the South Seas. But Krov and Ann Menuhin, both divers and film-makers, did just that.

Their three-month expedition was planned for the spring of 1983 when Aaron was four months old and their traditionally-rigged chartered schooner could catch the trade winds. Aaron, who was still being breast fed, became the junior member of the crew of nine aboard *Ma Violante* for their trip from Vanuatu up to Papua New Guinea.

South Pacific islanders are inherently suspicious of travellers and it was vital for the Menuhins to establish mutual trust. Ironically it was Aaron's smiling face that was the instant ice-breaker.

Ann said: "The anthropologist we met out there was absolutely amazed and he wanted to rent Aaron this year. He had some very difficult tribes to meet and some very touchy situations and he felt he could do with him."

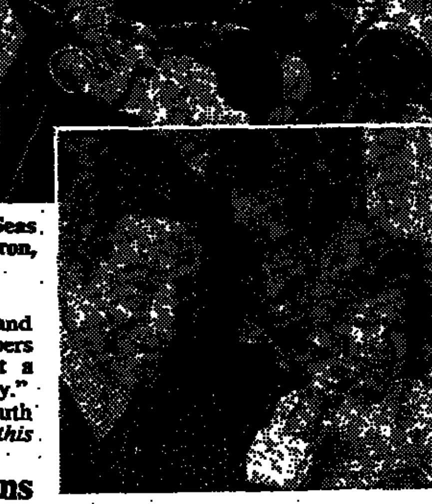
A serenity emerges in the film* from the Malenesian people which is in stark contrast to the cataclysmic forces which have shaped life in the region. The marine scenes have an hypnotic tranquility and it is Ann's figure which is seen gliding underwater.

Back on deck, however, her immediate concern was how much Aaron had drunk. "I was paranoid about dehydration and always carried a bottle for him. Mosquitoes and bugs were another great worry. I would not take him ashore where the mosquitoes were bad. But apart from one minor cold and ear trouble which we quickly sorted out, he was fine and in every respect things worked out well. In any large towns, we would buy fruit and vegetables and any tinned babyfood and I even managed to buy disposable nappies which I would stash away in the boat. Fresh water on board was limited but Aaron's nightly bath was a priority. His first swimming lessons were far more exotic. They were in the South Pacific Ocean."

Now at home on dry land, in a converted farmhouse in St Remy de Provence, south of Avignon, Krov and Ann are already fired with enthusiasm for the next project – in the Indian Ocean, based in Sri Lanka. "We'll concentrate on elephants on land and sperm whales and giant groupers underwater . . . for Aaron it'll beat a nursery school trip to the zoo any day."

Part one of the four-part series South Seas Voyage *will be broadcast this Sunday at 8.15 pm on Channel 4.*

Rian Evans



The Menuhin family in the South Seas (above) and on dry land with Aaron, now aged two

AMBROSE EVANS-PRITCHARD
in Nicaragua:
"Well-wishers swarmed around the crews and the children got all excited clambering into the turrets and sliding down the gun barrels. One tank commander, looking ridiculous in his Siberian earflaps under the tropical sun, was quite unable to control them. But at 15 years old he was not much bigger than they were."

P. J. KAVANAGH
in the country:
"This Saturday I have been for a walk in the low November sunshine and as I climbed a sloping field it became evident that every single blade of grass, every dried-up thistle, twig, fence-post, was connected by spiders' threads, by gossamer. If you stooped sideways the whole surface of the field shone continuous, solid gold."

DIGBY ANDERSON
on cooking *en chômage*:
"There you are, two meals for a family of four, and soup (made from head, bones and heart), gloves for everyone (and many happy evenings making them) and toys for the cat, all for the price of a frosty pizza. And me – I'm positively aglow with charity."

MEDICAL BRIEFING

AIDS: the real risks



At a teaching hospital lunch given two months ago, all the doctors present agreed that the outbreak of AIDS had influenced their decisions about recommending blood transfusions.

It is a basic medical principal not to cause unnecessary alarm, but the distinction between a reasonable warning and causing groundless fears about an AIDS epidemic will test judgment to its limits.

Heterosexuals as well as homosexuals are beginning to wonder if they are at risk. What are the dangers of catching AIDS from a bisexual partner? Can it be passed on by non-sexual means? Are active and passive homosexuals equally at risk? Is it wise to share a bathroom or lavatory with a homosexual?

Doctors involved in the treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, and in arranging blood transfusions, draw heavily on their experience with the hepatitis B virus. The epidemiology of this virus corresponds very closely to that of virus HTLV3, which is certainly associated with AIDS, if possibly not the sole cause.

Recent developments at the Royal Free Hospital, London, make it possible that within three to five years the dangers inherent in using extract of pooled blood will be a hazard of the past.

Professor Michael Adler, who works at the Middlesex Hospital and holds the only British chair funded for the study of sexually transmitted diseases, says the danger of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) is still confined to well recognized groups: practising homosexuals, patients who need Factor 8 for haemophilia treatment, drug addicts who use rusty needles, and prostitutes.

Professor Adler sees no reason for heterosexuals to change their lifestyle, but thinks homosexual men would be well advised to cut down on their number of partners. He does not feel that bisexuality is common enough to alter the way in which the disease may be established in Britain.

All doctors seem to agree that the antibody test, which has been devised to test patients' blood to see it they have been exposed to HTLV3 virus, is difficult to interpret. And evidence suggests that for every ten people who are attacked by HTLV3 virus, probably only one will develop AIDS.

Dr John Barbara, a virologist with the National Blood Transfusion Service who has recently written a book on microbiology and blood transfusions, said HTLV3 virus can be found in most body fluids, but is only in large quantites in blood and semen.

So the peck on the cheek for the party hostess from a homosexual guest will not matter, nor will the dirty glass or even the misdirected sneeze.

It seems that the semen of infectious bisexual men could be a danger to female partners. However, it would be surprising if a woman later developed AIDS with the virus in large enough quantities to be a risk to others. Fortunately, the vaginal mucosa seems less vulnerable to viruses than the anal or rectal wall, so women may prove less resistant to infection.

Accurate study is difficult, as the AIDS incubation period after infection is up to five years. But a survey of 1,000 blood donors found that not one of those surveyed had antibodies to HTLV3 virus, showing that the risk of an ordinary transfusion is very slight.

If the number of infected and infectious patients increases, straightforward transfusions might become a greater danger than they are today. The risk is increased for haemophiliac patients who receive Factor 8, as this is prepared from pooled blood.

Dr Barbara is optimistic because blood donors in Britain are volunteers motivated by a desire to help, not financial gain.

However, some homosexuals feel that it should be made possible for a donor to talk privately to a doctor about that donor's sexual preferences. This blood could then be used, if needed, for research rather than transfusion.

Microbiology in relation to blood transfusions, *by Dr John Barbara, is published by Wrights, Bristol, price £7.50.*



Television watchers will have seen how Mr Arthur Scargill's blink rate varies with the level of anxiety each question causes. But blinking is not the only embarrassment eyelids can cause; even more disturbing is involuntary forced closure of the eye, blepharospasm, which can cause temporary blindness.

Recent research at Moorfields Eye Hospital now offers hope to sufferers. Mr John Elston, a senior lecturer at Moorfields, has been injecting a very weak solution of Botulinum toxin, one of the most toxic substances known, into the orbicularis oculi, the muscle surrounding the eye. The muscle is partially paralysed and cannot be forced shut. Thirty-four patients have been treated; five suffered because the muscle became too lax, but treatment was successful in the other 29.

Jessica is in the best hands

Jessica Rees, the deaf student whose hearing was partially restored by Mr Andrew Morrison at the London Hospital, has suffered a temporary setback due to a post-operative infection.

It was fortunate that Jessica (pictured left) was in the London, where the hospital's control of infection officer Professor David Williams has been successful in limiting antibiotic resistant and potentially lethal infections.

He has established an isolation ward where patients carrying resistant bacteria, particularly staphylococcus aureus and pseudomonas, can be nursed by a specially trained team.

The frequent prescription of antibiotics, often taken in inadequate doses, have resulted in the resistant strains. Large hospitals taking patients from smaller units for specialized treatment are particularly vulnerable.

Staphylococcus aureus can now only be treated with a 30-year-old drug, Vancomycin. The big worry is that a staphylococcus strain will evolve which can defeat this last line of defence.

Vancomycin can only be given by intravenous injection, but a related substance, Teichoplanin, now being tested at the London, can be given by preferred intramuscular injection.

Dr Thomas Stuttaford



THE TIMES DIARY

On the down beat

Tension is mounting among the four London orchestras over where the Arts Council's axe may fall. Neil Duncan – the "hit man" employed by the Arts Council to pick an orchestra to cut from the budget – has now delivered his confidential report and his recommendations have been initially accepted by the music panel. They have yet to be considered by the finance committee and the full Arts Council. Duncan's report is shrouded in secrecy but rumours are rife. Meanwhile the City of London – which jointly funds the London Symphony Orchestra – needs to know what is going on by December 13 when it has to agree a new three-year deal with the LSO and the Barbican. The Arts Council has given off-the-record assurances of continued funding to the LSO, but there are fears that these could clash with the contents of the Duncan Report. Last summer Duncan said ominously: "The council doesn't want to postpone indefinitely coming to a decision."

Fighting words

Regional newspaper correspondents at the Commons received several calls yesterday from Labour MPs facing deselection by their constituency parties. They wanted it made abundantly clear, said MPs, that they had been part of the fight that brought the Commons to a standstill the night before.

Mole catch

The BBC current affairs flagship *Panorama* has failed in its bid to scoop the Clive Ponting story. The sought-after Ponting, the civil servant charged with leaking Belgrano documents, has agreed to cooperate solely with *World in Action*, Panorama's rival at Granada TV which had also landed the Sarah Tisdall exclusive. Ponting and his solicitor, Brian Raymond, will work unpaid on an hour-length special likely to be aired on the night the trial ends. Raymond explained they had preferred Granada's film report approach to *Panorama's* studio discussion format. His reasoning will particularly gall the Panorama team which fears that budget cuts will further curtail expensive outside filming.

Trading places

Neil Kinnock will need all the tact he can muster today when he goes to the Central Trades Union Council in Moscow. Not only will he want to skirt the subject of Arthur Scargill – seen in Russian as a Soviet-style workers' hero – but he will have to avoid mentioning Scargill's Soviet counterpart, Alexander Dielousov. When Dielousov announced a fuel embargo against Britain last month to support the miners, an embarrassed Kremlin had to issue a statement saying it was a dreadful mistake. The fate of Dielousov is not yet known.

Bad aim

A Kent miner returned to work for the first time yesterday. Within a couple of hours he received a call from his wife. The bad news, she said, was that the heavy mob had been round and put bricks through upstairs and downstairs windows. The good news, she added, was that the mob got the house next door.

BARRY FANTONI



'Pity we don't have any striking miners for him not to support'

Loaded chamber

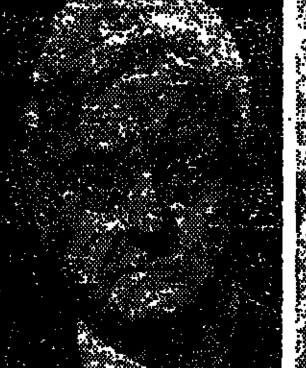
A security locking system and surveillance camera have just been installed at the entrance to the offices of Liverpool Council leader John Hamilton and his Militant-supporting deputy, Derek Hatton. This fortress mentality is hardly surprising. Last month Hatton was held hostage in his office for six hours by blacks protesting at the appointment of an outsider from Brent as £14,000-a-year head of the race relations unit. Last week the protestors wrecked a council meeting at which the appointee, 27-year-old Militant-sympathiser Sam Bond, was to be confirmed. Clearly the time has come for the council leaders – and their staff – to be protected from those they represent.

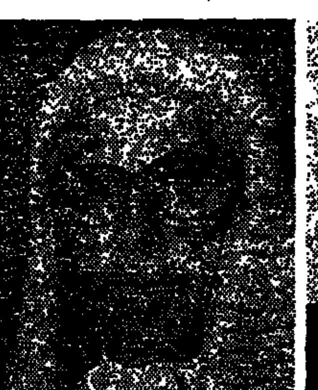
On target

My apologies to Jeffrey Archer for describing him as a former bankrupt. Following the crash of Aquablast, a Canadian company in which he had heavily invested, Archer spent seven years and three months paying off debts of £427,000. Not a penny more, as he would say, not a penny less.

PHS

John Morris on a trend which threatens the independence of judges




Lord Hailsham, Lord Scarman, Lord Denning, Lord Donaldson and Baron Devlin: touched by the political battlefield

There to rule on the law – not to make it

Lord Scarman, not for the first time, has rendered signal service to the country in his contributions to the *Police and Criminal Evidence Bill*. When the Lords amendments were returned to be considered by the Commons, his first amendment on the admissibility of evidence was rejected, but his second, making racial discriminatory behaviour by the police a specific disciplinary offence, was accepted. His name, experience and standing were both prayed in aid and discounted in the debates, across party lines.

Lord Scarman is a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary. The Government, which bowed to the will of the Lords on the racial amendment, supported it, although 10 days earlier it had put forward grounds for rejection. Ministers could hardly complain because the amendment originated in Lord Scarman's recommendations following the Brixton disturbances. They had appointed him.

The serious constitutional question is whether judges, however eminent, should descend into the political battlefield at all; and if they do, what the possible adverse effects on judicial independence could be. Save in the person of Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, we have maintained this independence from the executive and the legislature, at least since the evolution of our modern constitution.

Should judges be involved in extra judicial duties at all? When they are invited by the executive to do its work, should they become further involved in the legislative process? On December 7 1973, a parliamentary question put by me elicited details of the involvement of High Court judges in non-judicial duties in the form of inquiries, commissions and reports in the previous 20 years. The maximum in any one year was nine, the minimum one.

When I sought recently to update the information I was mildly surprised with the reply from Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, that it was not fully available or readily accessible up to 1982. However, he was able to state that in the years ending July 1983 and June 1984, 28 High Court judges were engaged in non-judicial duties.

Recent attacks on "Tory judges" are misplaced. There are no Tory judges. There are judges who are Tories, judges who are socialists, and judges whose views occupy the middle ground, and possibly some who are extremely apolitical. The attackers confuse the interpreters of the law with the laws which many of us abhor, since they are particularly pernicious Tory laws. Should we not ensure that judges do not become political shuttlecocks?

Two recent incidents have brought such concern to the forefront. The first was the unfortunate, though of course innocent, discussion on industrial relations between the Master of the Rolls, Lord Donaldson, and the newly appointed Permanent Secretary at the Department of Employment, Mr Quinlan. The second was the suggestion by the Solicitor General, Sir Patrick Mayhew, that the views given by the president of the Family Division to the Commons on a disputed proposed clause in the Matrimonial Proceedings Bill might with advantage be cirulated to anxious solicitors.

The first incident prompted the Lord Chancellor to remind ministers and judges, through the Prime Minister, that while he saw nothing wrong in exchanges of views between the judiciary and the executive, he should be informed.

When the Matrimonial Bill was returned to the floor of the House the Solicitor General, having been criticized, did not pursue his suggestion. Judicial views, however eminent, made *ex cathedra* on a hypothetical basis could only be of limited practical value.

This particular incident raises the question as to how it arose in the first place. The Commons adopted the procedure for this particular non-party but nevertheless controversial Bill of hearing evidence before a select committee from eminent and concerned witnesses. It turned out to be a valuable experience and the views of judges were very helpful. Nevertheless, if the judiciary and the legislature, let alone the executive, are not to become incestuous in their relationship, great care must be exercised.

The extension of the judicial review's ambit over administrative decisions has brought judges closer to the field of controversial administrative decision-making. The courts have been careful to say that they are not substituting their own views for the decision-maker, although the decision is easily blurred.

It is, admittedly, difficult to maintain a *cordon sanitaire* around our judges. The temptation for politicians to pass the buck is obvious. The temptation for judges, either by comment or action, to enter fields which would be better avoided, I believe, can be substantially resisted.

I do not believe our judges on the whole are fitted by training to carry out tasks which politicians find too diffincult. They are eminently qualified to hear and assess evidence, but frequently more than evidence is involved in the basis for an administrative decision. The judicial development of the concept of judicial review has its own perils, particularly where the administrative acts of government are questioned.

The legislature should be careful in its invitations to judges to assist in the legislative process. Politicians soon enough will use their good name to buttress their own particular arguments. Lord Scarman may be *sui gereris*, and we are grateful to him, but I am sure he, above all, would appreciate the danger of each of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary putting his own sixpennyworth to solve some of tomorrow's problems.

The author, Labour MP for Aberavon, is shadow Attorney General.

Can Reagan rein in his hawks?

Nicholas Ashford assesses the president's chances of success in his second term

Washington

Second terms have not been happy experiences for American presidents in recent years. Both Johnson and Nixon won landslides which were as impressive as that just achieved by President Reagan, yet the popularity they enjoyed at the moment of victory was soon replaced by hate and humiliation. Americans were even glad to see the back of such an endearing leader as Eisenhower by the time his second term expired. Will Reagan's second term be any different?

He wants to go down in history as the man who charted a new political course for the country, who presided over, as he puts it, the "second American revolution" – and as the man who negotiated major arms reductions with the Soviet Union.

The view in Washington is that he may very well make progress with the Russians who seem anxious to put aside the cold war rhetoric of the past four years and get back to the nuclear negotiating table. But if he is to succeed he must quell internal strife between Administration moderates and hawks.

On domestic policy, particularly the economy, his chances of further reducing the role of government may well founder on the ever-expanding Federal budget deficit. His critics are already taking bets as to which of the president's campaign pledges – not to raise taxes, to preserve a "safety net" for the poor or to maintain a high level of defence spending – he will have to break first in order to keep the deficit in check.

President Reagan has spent the past week at his California ranch pondering over policy priorities and weighing the disparate advice of his aides who nevertheless agreed on one point – the president must move quickly if he is to have a reasonable chance of achieving his objectives.

The electorate ignored the deficit warnings voiced by Walter Mondale, the Democratic challenger, during the campaign, preferring to heed the optimistic message preached by the president. Yet hardly had the last votes been counted than David Stockman, the president's budget director, came up with new estimates showing that the deficit for the current fiscal year will be a massive $210bn, $38bn more than projected last summer.



Tribune Media Services

Reagan had hoped that a combination of vigorous economic growth, continued curbs on Federal spending and a war on government waste would bring the deficit to within manageable proportions – say $100bn – by the time he steps down in 1988. But what can he do? He has already put social security and Medicare "off limits" and has vowed that taxes would be raised "over my dead body". The obvious alternative, strongly advocated by conservatives, is a further hacking away at domestic spending programmes.

Stockman and other administration "pragmatists" maintain that spending cuts alone will be not sufficient unless they are twice as large as they were during his first term. But such ruthless cutbacks would bring about confrontation with Congress, where Democrats still control the house and where the Senate's Republican majority has been sliced to 53 against the Democrats' 47.

Reagan has said he is in no mood for compromise and has told colleagues he is "ready to hit the sawdust trail" to fight for his principles, even if it meant taking his case, to the people over the heads of Congress.

Among Reagan's hardline advisers are Edwin Meese, a White House counsellor soon to become Attorney-General; Donald Regan, the treasury secretary, who is adamantly opposed to any tax increases, and Caspar Weinberger, the defence secretary, who is determined to fend off renewed attempts to nibble away at his budget.

Stockman, has warned however that if the the new deficit estimates drive up interest rates and threaten to stall the economic recovery the president will have to consider unpalatable measures, such as raising taxes.

James Baker, White House Chief of Staff and pragmatist-in-chief, is said to be against any tax increase at this stage, believing that the president should be seen to be a man of his word. Instead he favours a wide range of domestic spending cuts (excluding social security) coupled with some reduction in military spending.

Such a plan, he hopes, would be supported by a "grand coalition" of House Republicans and Democrats. Baker has the most successful record within the Administration for dealing with Congress and the president would be most unwise to ignore his advice. Baker also believes the president can generate considerable goodwill in Congress if he shows genuine determination to negotiate with the Russians.

High-level contacts have already been made to start the process early in the New Year. The Americans have proposed a new forum which they refer to as an "umbrella". The Russians have expressed interest in the concept and have deliberately refrained from propaganda attacks on Reagan since his re-election.

Reagan's aides are far from unanimous, however, about how the US should proceed. The State Department, presided over by George Shultz and his key adviser Richard Burt, assistant secretary for European Affairs, are much more disposed to making concessions than Weinberger

For the moment the administration's foreign policy "moderates" are in the ascendant. The hawks have undermined their case with the false alert about MiGs being delivered to Nicaragua. The hardliners, who include Weinberger, William Casey, the CIA Director, and Jeane Kirkpatrick, the United Nations representative, hoped the MiG scare would force the Administration into direct action against the Soviet-backed Sandinista government, a move that would have undermined efforts to improve relations with Moscow. As it turned out the US is continuing its public support for the "Contadora" peace process.

Reagan is going to have to show the Russians he is firmly in control of foreign policy before he can persuade them to start talking seriously about reducing arms. They fear he could still revert to the "evil empire" rhetoric if he listens too closely to the hardliners. If that were to happen the "window of opportunity" would quickly slam shut – and then he might never achieve the place in the history books to which he aspires.

Marcos bloodied but unbowed

Guns are part of politics in the Philippines, but the shooting of four prominent critics of President Ferdinand Marcos in the past two months has raised fears that there is a systematic campaign to eliminate troublesome adversaries. All four killings were in the southern island of Mindanao, a stronghold of hostility to the regime, and the most recent is regarded as particularly ominous. The victim was Cesar Climaco, long-serving mayor of Zamboanga, Midanao's second city. Climaco had been waging a bitter war of words against Marcos since the imposition of martial law in 1972. Last May, Climaco won a seat in the national parliament and immediately stepped up his assault. He was especially critical of the conduct of government security forces on Mindanao, where "salvaging" – the summary execution of civilians suspected of sympathizing with the region's communist guerrillas – is a common occurence.

Mayor Climaco had often warned visitors that "anyone, including myself, can be gunned down in this city, even in broad daylight". That was exactly what happened to him last week. A lone assassin strolled up and put a .45 bullet in his head in full view of horrified bystanders and then slipped through a dragnet of some 200 troops and soldiers.

Although Marcos was quick to denounce the murder of "a leader of exceptional courage, ability and prestige" and to order a high level investigation, opposition sources are convinced that he now feels secure enough to begin cracking down on prominent dissenters The leader of the Philippine opposition, Salvador Laurel, has said in public that there is evidence of concerted action to kill those who have spoken out most forcefully against Marcos since his most dangerous opponent, Benigno Aquino, was shot at Manila airport 16 months ago.

Instead, of keeping a prudently low profile while the Aquino affair, which implicated the regime's senior military commanders blewover, Marcos has demonstrated once again that he sees attack as the best means of defence. In rejecting the majority verdict of the commission investigating the murder in favour of the sole dissenting report he undermined the case against his chief of staff and most trusted aide, General Fabian Ver. Marcos surprised critics by agreeing that Ver should be shunted off on leave pending possible criminal charges. At the same time, however, he let it be known that he was "deeply disturbed that on the basis of the so-called evidence, you have been so accused". If Ver is ever brought to trial, one observer concluded, the Filippino judge will be expected to remember that.

Veteran Marcos watchers also detect the president's touch behind a Manila newspaper advertisement in which 68 top military men affirmed their "unwavering support and loyalty" for Ver. Another of the capital's newspapers, owned by a family close to Marcos, then revealed that a sizeable clandestine organization had been discovered within the armed forces, calling itself "El Diablo - Crime Busters", and promising its own lethal justice to "elusive criminals in our society". A clear warning that the military would not permit any drastic action by civilian courts against their leaders as a result of the Aquino verdict.

Mayor Climaco's habit of mocking Marcos personally in interviews with foreign journalists had made him extremely unpopular with the regime.

Nobody has yet been arrested for any of the recent murders on Mindanao, but people close to the victims, who included a civil rights lawyer and two journalists, are sure that they were "salvaged" in carefully-planned ambushes. Mindanao human rights groups have abundant evidence linking the security forces with the torture and murder of a great many innocent civilians. The growing intensity of the guerilla war there has trapped ordinary Filipinos between poorly trained government troops and the "sparrow squads" which the insurgents send out to assassinate soldiers, policemen and others judged to be enemies of the people.

For Marcos to attempt to restrain the army's "salvage" operations would mean confronting with the only institution that keeps him in power. It became clear during the Aquino investigation that the Philippine high command is controlled by a band of senior officers whose loyalty to each other comes far ahead of service to the nation. General Ver was at the very centre of this inner conclave, and few believe that he will agree to forfeit his influence, even if he does eventually resign. "That El Diablo rigmarole," says a western diplomat in Manila, "is the military's way of telling Filipinos that the Aquino business hasn't changed anything, they're still calling the shots."

Philip Jacobson

Simon Jenkins

It takes too much to wango

The Civil Service minister, Lord Gowrie, is quango hunting again. Despite five years of Thatcherism it appears that 1,680 of these gentle herbivores – quasi-autonomous non-government organizations – are still grazing on the lower slopes of the public sector. Their cost is to be cut by a fearsome new weapon, "an improved system or defining targets and assessing achievements". All strength to its arm.

Further up the mountain, however, is a species well out of range of the noble lord's marksmanship. It roams in Foreign Office territory and is best described as a *wango* – a wholly autonomous non-government organization. I have counted roughly 80 of them, denoted by a code against their name in the supply estimates which means their subsidies are not investigated or controlled by the Comptroller and Auditor General. Nor does any annual underspending have to be returned. Not even the Secret Service enjoys such licence.

Wangos are mostly international organizations to which Britain contributes on a formula related to gross national product or treaty agreement. The biggest is the United Nations (contribution £20m), the most notorious at present is Unesco (£4m). There is a multitude of others, including the South Pacific Commission (£228,000), the Franco-British Council (£115,000) and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (£26,000).

No good cause need go wanting if it can raise a percentage grant for a brass nameplate and a comfortable home in a salubrious world capital. Conceived by Third World pressure out of western guilt, wangos have discovered the elixir of eternal life: subsidy without accountability. The cost in contributions by the British taxpayer is £106m this year, with a further £300m in soft loans and grants on the aid budget.

After up to 40 years of existence, these bodies inevitably find themselves falling over each other. The British taxpayer this year spent £250,000 on three separate organizations whose declared aim was to promote Nato, apart from £5.8m to the Nato secretariat itself. Aid wangos are the most eccentric: such as the International Potato Centre (£340,000), the International Planned Parenthood Federation (£2.7m), the World Fertility Survey (£112,000), the 1976 UN Fund "to promote industrialization in developing countries" (£350,000). The smallest must be the Trilateral Commission "to stimulate thinking on major issues and promote informal contacts between peoples of distinction" in Europe, America and Japan, on a British contribution of just £1,500. This would not fly one person of distinction from London of Tokyo.

Financial control in most of these organizations is by their own staff. The British exchequer has only two options, to pay up or incur the odium of getting out. Nor does it only have to pay the subscriptions. Many bodies require the physical presence of British diplomats, which does not come cheap. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, essentially a research institute, demands a full British ambassador and staff resident in Paris. The United Nations demands two, one in New York and another in Geneva. Every UN sub-committee has to be attended by a British diplomat.

If criticized, wangos defend themselves with a smokescreen of moral superiority. Most prefer to do "research into" or provide "centres for" or "programmes to promote" good causes rather than tackle any problem at first hand. Yet to attack the administration is to attack its purpose.

Many do excellent work. The soft loan packages committed by Britain through the World Bank or the International Development Agency are sensible ways of channelling resources to help poor nations help themselves. Yet who dare question money to "the Fund for the Victims of Torture" (£10,000) or the World Health Organisation special programme in Human Reproduction (£1.8m) or the umpteenth international institute for the study of child poverty? And how are these sums to be measured against the £59,000 to the Rome Centre for the *Study of the Reservation and Restoration of Cultural Property*?

Many such bodies were set up after the last war to herald an internationalist dawn. They were to be staffed by a new order of global philanthropists, whose asceticism would match their serious purpose. Like the pre-Reformation monastics, many have grown fat and lazy. Few have fulfilled their promise. Some, notably those connected with the UN, have sunk into parodies of themselves; corrupt, extravagant and ineffective lobbyists for sectional interests. They castigate their critics as irreligious and immoral even as they rifle the international poor box.

As the recent log-rolling for Unesco has shown, any international insitution can drum up reputable apologists on the mere strength of its title. Such organisations not only discredit themselves but the concept of multilateral charity as such.

Were they ordinary quangos the Government would subject them to audit, cut their grants or kill them dead. Were they national charities, the commissioners would disallow them. Yet as the Foreign Office searches for its £30m cut next year, it knows that a hand laid on its £100m of "multilateral contributions" will mean trouble.

Since most contributions are by formula, any genuine cut in spending entails withdrawal or at least the threat of withdrawal. To the Foreign Office, this instantly makes the Third World militant and our European allies irritated, reduces our international standing, and jeopardizes our long-term interests. All should be avoided, it says. To save just a few million pounds would mean a sequence of decisions doubtless involving the Cabinet, Parliament and a barrage of moral outrage, however hypocritical. Why not leave the sleeping dogs in their gilded kennels?

The answer is that Unesco has already precipitated a crisis of faith in such agencies as an effective conduit for world charity. Many have wholly outlived their usefulness and should be wound up.

The Foreign Office bewails the difficulty of stimulating public debate on foreign affairs. By announcing its intention to review every single grant to every multilateral organization it would galvanize such a debate, and return some respectability to international philanthropy.

The author is political editor of The Economist.

Philip Howard

Fantasia in Planasia

I cannot see the problem about what books to take to that mercifully imaginary desert island. You have to consider the matter for only a moment to see the obvious answer. No: the serious problem, after contriving a method of keeping the sand out of one's contact lenses at night (would coconut milk do as a wetting solution?), is what 10 operas on gramophone records to take with one in exile, to Planasia I bet it is. Discs, not tapes, since it is easier to switch back immediately to *Vorrei, e non vorrei* or whatever other duettino or aria you cannot bear to be over.

I came to opera late, never having been taken as a child. I sing like a frog. When Cheam School was singing *The Lady of Shalott* en masse for the Christmas concert (crescendo for "Out flew the web, and floated wide"), I was the boy given a yellow card and put in charge of pulling the curtains. I think that the plots of most operas are silly, especially the plot of *The Magic Flute* with that pernicious balderdash about Freemasonry; but for Tamino's sake do not tell B. Levin, or he will try again to elucidate for me the inner meaning of that misty mythology of the Nibelung Saga.

I think that most Verdi is much improved by being subbed down to keep the songs and omit the hysterical recitative; but for Rigoletto's sake, do not tell the Arts Editor, or he will do a fortissimo *maledizione*. I seldom go to the opera, though I enjoy it greatly when I do. I play it on records all the time, especially when typing. It will be seen that as opera buff, I am a beginner, or slob.

One's choice of the top 10 is necessarily limited by what one has seen and heard; and by subjective factors such as with whom one went, and whether a good time was had by all. The list is provisional, and constantly changing.

For my Planasia, I have to take *Carmen* and *Tosca* for old times's sake. They were the first long-playing records I bought, the latter encouraged by an enthusiastic Italian beak. They are pretty crackly now; but I do not suppose we are going to fuss over-nicely about quality of reproduction, especially since in the absence of electricity we are going to have to play them on a wind-up gramo. If we have room for another Puccini, I agree that *Turandot* and *La Bohème* are strong candidates.

At this stage Mozart barges in and hogs the turntable. We must have, must we not, boys and girls, *Don Giovanni*, *The Marriage of Figaro*, that daft old masonic *Magic Flute*, and *Cosi fan tutte*, with the title that translates so unsatisfactorily into English? I bleed for *Seraglio* and *Idomeneo*. I have never heard *La Clemenza di Tito*. (Shame, Howard). But we have to leave room for *Fidelio*. I am jolly well having *Semele* in there, even if you do not count it as quite a proper opera.

That makes eight. From Wagner I am taking *Die Meistersinger*. If you let me count *The Ring* as a single opera, I have to take it on grounds of volume, in every sense of the word. But that leaves no room for Verdi. Tough. Guiseppe, you may say: but I think we should try to squeeze one in.

I suppose it has to be *Rigoletto*. If so, I regret to have to tell you, chums, that I am having the ENO version set among mafiosi on the New York waterfront, with what sounds like Marlon Brando singing several parts. But I worry about *Otello*, even though the plot and words grotesquely oversimplify Iago's motivation. I worry about *Falstaff*.

That makes 10. But hang on there; hold everything. We have left no room for *Der Rosenkavalier*. And I am not going to be marooned with the bloody seagulls without that, I can tell you. Apollo knows what we are going to leave out to make room in the bed for the romantic little chap. You will have to excuse me now, while I put it on, to apologize for having forgotten it till the end. Do you mind not saying: "Good grief, what about ...?" until it is finished.

TIMES PAST
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IN THE BEGINNING

The level tone and rational procedures of the Warnock committee's report on the ways in which science now supplements sexual intercourse as the standard technique of human reproduction had the immediate effect of stilling a rather feverish debate. It was widely, though not universally, thought that the committee had got it about right.

Here is an area of therapy and research primarily addressed to infertility. The therapeutic objectives are unquestionably humane. Some of the techniques employed raise acute questions of moral and social acceptability. It is a fast-moving sector of medical science, for it is responsive to the pleas of progenitive deprivation, exciting in a pioneering sort of way, capable of attracting money, a satisfying pitch for fundamental research, and it leads, as likely *as not, to* conferment on the human race of new powers of self-determination in what might be called the veterinary or stockbreeding dimensions of human procreation.

The regulatory framework proposed by Warnock for the services, techniques and researches surrounding infertility, and involving the manipulation of human gametes and embryos, is the appropriate one surely: some initial legislation to catch up with present or imminent abuses, and then a statutory body of continuing existence to license, regulate, supervise and monitor; also to keep the public informed and to advise the government on legislative requirements as they arise.

When the Government formulates its proposals next year it should have no difficulty in adopting *that* framework, though great care will be needed to get the responsibilities and composition of the licensing body right – to make it knowledgeable enough to be effective without putting it into the pocket of the professionals.

The Government is now at the stage of gathering opinions about Warnock. The House of Lords debated the report at the end of last month and the Commons has its turn today. It was evident from the Lords' debate that there is at least one matter on which Warnock has not established a consensus. *This* is the use of human embryos for the purposes of research.

It is the question that gave the committee most trouble and on which it was most divided. The majority came to the conclusion that embryos at large not destined for implantation can legitimately be experimented upon up to 14 days after fertilization, and that it is also legitimate to create embryos *in vitro* expressly for that purpose (provided the experimentation is directed to a commendable end). Eighteen out of twenty-six peers who spoke in the debate recoiled from either the second or both of those propositions.

Moral judgment about the use of human embryos for therapeutic experimentation *depends* on how the embryo is regarded. Is it something in which a human life has begum and is present, a person in potency, or is it "simply a collection of cells which, unless it implants in a human uterine environment, has no potential for development" *(words used, though not adopted,* in the Warnock report)?

The compromise achieved by the majority that "the embryo of the human species ought to have a special status" and some protection in law, but that the protection falls before the superior claims of research and its utility for advances in treatment and medical knowledge, is not an ethically convincing stance.

What it grants, it in the same breath takes away. It is embarrassingly (in the context) reminiscent of the kitchen maid's excuse for her pregnancy – "only a little one". It is particularly vulnerable to erosion of its 14-day rule, there being no evident reason that a relevant change in the process of development occurs around that moment, or at any moment until the emergence of the central nervous system, at which point an awareness of *pain* or *something* akin to it becomes a possibility and utilitarian ethics, with which everyone feels at home to some extent, come to the rescue.

It was not however the function of the Warnock committee to identify and occupy the most secure moral position available. Its function was to find a moral basis on which to found public policy in a contentious corner of medical practice and research for use in a somewhat ethically-chaotic society. For that the formula looks serviceable, resembling in some respects *the position arrived at* by another route in the cognate field of therapeutic abortion.

There is another aspect of the matter which gave the Warnock committee very little trouble and on which, it might be thought, its advice is a bit perfunctory. This concerns the anonymity that shrouds the whole process of third-party procreation, and the proper recording of it.

It must be right that there should exist as full a genetic record as possible of these various transactions; and the commoner they become the stronger the case for a proper record. Access to the record raises secondary questions of some delicacy, but they do not affect the primary responsibility.

The Warnock committee proposes a central register of semen donors as a means of implementing its recommendation that no donor should achieve more than 10 live births. And it leaves to the licensing authority consideration of whether there ought to be a register of births attributable to the new techniques to facilitate follow-up studies. Nowhere does it lay on any public authority a duty to maintain a true and complete genetic record. At one point the committee goes so far as to recommend that falsification of the public genetic record as contained in the register of births should be sanctioned by law by permitting a husband who has consented to his wife's insemination from a donor to be registered as the child's father. Truth should not become a casualty of these procedures.

The committee treats anonymity as if it were self-evidently appropriate, adding only that "anonymity protects all parties not only from legal consequences but also from emotional difficulties". Anonymity may do that, but in a matter of this kind it also betokens secretiveness that might suggest a flavour of impropriety, and that could be an important factor in the adjustment of a "donated" child, adolescent or adult to the circumstances of his origin. Acceptability and openness are related.

Warnock wants a person on reaching the age of majority to know he is the product of gametal donation if he is, but of the anonymous man or woman who gave him life he is to get only "basic information about the donor's ethnic and genetic *health". He is the offspring of a* type: let him be content with that, is the verdict. Is a person not entitled to know, if ascertainable, the full particulars of his generation?

THE GCHQ CASE FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW

The Cheltenham trade unions may not have profited from taking their case to the House of Lords, but they have done a good service to the general public. They have elicited a bunch of comprehensive and partially reassuring expositions of the present state of the law of judicial review of executive actions. It is a branch of the law that has come a long way in the last thirty years and is still developing. Some recent judgments, including the Court of Appeal in the present case, have given an impression of backsliding. The House of Lords has consolidated the ground gained and hinted at new lines of development.

It was argued for the Crown that the Prime Minister's order withdrawing trade union rights from the employees at GCHQ was outside the scope of judicial review for two reasons: because it was an exercise of prerogative power and because it rested on considerations of national security.

There is a weight of ancient and modern authority for the view that exercise of the royal prerogative is wholly outside the ambit of judicial review. This judgment sets aside that view. All the law lords agreed that if, as in this case, the prerogative flows through an order in council that is virtually indistinguishable from an order deriving from statute, the decision is reviewable just as if it rested on statutory power.

As to whether the same applies where the exercise of the prerogative is direct, some preferred not to decide the issue in this case, others opined that what counted was the subject matter of the decision not the source of the power to take it. That opinion is in line with previous development and can probably be relied on to prevail.

Lord Roskill gave a list of the sort of prerogative powers that he thought were not susceptible *to judicial review*: treaty making, defence of the realm, prerogative of mercy, the grant of honours, dissolution of Parliament and the appointment of ministers. Being largely matters of policy they are not amenable to the judicial process. It is when individual interests are affected and legitimate expectations dashed that the courts will prick up their ears. There are three grounds, Lord Diplock said, on which an executive decision might be struck down – illegality (the minister has misdirected himself), irrationality (no reasonable person . . .), and procedural impropriety; and he opened the possibility of the courts entertaining a fourth ground, "the principle of proportionality", borrowed from our continental neighbours.

Had the GCHQ case fallen to be decided by reference to those criteria alone, the want of consultation before the order was made would have given the unions the judgment they sought. So far so good.

Enter national security. With a few brave exceptions (like Lord Atkin dissenting in a case of administrative detention under Regulation 18B in 1941 – "In this country, amid the clash of arms, the laws are not silent") judges have given an impression that when the words "national security" are pronounced by ministers the courts will fall silent. That is a serious matter for the citizen when the words are pronounced over an ever widening range of activities.

Lord Diplock restated the established position: national security is the responsibility of the executive government; decided cases establish and common sense dictates that it is a matter upon which those who have the responsibility, and not the courts, must have the last word; the judicial process is "totally *inept*" to deal with it. None of that can be gainsaid. However, in no instance of judicial review is the court called upon to substitute its judgment for the minister's. It is called upon to review the manner in which the decision was made, and if the manner was unsafe in any of several clearly recognized ways, to set it aside. Does or does not the same apply where reasons of national security are invoked?

*The law lords differed some*what in the strength of their replies to that question. All agreed that a mere assertion is not enough, there must be evidence that the decision rested upon a consideration of national security. But since the evidence is not open to challenge that does not carry the aggrieved citizen very far. Lord Scarman was prepared to poke a little further into matters: the opinion of the Crown as to what is required to meet the demands of national security might be rebutted if it were "possible to show that the opinion was one which no reasonable minister advising the Crown could in the circumstances reasonably have held".

One may, without being careless of the safety of the realm or going soft on security, observe that some further development along Scarman lines would be consonant with the most welcome postwar invigoration of the practice of judicial review.

The voice of faith

From Mr Nicholas Langford

Sir, It is unjust of Clifford Longley (feature, November 5) to transfer the responsibility for the *spiritual* paucity of recent religious publications on to "contemporary culture" and language.

An artist's responsibility is expressive; he does not dictate belief, nor is his individual expression necessarily indicative of collective belief: the artist is not bound by "contemporary art forms"; nor is his object systematically to "demolish" faith. On the contrary, much modern art is intensely religious.

Language is tool and material for expression; it does not express of itself and therefore cannot be attributed with blame. The change in language since King James is *insufficient* by itself to account for the difference between the Authorized Version and the New English Bible. The first is literature, the second closer indeed to a "manual of car maintenance".

Optimism about the arts is possible: in painting and sculpture the nadir of minimalism has been passed, and current exhibitions, the *Booker Prize entries* and poets like Raine indicate a reaction at last against existentialist gloom. Continuous language change is healthy, and influences from America and the West Indies suggest an interesting future.

The future of the Church appears less assured: her clergy turn away from our spiritual needs towards the diversion of questionable politics. It is really no surprise that they then fail to find the means to express convincingly what they know in conscience should be expressed.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS LANGFORD,
1 Bell Hill Ridge,
Petersfield,
Hampshire.
November 5.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Irish cornerstone of neutrality

From Mr John MacInerney

Sir, The disturbing tenor of your mischievous leader (November 19) – its dishonest suggestion that only those parts of Ireland not controlled by Britain are used as bases for terrorist attacks; its sinister mention of "a legitimate British strategic interest" in ending Irish neutrality; *its dark hints of a context "in which* Ireland's historic difficulties [*sc.* Ireland?] may eventually disappear" – shows that you wish (or feign) to misunderstand certain realities.

You will scarcely need reminding that wartime Irish neutrality was of some political and military convenience to a Britain powerless during 1940-41 to prevent a German invasion of Ireland aimed at cutting off the Atlantic lifeline. But Ireland's interests – economic and political today, moral and cultural always – extend beyond (without, of course, ignoring) Britain and indeed, if your voice is representative, Britain's.

What you should now understand clearly is why a triple loyalty to Crown, Commonwealth and Nato can never answer to Ireland's triad of aspirations: to realise by peaceful means her pluridenominational republican principles at home, the ideal of true unity in Europe, and the spirit of the UN Charter throughout the world.

Her neutrality doesn't "spring from its need to define a separateness from Britain" (an enduring, and evolving, love-hate relationship requires not marriage but the degree of symbiosis, fruitful as much as fretful, of unalterable physical contiguity); it issues rather from the necessity of affirming a sense of solidarity with the desire, universal in ordinary individuals as in small nations, for freedom from famine and domination.

*The sincerity of Irish statesman*ship over the last quarter-century can indeed be impugned for failing too often "to maintain the physical capacity to carry out its obligations as a neutral"; these, however, are not military (except for UN peacekeeping duties) but moral: *viz.*, the provision of whatever resources of expertise, vision or mediation Ireland can muster to help create a Europe with a world rôle to play in easing tensions between superpowers and in assisting the developing world to bridge the widening gap between North and South (in the Brandtian sense) that exacerbates global misery and geopolitical destabilisation – in a word, to close down *the arsenals* and *open up the* granaries.

Ireland's special relationship with the Third World (grounded in sympathies springing from common historical experiences – and no colonised country ever forgets its history) equips her to fulfil a rôle requiring for its "practical validity" neither armed might nor financial clout but a moral pedigree that no former imperial power, and perhaps only Yugoslavia among "the more professional (*sic*) neutrals of Europe", can lay unsuspect claim to.

Far from being a symbolic nationalistic humbug which it is taboo to question or discuss, neutrality is the very cornerstone *that Ireland must always build her* domestic and foreign policy upon, undeterred by the rhetoric of what it's hard not to call bullyboy latter-day neo-imperialism.

Yours etc,
JOHN MacINERNEY,
51 Compton Road, SW19.
November 20.

Boroughs' spending

From Mr Melvin Mackie

Sir, Many of us can only applaud Mr Kenneth Baker's determination to restrict the growth in local government expenditure (feature, November 14). However, many are disappointed that nothing has been done to actually reform the system. On Mr Baker's own admission, the link between the elector, the ballot box and the rating system is running thin.

A system which allows many of the public to avoid, completely, contributing to local expenditure *and when only one ratepayer in* three actually pays in full can only lead to abuse. Indeed Mrs Thatcher herself and several of her Cabinet colleagues on several occasions have roundly condemned it.

Mr Baker would be well advised not only to curb expenditure but, to avoid a growing groundswell of discontent among ratepayers, actually carry out the Government's long-standing commitment to reform the whole system.

MELVIN MACKIE, Chairman,
Edinburgh Central Conservative
Local Government Advisory
Committee,
25 Wester Coates Avenue,
Edinburgh.
November 14.

Paper pounds

From Mr N. A. Parker

Sir, In all the controversy concerning the pound coin I have not seen it placed in its proper context – namely the pocket itself.

I put my hand in my pocket and what do I find? A fistful of coins dominated by the now very much oversized, and all but worthless, 10p coin. Fortunately the ha'penny has dropped through the hole, but this new pound coin is indeed lost from sight behind the "florins".

Am I alone in thinking that what is required is a redesign of our coinage as a whole, to replace the present mish-mash of four disparate styles with some two-style system.

If nothing else this would increase employment in the vending machine manufacturing industry.

Yours faithfully,
N. A. PARKER,
Plas Rheged,
North Curry,
Taunton,
Somerset.
November 16.

Unwelcome burden of college costs

From Mr C. A. Giles

Sir, The current spate of increased charges for higher education was imposed without a murmur from parents. No wonder the Government has rushed in with a new additional set of charges for next September. These measures will be disastrous for higher education and one can only deduce that this is a subtle method of cutting university *places, with parents taking the* blame if they fail to pay up and shut up.

As a pensioner I feel particularly bitter about the whole affair. For forty-five years I paid into a scheme to obtain a pension which would give me a degree of comfort in my declining years. When my eldest son succeeded in obtaining a place at a university my wife and I were delighted, as neither of us had been able to afford such an education. We were determined that he should have this opportunity.

In his first year our contribution to his expenses was relatively low, my wife having taken part-time work with the express purpose of making sure we had some extra income.

In September we had the shock of the Government's first blow at parental support, our contribution under the new regulations increasing from £695 to £1,503. To meet the latest proposals next September we will have to find a further £238 (*The Times*, November 17 – "Education costs").

This year my younger son is applying for a university place. How can we deny him the opportunities given to his older brother? Of course, I could go back to teaching, but no authority would employ a teacher over 68 years of age either full-time or part-time. An unemployed daughter has added to our financial problems.

I served during the last war and came through convinced that we would establish a better life for all, amongst which would be a dignified existence on retirement and educational opportunities for all without financial barriers. I did not envisage that in my retirement I would have to keep adult dependants.

Perhaps your better informed readers might suggest ways or probe regulations which would relieve pensioners of so great an obligation. Educationalists might delve into education Acts to unearth regulations which guarantee young people free access to higher education.

Meanwhile, I hope the demonstrations being planned by the *student union will be opened to* some of us parents.

Yours sincerely,
C. A. GILES,
36 Bressey Grove,
South Woodford, E18.
November 16.

From Dr Jack I. Hoppé

Sir, With the proposed parental contribution to the tuition fees of students in higher education the parents enter an entirely new ballgame. But then so, in particular, do the universities.

It is one thing to be in some remote way answerable to the taxpayer for the quality of the tuition given to students, but quite a *different matter to be in* part answerable to their parents, who are directly contributing from their income to the tuition fees. Under such circumstances parents will be very much more concerned than hitherto to ensure that value for money is given and will be willing to accept nothing but the best tuition for their youngsters.

May we assume that Sir Keith is currently working on a scheme which will involve parents in the monitoring of such tuition?

Most are aware that there is room for considerable improvement in the teaching performance of a very large number of dons. Perhaps the new approach to tuition fees, part paid by parents, and the logical consequence of this, could benefit future generations of university students.

Yours faithfully,
JACK I. HOPPÉ,
5 Hazlitt Drive,
Maidstone,
Kent.
November 19.

From the Headmaster of Trinity School

Sir, Those of us who work in independent education have always argued that parents should be allowed to spend their money as they wish. We respect the decisions of those parents who choose not to spend their money educating their children at our schools. It is not, however, *the parent but the student* who decides whether to enter further education.

We know that many parents do not provide their assessed contribution to maintenance, with some, but obviously temporary, hardship to the student. The incorporation of tuition fees in assessing parental *contribution changes the picture in a* potentially most damaging way.

What happens if the fees are not paid? Is the student to be sent down for the sins of his parents? I suggest that the Chancellor's desire to save public money will lead to an unjustifiable pressure on many potential students.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN WILSON, Headmaster,
Trinity School,
Shirley Park,
Croydon,
Surrey.
November 19.

Falklands sovereignty

From Mr Julian Amery, MP for Brighton Pavilion (Conservative)

Sir, Mr David Steel, in his article of November 16, has no right to say that "it has been declared British policy to secure a transfer of sovereignty over the Falklands *Islands to Argentina*".

Certainly British governments have had talks with Argentina on the subject. In each case, however, Parliament has refused to contemplate a handover of the islands unless this was the wish of the islanders. The islanders have invariably made it plain that they wished to remain British. *Their* experience of Argentine occupation, as I can attest from a recent visit, has only strengthened this resolve.

Mr Steel also implies that Britain should cede the islands to Argentina to strengthen that country's fragile democracy. Everyone must welcome Argentina's return to democracy, but this is hardly a cause for which we should sacrifice British interests, let alone British people.

Would it not be better, instead of giving in to Argentinian demands, to approach the problem more constructively?

The South Atlantic is potentially important strategically. If the Panama Canal were closed or the Suez Canal closed again, a major part of world trade would have to come through the South Atlantic. Its waters and the adjacent Antarctic continent are also potentially valuable economically.

Britain happens to be present in the South Atlantic thanks to Ascension Island, St Helena, Tristan da Cunha, the Falklands, the Falkland Islands Dependencies and our claims on Antarctica.

Now that a full-size modern airport is near completion on Mount Pleasant (which incidentally will allow a major reduction in the present garrison and its cost) should we not consider inviting Chile, Argentina and other interested parties both riparian and non-riparian, to join us in using the *British Falkland Islands under the* British flag as a base for developing the resources of the South Atlantic and in due course Antarctica?

Sir Winston Churchill's oft-quoted phrase "in victory magnanimity" did not involve surrendering to German democracy what we had refused to Hitler. It did involve taking Germany by the hand and leading her into the wider concept of the European Community.

Should we not approach a defeated and bankrupt Argentina on similar lines and lead her into a South Atlantic community in which we would continue to play our full part as one of its sovereign components?

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN AMERY,
112 Eaton Square, SW1.
November 19.

Chatsworth drawings

From Mr Peter Hoos

Sir, The British Government, through its ministers and advisers, is treating the Duke of Devonshire, and the purchasers of the Chatsworth old master drawings, with contempt and lack of honour.

Mr John Rowlands, Keeper of Drawings at the British Museum, has played a dual role.

Firstly, together with colleagues, he rejects the drawings which the duke most generously offered to the British Museum for £5.5m. In the opinion of the museum experts there was an overvaluation of £250,000.

To their considerable surprise, and I trust embarrassment, the collection realised £21m at auction in July.

The Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art has delayed the export licences on a significant number of the drawings. Mr Rowlands, "wearing his other hat", is an adviser to the committee.

The museum made a massive misjudgment in their appreciation of the value of this collection, even after the benefits of a sale to a national institution had been taken into account. This is past history.

It is a considerable embarrassment to this country and the fine art world that this delay is causing consternation to the purchasers. Does it not also embarrass Mr Rowlands?

I remain, yours truly,
PETER HOOS,
Manton,
Rutland.

Friends at the EEC

From Lord Chelwood

Sir, If the Founding Fathers had suffered from any of the prejudices with which Mr John D. Taylor, the Ulster Unionist MEP (November 17) is obviously riddled, the European Community would never have come into being. Down with the CDs, especially some of the Dutch, Italians and Southern Irish. And down with an integrated Europe and even an elected Parliament!

It is hardly surprising that he finds so many of his colleagues so "unfriendly". So am I!

Yours sincerely,
CHELWOOD,
House of Lords.
November 19.

Sauce for the gander?

From Mr Keith Evans

Sir, Do my eyes deceive me or did the Conservatives use proportional representation when voting for the chairman of the 1922 committee (report, November 16)? And can it now be that they have the chairman that the numerical majority are content to have?

If only the electorate of the United Kingdom had such privileges! Or is it that what's good enough for the Conservative backbencher is too good for the country as a whole?

Yours faithfully,
KEITH EVANS,
1 Grays Inn Square, WC1.
November 16.

Critical appraisal of obscenities

From Mr John Beyer

Sir, The good and faithful public servants of the Customs and Excise Department, in doing their honourable duty to curtail the flood of indecent, obscene and pornographic material into Britain, seem to have upset the libertarian lobby (letter, November 20).

From the bogus premise of unfair discrimination against what is described as "the lesbian and gay communities" they proceed to demand that the activities of Customs and Excise officers be restricted. This would, in turn, give the international pornographers a free hand, virtually, to import what they please, thus eliminating high production costs in this country.

It is comforting to note that the National Council for Civil Liberties favours the "censorship" of literature which is "obscene and without any redeeming social and literary value", although just how this is to be achieved remains a mystery, given the obvious and widely recognised shortcomings of the Obscene Publications Act.

To end any anomaly it would surely be far better to bring the Obscene Publications Act into line with the Customs and Excise Act so that the civil liberty of everyone not to be gratuitously offended on practically every literary front may be the highest priority.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN BEYER,
5 Bayning House,
Church Road,
Little Bentley,
Colchester,
Essex.
November 21.

Theatre at risk

From Mr Anthony Field

Sir, There always appears to be a list of worthy persons, such as "Lord Olivier and others" (November 17), who are prepared "to protest most vigorously against the Arts Council's decision" to do almost anything other than take on additional commitments for which it is not supplied with the required moneys.

Whether it is having to cut a fringe theatre company, a regional dance company, one of the London orchestras, the English Stage Company, a Scottish art gallery or a Welsh touring theatre, we are now paying the price for what earlier Arts Councils chose to do in the 1950s and *1960s (and I readily admit I was* a contributory factor, being Finance Director in those years) – that is, they risked taking on just that extra piece of work which proved to successive governments that the arts are a good investment.

Thus "Lord Olivier and others" should surely be protesting vigorously against any Government decisions which ignore the economic facts about the returns we obtain from our drama, music, film, dance and opera activities rather than rail against the Arts Council tearing its heart out about being forced to emasculate any of its work.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY FIELD,
152 Cromwell Tower,
Barbican, EC2.
November 19.

Bishops' gambit

From the Reverend Canon Michael Mayne

Sir, As the person who (a year ago) invited Mr Gummer to give the address at the weekly university service in Great St Mary's, I should like to make two points.

1. Your front-page statement (November 19) that Mr Gummer "attacked the bishops for their views on the pit strike . . ." is inaccurate. Neither directly, nor by implication, neither in his press release, nor in the address as delivered, did he do so.

2. Mr Gummer spoke unequivocally about "the right and the duty of the Church to speak out on political matters . . . Like the prophets of old (the bishops) must challenge our economic aims and our political purposes . . ."

While he went on to reflect upon the manner in which this should be done, it would be a pity if his clear assertion of the Church's legitimate role in these matters is overlooked. For it is this aspect of his address which can take the present debate a stage further.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL MAYNE,
Great St Mary's,
The University Church,
Cambridge.
November 21.

Red squirrels

From Lord Kilbracken

Sir, You reported *(October 26) that* red squirrels in Fife "have reached pest proportions and are routinely killed".

These delightful creatures do no damage and therefore cannot be pests. Moreover they are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (as a result of my amendment to the Bill, which was accepted by the Government) and it is therefore illegal to kill them.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN KILBRACKEN,
House of Lords.

Helping hand

From Mr Alan Lamboll

Sir, *Matthew* Arnold had the answer to Cordelia Lady Vanneck's problem (November 20) of the time-consuming move-along handshake: "glance, and nod, and bustle by".

I am etc,
ALAN LAMBOLL,
Little Buckden,
Iken,
Nr Woodbridge,
Suffolk.
November 20.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 22: His Excellency Dr Matyas Domokos was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Hungarian People's Republic to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following Members of the Embassy, who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Dr Janos Kalanovics (Counsellor), Colonel Ferenc Eszterganyi (Military and Air Attaché), Mr István Bene (Commercial Secretary), Mr András Mocsán (First Secretary) and Dr Lajos Mayer (Second Secretary).

Mrs Domokos had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Sir Antony Acland (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty was present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Mr F. S. E. Trew was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands on his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Manama.

Mrs Trew had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Her Majesty held a Council at 12.40 pm.

There were present: the Viscount Whitelaw (Lord President), the Right Hon. Kenneth Baker, MP (Minister of State, Department of Environment), the Right Hon. Kenneth Clarke, MP (Minister of State, Department of Health and Social Security) and the Right Hon. John Stanley, MP (Minister of State for the Armed Forces).

Mr Geoffrey De Deney was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Corps of Signals, this evening attended The Master's Dinner at the Officers' Mess, Blandford Camp, Dorset.

Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Dorset (the Lord Digby) and the Master of Signals (Major-General J. M. W. Badcock).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs Richard Carew Pole, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 22: The Prince of Wales this evening attended a Reunion Dinner for former members of the Wardroom of HMS Jupiter at R.N.C. Greenwich, SE10.

Lieutenant-Commander Peter Eberle, RN was in attendance.

The Princess of Wales, President, The Wales Craft Council, received Mr Malcolm MacIntyre-Read and Mr Peter Bonsall from the Wales Craft Council at Kensington Palace today.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 22: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today presented the prizes to the winners of the Habitat Christmas card competition at the Heal's Building, Tottenham Court Road, in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Her Royal Highness is President.

The Hon Mrs Wills was in attendance.

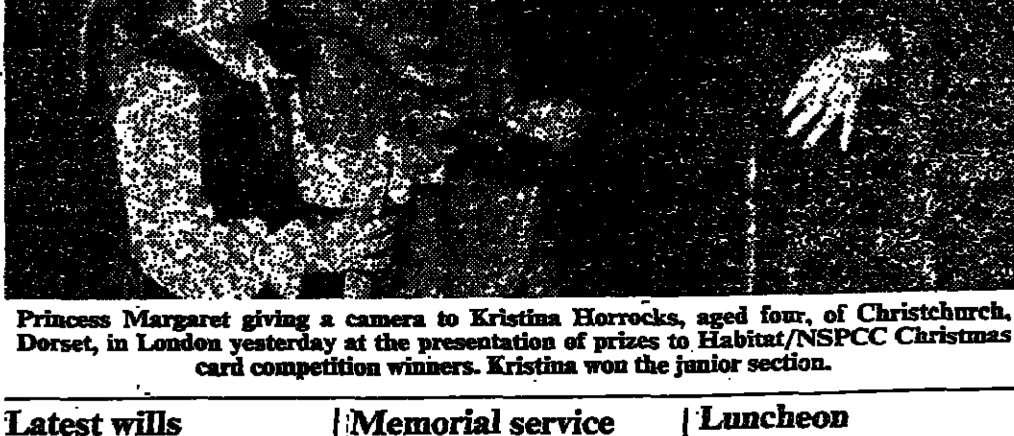
KENSINGTON PALACE
November 22: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, as President, was present this evening at a Concert given by The Order of St John Musical Society at St James's Palace, London SW1.

Mrs Michael Harvey was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE, ST JAMES'S PALACE
November 22: The Duke of Kent, as Chairman of the National Electronics Council, this afternoon took the chair at the Council's Annual General Meeting and later attended the Mountbatten Lecture, which was given by Mr Frank Chapple, at the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

A memorial service for Lord Harris will be held in Canterbury Cathedral on Wednesday, December 5, at 11.45 am.



Princess Margaret giving a camera to Kristina Horrocks, aged four, of Christchurch, Dorset, in London yesterday at the presentation of prizes to Habitat/NSPCC Christmas card competition winners. Kristina won the junior section.

Forthcoming marriages

Lord Drumalbyn and Mrs H. Edmiston
The engagement is announced between Niall, eldest surviving son of the late Sir Stewart and Lady Macpherson, of Newtonmore, Inverness-shire and Rita, widow of Harry Edmiston.

Mr R. M. B. Wilton and Miss N. B. Jenkins
The engagement is announced between Robin, youngest son of Sir John and Lady Wilton, of Middleton Stoney, Oxfordshire, and Nina, daughter of Colonel and Mrs M. W. Jenkins, of Malvern, Worcestershire.

Mr P. D. Ashwin and Miss E. E. Tromans
The engagement is announced between Philip, eldest son of Mr and Mrs D. H. Ashwin, of Dedham, Essex, and Elaine daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Tromans, of Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

Mr J. Bicknell and Miss L. Seabrook
The engagement is announced between Jonathon, youngest son of W. H. Seabrook, of California, and Diana Seabrook, of Broadstairs, and Leonie, youngest daughter of Guy Bicknell, of Vancouver and Pat Bicknell, of Hythe.

Dr R. C. Coombs and Dr A. F. James
The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Professor and Mrs R. R. A. Coombs, of Cambridge, and Alison, elder daughter of Captain and Mrs D. L. G. James, of Newton Ferrers, Devon.

Lt N. Dadak, RN and Miss B. J. Moore
The engagement is announced between Neil, second son of Mr and Mrs Frank Dadak, of Weymouth, Dorset, and Belinda, eldest daughter of Mr John Moore, of Shaftesbury, Dorset, and Mrs Dorothy Moore, of Wincanton, Somerset.

Mr J. D. Dickson and Miss K. Scott
The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Mr and Mrs David Dickson, of 97 Cadogan Gardens, SW3, and Kate, only daughter of Major and Mrs Philip Scott, of 13 Foxbury, Bovington Camp, Dorset.

Mr M. Giat and Miss C. Levy
The engagement is announced between Moshe, younger son of Mr and Mrs Benjamin Giat, of Ashkelon, Israel, and Claudia, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Levy, of St John's Wood, London.

Dr B. S. Goldie and Miss D. D. Myers
The engagement is announced between Boyd, son of Dr and Mrs Lawrence Goldie, of Wimbledon, and Debbie, daughter of Dr and Mrs Stanley Myers, of Leeds.

Mr S. J. Hornsby and Miss K. E. Stewart
The engagement is announced between Stephen John, son of the Rev Edgar and Mrs Hornsby, of Chilbolton, Hampshire and Kathleen Elizabeth, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Andrew Stewart, of Ottawa, Canada.

Mr A. J. Kay Coles and Miss K. E. Bryant
The engagement is announced between Andrew James, eldest son of Mr G. J. Coles, QC, and Mrs Coles, of Hawkesworth, West Yorkshire and Karen Elisabeth, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Bryant, of Ripon, North Yorkshire.

Capt G. W. McLean, Coldstream Guards and Miss S. M. Haighton
The engagement is announced between William, only son of Mr and Mrs J. M. McLean, of Hipping Hall, Cowan Bridge, Lancashire and Sarah, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs F. I. Haighton, of Colthurst, Waddington, Lancashire.

Mr J. F. Moon and Miss S. Leyton-Smith
The engagement is announced between Jonathan Frederick younger son of Mr and Mrs C. F. Moon, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and Suzanne, only daughter of Mrs C. J. Leyton-Smith, of Braybank, Bray, Berkshire.

Dr R. P. A. Rivers and Miss S. P. W. Madge
The engagement is announced between Rodney, son of the late Mr Peter Rivers and of Mrs Louise Rivers, and Susie, daughter of the late Mr Gordon Madge and of Mrs Peggy Madge.

Mr J. H. Scorer and Miss T. J. Stuart
The engagement is announced between James Henry, son of Mr and Mrs Philip S. Scorer, of Lincoln, and Tessa Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs John B. Stuart, of Beaconsfield.

Mr R. J. Simpkiss and Miss E. A. Weaver
The engagement is announced of Jonathan, son of Dr and Mrs M. J. Simpkiss, of Poole, Dorset and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. P. A. Weaver, of Dundee, Scotland.

Mr D. Wood and Miss L. Goodwin
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs T. E. Wood, of Belmont, Bolton, Lancashire and Laura, daughter of Mrs M. U. Goodwin and the late Mr R. G. Goodwin, of Watford, Hertfordshire.

Latest wills

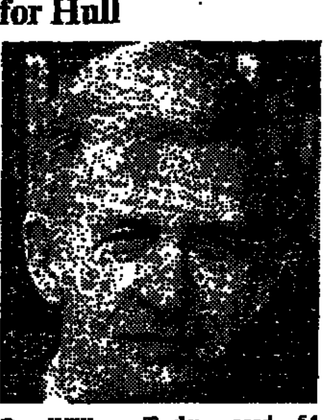
Lady Mallet, of Wittersham, Kent, widow of Sir Victor Mallet, Ambassador in Rome from 1947 to 1953, left estate valued at £509,543 net.

Lavina May Simmonds, of Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire, retired headmistress, left estate valued at £71,859 net. She left £10,500 to personal legatees, £1,000 to the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, £200 to the Shaftesbury Society, £100 each to Blesma, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Cornwall Association for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing and the RNIB, and the residue to the Lincoln Cathedral Fabric Fund Appeal.

St John's School Leatherhead

The Council of St John's School, Leatherhead, have appointed Mr David Brown, at present a housemaster at Westminster School, to succeed Mr E. J. Hartwell as headmaster in September 1985.

Vice-Chancellor for Hull



Dr William Taylor, aged 54, Principal of London University, who has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of Hull University, in succession Professor Sir Roy Marshall, who retires next September.

Memorial service

Mr J. D. Glaisher
A memorial service for Mr John David Glaisher was held yesterday at St Columba's Church of Scotland, Pont Street. The Very Rev Dr J. Fraser McLuskey officiated and gave an address. Mrs Maureen Cropper and Mr John Glaisher and Mr Peter Glaisher, sons, read from the works of Pericles, Bishop Brent and Victoria Sackville West. Among those present were:
Mrs Glaisher (widow), Mr Jeremy North, Sir Jonathan North, Mrs F Pawson.
Lord and Lady Maclean, Lady Barbara Bossom, the Hon Mrs J Dawnay, Major-General Sir Allan Adair, Sir Thomas Robson, Lady Rosal, Mrs Edward du Cann, Miss F Gevers, Mr Michael Forrester, Mrs Temple Williams, Mr Hugh Leuchars, Mr David Petifer, Mr P Nevell, Mr Francis Egerton (Mallett and Sons), Mr Ernest Rubin (Pelham Galleries), Mr Charles Doughty, Dr and Mrs Norcliffe Roberts, Mr Thorley Walters, Mr Michael Ross, Mrs S Lees-Milne, Mr David Udy, Mr Sam Homan, Miss Sarah Homan, Miss Hetty Homan, Mr C Macfarlane (Christie's), Mr and Mrs Richard Turpin, Mr P Littleales, Mr and Mrs Henry Rubin, Mr and Mrs M Susands, Mr Guy Nicholson, Mrs James Langley, Mr Peter Langley, Mr and Mrs C Langley, Mrs J Michalacopoulos, Mrs D J Ferguson, Mr F Berendt, Mr and Mrs John Bailey, Mr and Mrs T Bailey and Mr and Mrs Brian Norman.

Mrs Maitland-Makgill-Crichton
A memorial service for Mrs Sybil Maitland-Makgill-Crichton was held yesterday at Holy Trinity, Brompton. The Rev Sandy Millar officiated and read the lesson. The Earl of Lauderdale gave an address. Among those present were:
Miss Sylvia Maitland-Makgill-Crichton and Mrs James Musker (daughters), Mrs D Maitland-Makgill-Crichton (daughter-in-law), Mr and Mrs Charles Maitland-Makgill-Crichton and Mr and Mrs William Barry (grandchildren), Miss Catherine Barry (great granddaughter), Mr Philip Clifford, Miss Elizabeth Clifford, Mr Bertrand Pleydell-Bouverie, Miss Doris Pleydell-Bouverie, Miss Phyllis Clifford, Sir Andrew and Lady Maitland-Makgill-Crichton.
The Countess of Lauderdale, Lady Adeane, Lady Butler, Sir Edmund and Lady Compton, Lady Beckett, Lady (Geoffrey) Faber, Sir Richard Faber, Mr Robin Hay, Mrs Vernon Chambers, Mrs G Sinclair-Stevenson, Mrs C Morrison, Mrs P H Whitwell, Mrs C Fooks, Mrs Peter Cowper-Coles, Mr K V Mitchell, Mrs T Williams, Mrs R Buckston, Mr and Mrs K Wynn, Mrs Gilbert Backhouse, Mrs Max Norman, Miss L K Cunard, Mrs V Barrington, Mrs James Prain, Major Colclough Meredith, Mr Alexander Ballingall, Mrs Noel Whiteside, Mrs M Halliday, Mr and Mrs B Petrovitch, Mrs Adam Bell, Mrs Ronald Scrivener, Miss M C Lyall, Mr Noel Hicks, Mrs J N Hamer, Mrs K Du Bois, Mr Edward Gray and Mr A J Rawlinson (Smith and Williamson).

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr Peter Cropper to be special adviser to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in succession to Mr Adam Ridley.
Lord Avebury to be president of the London Bach Society and Steinitz Bach Players.
The following to be additional members of the dairy product quota tribunal for England and Wales:
Mr John Fieldsend; Mr John Gittins; Mr Graeme Gloak; Sir Basil Hall; Mr A J Ben Halliday; Mr David Howie; Professor John Laing; Mr Gerald Owen QC; Mr A J Bill Ratcliffe; Mr Herbert Steiger.
Mr Charles Gallacher, district organization officer of Nalgo, to be a member of the Scottish Arts Council.
Mrs Anne Mustoe, headmistress of St Felix School, Southwold, Suffolk, to be president of the Girls' School Association.

Birthdays today

Professor C. Adamson, 62; Mr Robert Buhler, 68; Mrs Anne Burns, 69; Mr Michael Gaugh, 67; Professor C. J. Hamson, QC, 79; Sir John Hermon, 56; Mr Lew Hoad, 50; Air Marshal Sir Michael Knight, 52; Mr Christopher Logue, 58; Mr Maurice Lush, 88; Miss Diana Quick, 38; Sir Peter Saunders, 73; Sir Peter Strawson, 65.

Luncheon

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
Mr Ted Garrett, MP, joint treasurer, and Mr Paul Dean, MP, were hosts at a luncheon given yesterday in the House of Commons by the executive committee of the UK branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in honour of members of a visiting Canadian parliamentary delegation.

Receptions

Speaker
The Speaker and Mrs Bernard Weatherill were hosts at a reception given in the Speaker's House yesterday evening to launch the appeal for St Margaret's Church, Westminster of which the Speaker is both president and chairman. Among those present were:
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster, Lord and Lady Home of the Hirsel, Lord and Lady Wilson of Rievaulx, Mr James Callaghan, MP, and Mrs Callaghan, Mr Edward Heath, MP, Dr David Owen, MP, and Mrs Owen, Mr David Steel MP, Viscount Camrose, Mr and Mrs Richard B Caws, Mr Clifford Dann, Mr and Mrs Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Mr and Mrs Derek Nimmo, Mr P D Orchard-Lisle and Sir William Shapland.

Musicians Benevolent Fund
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs, was present at a reception given at the Mansion House yesterday by the Musicians Benevolent Fund to mark the Festival of St Cecilia. The guests were received by Mr Philip Cranmer, chairman, and Mrs Cranmer, and the toast of the fund was proposed by Mr Steve Race. Among those present were:
The Master of the Musicians' Company, Lady Arthur, Sir Graham and Lady Bull, Lord Chalmer, Sir Ian Hunter, Lady Lewis, Dame Eva Turner, Sir David and Lady Willcocks and Mrs Vaughan Williams.

Cambridge University Press
The Duke and Duchess of Kent were present at a reception given by the Chief Executive of Cambridge University Press, Mr Geoffrey Cass, at the Imperial War Museum on Wednesday evening to celebrate the publication by the CUP of *Neville Chamberlain*, Volume 1, *Pioneering and Reform 1869-1929* by Professor David Dilks. Among those present were:
Earl and Countess Baldwin of Bewdley, Lady Butler of Saffron Walden, Lord Bauer, Viscount and Viscountess Boyd of Merton, Lord and Lady Home of the Hirsel, Lord and Lady Fraser of Kilmorack, Lord and Lady Trend, Mr Julian Amery, MP, Mr Peter Walker, MP, and Mrs Walker, Marshal of the RAF Sir John and Lady Grandy, Sir John and Lady Margaret Colville, the Rev Professor Owen Chadwick, OM, Professor and Mrs David Dilks, Dr and Mrs Alan Borg, Mrs F N Chamberlain, Miss M de V Chamberlain, Mr N G F Chamberlain, Mr and Mrs S Lloyd, Mr and Mrs S J Lloyd, Mr and Mrs J G Stow, Colonel and Mrs A T Maxwell, Mrs Thelma Cazalet-Keir, Mrs Catherine Charlton, Miss Hermione Hammond, Miss Marjorie Leaf, Professor H K Moffat, Mr Charles Douglas-Home, Mr William Deedes, Mr Hugh Stephenson, Mr Charles Moore and Mr Jeremy Treglown.

HM Government
Mr Michael Ancram, Minister for Home Affairs and the Environment in Scotland, was host at a reception held in Edinburgh Castle on the occasion of the meeting in Edinburgh of the European Communities Environment Research Programme Workshop.

Dinners

Lincoln's Inn
Judge Argyle, QC, Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, entertained the following guests at dinner in the Great Hall yesterday, it being Grand Day:
The Apostolic Pro-Nuncio, the Israeli Ambassador, The Marquess of Donegall, Lady Vaizey, Sir Michael Havers, QC, MP, General Sir John Stanier, Sir Anthony Jolliffe, Sir Roy Strong, Judge Brian Gibbens, QC, Mrs Michael Argyle, Mr Marrack Irvine Goulding, Colonel Forman Hardy, Colonel Digby Thompson, the Very Rev Murray Irvine, the Rev Professor Henry Chadwick, Rabbi Hugo Gryn, Mr A H Hoole, Mr J G B Watson, MP, Mr Denis Thatcher, Mr I S Ivanovic, Mr Charles McLachlan, Mr Rodney Fitzgerald, Mr Adam Lee, Mr Michael Barrett, Miss Ardia Harris and Captain P M Carver, RN (under-treasurer).

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
The City of London branch of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors held their annual dinner at Goldsmiths' Hall yesterday. Mr Brian Harris, chairman of the branch, presided and the other speakers were Mr A. B. Marshall, Mr Ian Oddy, president of the general practice division of the institution, and Mr Robert Steel, secretary general of the institution. Among those present were:
Mr Geoffrey Townsend, Mr Curzon Greig, Sir Bernard Scott, Mr M Duckworth, Dr Keith Gugan, Mr David Male, Mr Stuart Murphy, Mr Christian Briant and Mr Peter Short.

Service dinners

Master of Signals
Princess Anne, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Signals, was present at a dinner given by the Master of Signals, Major-General J. M. W. Badcock, last night at HQ Officers' Mess, Blandford Camp, Dorset. The guests included Lords Lieutenant, chairmen of TAVRAs and representatives of the electronics industry. The Representative Colonel Commandant, Major-General P. A. M. Tighe, and the Signal Officer-in-Charge, Major-General R. Benbow, were present.

HMS Vernon
Lieutenant-General Sir Geoffrey Howlett, GOC South East District, was the guest of honour at the Portobello Night dinner held in HMS Vernon (Captain J. D. W. Husband, RN) yesterday to commemorate Admiral Vernon's victory at Portobello on November 22, 1739. The commander, Commander K. Flindell, Royal Australian Navy, presided.

Joint Service Defence College
A dinner was held last night in the Painted Hall of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, to mark the graduation of JSDC Course Number Two. Commander R. F. Sherriff, RN, presided and the guest of honour was Major-General D. M. Woodford, Commandant, JSDC.

Church news

Appointments
The Rev A M Bartlett, Vicar of All Saints, Cleadon, diocese of Durham, to be Precentor of Durham Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev C Alsbury, Assistant Curate of St Saviour, Oxton, diocese of Chester, to be Vicar of All Saints and St Paul, Crewe, same diocese.
The Rev H Battersby, Assistant Curate (non-stipendiary) of St Paul Werneth (or Compstall), diocese of Chester, to be Vicar of same parish.
The Rev J D Bickersteth, resigned as Vicar of Ashburnham and rector of Penhurst, diocese of Chichester on November 6 and was licensed as Curate (non-stipendiary) of the same parishes. He is continuing as Director of the Ashburnham Trust.
The Rev R G Bollard, Vicar of Saints Peter and Paul, Coleshill, with St Michael, Maxstoke, diocese of Birmingham, to be also an Honorary Canon of Birmingham Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev R Brookstein, Vicar of St Peter, Hall Green, diocese of Birmingham, to be also an Honorary Canon of Birmingham Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev P A Brightman, Rector of St Saviour, Bath, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be Curate-in-charge of Farmborough, and Stanton Prior and Marksbury, same diocese.
The Rev C G H Dunn, Vicar of St George, Tiverton, diocese of Exeter, to be also Rural Dean of Tiverton, same diocese.
The Rev R J Cloete, Curate-in-charge of West Coker, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be also Curate-in-charge of Hardington Mandeville, Pendomer and East Chinnock, same diocese.
The Rev J Dunn to be full-time Hospital Chaplain to the Northallerton Health Authority Area, diocese of York.
The Rev J A Hemmings, Assistant Chaplain of St Peter's School–Wolverhampton, and non-stipendiary Curate of St Peter, Wolverhampton, diocese of Lichfield, to be Resident Minister of Bilbrook, same diocese.
The Rev D J Hunt, Curate-in-charge of East Coker with Sutton Bingham and Closworth, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be also Rural Dean of Merston, same diocese.
The Rev H F Ingamells, Vicar of Thurlstone, St Saviour, diocese of Wakefield, to be Chaplain of Convent of St Peter, Woking, diocese of Guildford.
The Rev M Inman, Vicar of St Anne's, Willenhall, diocese of Lichfield, to be Team Vicar of Barwick in the Yeovil Team Ministry, and Chaplain of Yeovil District Hospital, diocese of Bath and Wells.
The Rev R W Jackson, Vicar of St Matthew, Wolverhampton, diocese of Lichfield, to be Vicar of Bloxwich, same diocese.
The Rev W D S Lark, Vicar of Earley, diocese of Oxford, to be Vicar of Prittlewell, St Mary, diocese of Chelmsford.
The Rev D E Newton, Information and Tourist Officer, York Minster, diocese of York, to be Rector of Ampleforth with Oswaldkirk, and Curate-in-charge of Gilling East, same diocese.
The Rev G H Nuttall, Vicar of St Augustine's, Derby, diocese of Derby, to be Chaplain to the Dorset Institute of Higher Education and to the Bournemouth and Poole Colleges of Further Education, dioceses of Salisbury and Winchester.
The Rev L J Oakes, Vicar of St John the Baptist, Longbridge, diocese of Birmingham, to be also an Honorary Canon of Birmingham Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev R Oakes, Assistant Curate (NSM) of Probus, Ladock and Grampound with Creed, diocese of Truro, to be Stipendiary Team Vicar of Bodmin, same diocese.
The Rev E Osman, Vicar of St Martins, Oswestry, diocese of Lichfield, to be Vicar of Endon with Stanley, same diocese.
The M C Palmer, Social Responsibility Adviser for the diocese of Truro (NS), to be also Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Truro, same diocese.
The Rev B H Peel, Vicar of Longsdon and Priest-in-charge of Rushton Spencer, diocese of Lichfield, to be also Priest-in-charge of Horton, same diocese.
The Rev J A R Pierssene, Rector of Windlesham, diocese of Guildford, to be also Rural Dean of Surrey Heath, same diocese.
The Rev E Price, Vicar of St Michael, Handsworth, diocese of Birmingham, to be also an Honorary Canon of Birmingham Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev W D Pugh, Team Vicar in the Cannock Team Ministry (with responsibility for St Chad's Chadsmoor), diocese of Lichfield, to be Priest-in-charge of Leicester, St Augustine, diocese of Leicester.
The Rev R D Robinson, Rector of Headley with Box Hill, diocese of Guildford, to be Vicar of Hinchley Wood, same diocese.
The Rev N Shaw, Curate of Beamish, diocese of Durham, to be Priest-in-charge of Craghead, same diocese.
The Rev J Rossington, Vicar of St Faith and St Laurence, Harborne, diocese of Birmingham, to be also an Honorary Canon of Birmingham Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev C F E Rowley, Team Vicar in the Team Ministry of Parkstone, St Peter, with St Osmund and St Mary Brownsea Island, diocese of Salisbury, to be Priest-in-charge of Furnham, Chard, diocese of Bath and Wells.
Canon D I G Shewring, former Vicar of East Retford and Priest-in-charge of Grove, diocese of Southwell, to be Canon Emeritus of Southwell Minster, same diocese.
The Rev F Smith, Rector of West Hallam with Mapperley, diocese of Derby, to be Vicar of St Peter's, Henleaze, diocese of Bristol.
The Rev J H Spruyt, Vicar of All Saints, Jersey, Channel Islands, diocese of Winchester, to the living of St Simon, Jersey, which he will hold in plurality with All Saints, Jersey, same diocese.
Canon R J Stevens, former Rector of Collingham with South Scarle and Besthorpe with Girton, diocese of Southwell, to be Canon Emeritus of Southwell Minster, same diocese.
The Rev M J Thompson, Curate of St Mary Abbots, Kensington, diocese of London, to be Chaplain of Westminster Abbey, from mid-January 1985.
The Rev J Thompson, Vicar of St Chad, Gateshead, diocese of Durham, to be Rector of Easington, same diocese.
The Rev T J Walker, Vicar of North and South Somercotes, diocese of Lincoln, to be Rector of Binbrook, same diocese.
The Rev H Wilson, Vicar of Yateley, diocese of Winchester, to be also Rural Dean of Odiham, same diocese.

OBITUARY

MR KENNETH MARTIN
Abstract and constructive artist

Mr Kenneth Martin, OBE, an outstanding painter and constructive artist, died in London on November 18 at the age of 79.

Born in Sheffield on April 13, 1905, he studied at the Sheffield School of Art 1921-23 and 1927-29, also at the Royal College of Art 1929-32. While there he met and married a fellow student, Mary Balmford, also a distinguished artist, who died in 1969. Until that year they supported each other in their work as well as in every aspect of family life. It gave him great satisfaction that the Tate Gallery put on the exhibition of her work now open.

Kenneth Martin's work as an artist may be considered in three phases. During the first he was essentially a painter in a figurative tradition while developing an ever more dominant interest in the problems and processes of composition.

It was this concern that led him to produce a number of abstract paintings in the late 1940s and he was invited to organize an exhibition of British Abstract Art in 1951. This was a period in which the tradition of abstract art in Britain was created and many artists joined what became a powerful movement.

While not the most conspicuous of these artists Kenneth Martin, with Mary, formed the core of that part of the movement whose work is often described as geometric. Kenneth Martin himself preferred to speak of "inventing" and "constructing" and it was the practice of making kinetic construction that defined the central phase of his career 1951-68. His most characteristic works were called "Screw Mobiles". They turned and transformed themselves in space but were also created by a process in which the forms were developed in sequences.

The use of such logical or arithmetic devices to create objects was for both Martins always a tribute to nature itself which they considered to be an infinite variety conjured from a small number of basic elements and relationships. He was commissioned to make a number of large scale public works both in Britain and abroad.

In his last phase, 1969-84, Kenneth Martin applied similar processes to the making of paintings of which the most characteristic were the "Chance and Order" series.

He was a creator of ideas but these ideas were themselves creative and so he continued always to produce new work that was never tired nor repetitive. For this reason, and because of his concern for them, he always retained the affection of younger artists as well as those of his own generation.

GERHARD HÜSCH

Gerhard Hüsch, one of the most notable opera and Lieder singers of his day, died on November 21 at the age of 83. For the pre-war generation, his interpretation of the song cycles of Schubert were regarded as wholly authoritative and his Papageno in *The Magic Flute* on record remains an interpretation by which those of his successors are still judged.

Hüsch was born in Hanover on February 2, 1901, and originally intended to be an actor; indeed he first appeared in the theatre of his native city in 1920. But he soon discovered he had a singing voice and, after studying with Hans Emge, he made his debut at Osnabrück in 1923. After an engagement at the Bremen opera house, he moved to Cologne in 1927, and eventually to the Berlin State Opera in 1930 where he remained until 1942 singing the major roles available to a lyric baritone.

In other ways, 1930 was an important year for him. He made his debut at the Bayreuth Festival as Wolfram, which was to become one of his most notable parts, and at Covent Garden where he sang Dr Falke, in the famous production of *Die Fledermaus* conducted by Bruno Walter. In 1938 he returned to Covent Garden as Papageno, under Beecham, and recorded the role under the same conductor that year in Berlin.

He gave his first Lieder recital in 1932, and soon became renowned for his Schubert and Wolf interpretations, many of which are happily preserved on record. They disclose a warm, appealing timbre, a faultless legato and, above all, a gift for the precise and meaningful articulation of the texts. His understanding of the interior thought in a song is just as apparent. In many respects, his readings are unsurpassed to this day.

After the war, he continued his recital career for a while, and then devoted himself entirely to teaching, giving master classes, always instructive and revealing, in Switzerland, England and Japan, where he became a revered figure. He was active in this field almost up to the time of his death, his acute mind unaffected by advancing years.

VICE-ADM SIR ARTHUR POWER

Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Mackenzie Power, KCB, MBE, who died on November 17 at the age of 63, was a gunnery specialist who became Flag Officer Plymouth and a Nato area commander.

Born on June 18, 1921 the eldest son of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur John Power, GCB, GBE, CVO, he was educated at Rugby. He joined the Royal Navy in 1938, served in the Second World War and in the Korean War, during which he was appointed MBE.

As a Captain he held a series of important posts, in the Naval Staff and at the Gunnery School at a time when missiles, and their associated control equipments, were being introduced to the Fleet, and at sea in HM Ships Rhyl and Bulwark.

He was promoted to Vice-Admiral in 1971, and became Flag Officer, Plymouth in 1973.

He was appointed KCB in 1973, and retired in 1975 in which year he became Secretary to the Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar, which had been formed the year before by amalgamation of the Senate of the Inns of Court and the General Council of the Bar.

During the next nine years he played a key role in the development of the new Senate as the representative professional body of the Bar of England and Wales. In particular, he helped organize the Bar's response to the challenge presented by the appointment of the Royal Commission on Legal Services, and the formidable body of evidence submitted by the Senate showed many traces of his influence.

SIR GILBERT PAULL

Sir Gilbert Paull, who died on November 13 at the age of 88, was a judge of the High Court of Justice, in the Queen's Bench Division, from 1957 to 1971.

He was born on April 18, 1896, and educated at St Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1920. He took silk in 1939, and from 1944 to 1957 he was Recorder of Leicester.

Paull was a member of the Council of Legal Education from 1947 to 1965. He became a Bencher of the Inner Temple in 1946, Reader in 1969, and Treasurer in 1970.

He married in 1922 Maud Winifred Harris, who died in 1978. They had a son and a daughter.

Science report

Factor VIII breakthrough for haemophiliacs

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

One of the most ambitious goals of medical research groups and of scientists in the newly-emerging industry of biotechnology has been achieved.

It comes with the success of two independent teams who have created genetically-engineered cell cultures which will manufacture Factor VIII:C, the substance in the blood which is necessary for clotting but which is absent or defective in sufferers from haemophilia.

The discovery is the most important scientific advance this year. It is a technical triumph because scientists have been baffled about the way Factor VIII works; they have not even been sure where in the body it is produced.

But there has been an intensive effort between basic research groups and applied scientists working in the new industrial biotechnology laboratories, because of the immense commercial potential for a manufactured variety of Factor VIII.

Finding a safe synthetic supply became an even more important goal when the first cases were reported of the virus disease Aids being transmitted to haemophilia patients through blood products donated from carriers of the infection.

Injection of Factor VIII extracted from the plasma provided by blood donors has allowed haemophilia to be managed with phenomenal success. But even before the appearance of Aids, the possibility of transmitting virus-borne diseases such as hepatitis had been recognized and measures taken to avoid it.

A Factor VIII subsitute derived from a source other than blood should be free of virus contamination, and the cost of manufacturing it should be cheaper than extracting the clotting factor from donor blood.

A group of papers in this week's issue of *Nature* reports that production from cell cultures in the laboratory has been accomplished. The two teams who have succeeded are the American Genentech biotechnology firm, assisted by Dr Edward Tuddenham's group at the Royal Free Hospital, London, and another United States biotechnology group, Genetics Institute, assisted by Dr David Fass's team at the Mayo Clinic, Minnesota.

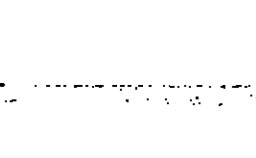
These scientists have, first, isolated from the DNA in the chromosome of tissue the gene responsible for regulating the natural production by the body of Factor VIII.

It turned out to be an extraordinarily long biochemical molecule, which has subsequently been analysed in detail. It can, in principle, be synthesized with new instruments that link small molecules into the correct sequence for a specific gene, once the original pattern has been decoded.

In the second part of the work the Factor VIII gene has been reproduced by cloning in laboratory cultures. When the clones were introduced into a hamster kidney cell line, by Genentech, and a monkey kidney cell line, by Genetics Institute, human Factor VIII was secreted in the media in which the cells were growing.

Tests with both sources of material showed that the clotting time of plasma from a haemophiliac was corrected.

Nature 22-28 November 1984.



THE ARTS

Cinema

Joffé proves an action director of fine ambition

The Killing Fields (15)
Warner West End

Annie's Coming Out (PG)
Classics Chelsea, Tottenham Court Road

Not for Publication (15)
Classic Tottenham Court Road

A Christmas Story (PG)
Plaza

The ambition of **The Killing Fields** is undeniable and creditable. Its budget of £14.5m. is not exceptional in Hollywood terms, but massive for a British production. Despite this big financial commitment, the film boldly essays a story with a political context, a style that is novel in this country where the cinemagoing public is notoriously apathetic about politics, particularly when they are seen as being other people's. The film moreover uses American money and addresses an American audience without evading the uncomfortable but essential issue of its subject.

That subject, as Bryan Appleyard made clear in yesterday's interview with the director Roland Joffé, is Cambodia, the most devastated victim of the global war of ideologies. It is based on Sydney H. Schanberg's despatches to *The New York Times*, but particularly his 1980 article "The Death and Life of Dith Pran". Dith Pran was a *New York Times* stringer and Schanberg's assistant in Phnom Penh. As the Khmer Rouge converged on the city in April 1975, Schanberg arranged the evacuation to the U.S. of Pran's family. When the two men were captured by the Khmer Rouge, Pran succeeded in saving Schanberg and a group of other Western journalists.

Bruce Robinson's screenplay (his first to go into production) is admirable for its economy in exposition and dialogue. It does not however succeed in resolving the two major problems of the subject. One is to balance a strong personal story, vital to engage an audience in the broader theme, with the documentary background. The documentary element suffers most, and the audience may well be at a loss to understand the politics in general and in particular the origins and mad terrorism of the Khmer Rouge (though one sharp line speaks of it as an inevitable product of millions of dollars' worth of American bombs).


Emotional strength from personal experience: Haing S. Ngor in *The Killing Fields*

The personal story of the friendship of Schanberg and Pran presents the writer with a crucial structural problem: throughout the major part of the action the central figures are separated and without communication. The stronger of the two divorced elements of the narrative is the story of Dith Pran's privations in the land of the Khmer Rouge – thanks in large part to the direct and touching performance of Dr Haing S. Ngor, a non-professional whose personal experiences closely paralleled those of Dith Pran himself. Schanberg becomes a much less engaging figure. Crack war correspondents are rarely the most sympathetic of screen characters; and Sam Waterston is not the actor to compensate for the depth and warmth that are absent from the script.

The Killing Fields is certainly a remarkable feat of logistics for Joffé, making his first feature film after successive careers in theatre and television. With the collaboration of an outstanding cinematographer, Chris Menges, his management of the vast crowds, exotic locations and broad panoramas marks him as an action director of the kind for whom the British cinema has rarely provided great scope.

He is at his best in virtuoso set-pieces like the tragi-comic sequence of the evacuation of the American Embassy. Elsewhere his view often seems oddly calculated and detached from the tragedy: self-consciously picturesque images of carnage; decorous silhouettes against red skies; collages of horror, in which the blood, bodies, dead dogs, injured cows and crying children are all too carefully and apparently composed; over-emphatic musical effects like the chorale accompanying the evacuation of Phnom Penh or John Lennon's "Imagine" over the final images of the victims of Cambodia. While the ambition is unbounded and exemplary, the achievement is uneven.

Annie's Coming Out, directed by Gil Brealey, is also based on a true, heroic story, an Australian *cause célèbre* of a few years ago. Rosemary Crossley, a teacher in a Melbourne home for spastics, recognized that one of her most severely handicapped charges, far from being retarded, was a young woman of exceptional intelligence. Ironically the discovery – upsetting as it was to the status quo and hospital statistics – was not at all welcome to the hospital and health authorities, or even to "Annie's" family, and Crossley only succeeded in securing the young woman's discharge by taking her case to the courts. "Annie" subsequently took a degree, while Crossley wrote the book on which the film is based.

The final irony was that the original "Annie" was unable to play her own role in the film as intended, because, the moment she left the home and underwent careful feeding, she suddenly and rapidly grew to adult physique.

In the end the rôle was played by another spastic, Tina Arbondis; and her touching, spirited, humorous performance and magnificent, compelling eyes defy any feeling of unease in face of her handicaps. Crossley (renamed "Jessica Hathaway") is played by one of the best and certainly the most beautiful of Australian actresses, Angela Punch McGregor. Far from being painful, this is as gripping, optimistic and energizing a story as any film currently on show.

Paul Bartel's follow-up to *Eating Raoul*, **Not for Publication**, is another joyful celebration of low comedy and bad taste which parodies wacky comedy of the Thirties, *films noirs* of the Forties and a good deal else between, with some sardonic incidental reflections on contemporary American morality. Nancy Allen plays a lady reporter on a New York scandal sheet who in her private life is a volunteer helper in the liberal mayor's campaign for re-election. Her investigations in company with a naive photographer (David Naughton, who reveals a charming line as a song-and-dance man) lead her into unpleasant discoveries about the intimate connexions of the city's establishment and underworld.

The film is slacker in structure than *Raoul* and has less strongly caricatured central performances; but there are some well-built sight-gags and Bartel's usual extravagant eccentrics, including a Nixonesque mayor (Laurence Luckinbill), a musical psychic (Alice Ghostley), a greedyguts editor (Richard Paul) and an amorous dwarf (Cork Hubbert). Bartel himself makes a brief, telling appearance as a crippled television director.

A Christmas Story is a funny little film which is a great deal more attractive but likely to prove very much less commercial than *Porky's*, the last effort of its director, Bob Clark. It is a nostalgic, impressionistic recollection of a nine-year-old's Christmas in Indiana in the Forties. The child is played by Peter Billingsley, owlishly bespectacled, understandably bewildered by the caprices of grown-ups, and alternately obsessed with problems with the local bully and the best tactics to ensure the airgun he covets for Christmas.

The boy's confused, well meaning parents are nicely played by Melinda Dillon and Darren McGavin; and Clark (who collaborated on the script with Jean Shepherd, author of the original novel *In God We Trust, All Others Pay Cash*), accurately recaptures moments like the thrill of getting Ovaltine Club membership through the post, and the disillusion of meeting a store Santa at close quarters.

David Robinson

Royal Concert

Handel

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Your Majesty: Master Kenyon, overwhelmed by his inadequacy and by the feebleness of his mild expressions to convey the effect of Wednesday evening's concert, has laid down his pen so that I, after the passage of ten score years since I recorded the first Commemoration of the incomparable Handel, might take it up once again.

I have heard tell, by those whose report I fear is less than trustworthy, that there are those who disdain in Your age to hear this pleasing, grand and sublime music with many choirs of voices and assemblies of instruments, shunning the thunder of the drums, the tread of the double basses, and the noise of the grand organ. Yet it may safely be pronounced that, from the progress which practical Music has made in this country since Handel's time, his work was never so well performed under his own direction as it was on Wednesday evening under the distinguished Sir David Willcocks and Mr Meredith Davies.

How aptly he wrote who asked a century ago: "Who ever heard of a choir too large for Handel? Not though nations should be formed into choirs and the genius of thunder were to swell the harmony till it shook the very spheres, would the true votary of Handel cry 'Hold, enough!'" The aggregate of voices and instruments had here its full effect, and near a thousand musicians in the immortal choruses of *Israel in Egypt* and the *Messiah* made it difficult to determine which was the best, or had the grandest effect, from the very uncommon force and accuracy with which they were now performed.

And yet more notable than the glorious numbers of the performers was their extreme youth, for as I was informed they are but fledgling members of the newly formed colleges of music under your protection. How near, or how distant, the time may be, when the art of combining sounds shall be brought to its highest perfection by the natives of Great Britain, this is not the place to enquire; but progress has been sure.

He must have been not only a fastidious, but a very ignorant and insensible hearer who did not receive new and exquisite pleasure from the execution of Ariodante's sublime aria "Dopo notte" by Dame Janet Baker, and from the sober beauty of Miss Lott and Mr Roberts, though I believe I might prefer the noted talents of Mr Nicolai Gedda to be heard in our Italian opera houses.

I am, with the most profound Humility, Your Majesty's most dutiful and devoted Subject and Servant,

Dr Charles Burney

Invitation Concert

BBCSO/Buckley

BBC Maida Vale

Whatever one might think of American music (and on the evidence of the number of concerts we get of it, English promoters generally choose not to think of it at all), one cannot help admiring its self-confidence. Whether it be the product of a philosopher like John Cage, a so-called minimalist like Steve Reich or a complex master like Elliott Carter, it makes its statements with an openness that instantly disarms.

The same applies to more conservative composers than those, as demonstrated in this enterprising BBC Invitation Concert. The broadcast, when it happens, will be essential listening, not simply for the music but also for some scintillating playing by the BBC Symphony Orchestra, here directed by the young American Richard Buckley, who won a prize in the 1982 Rupert Foundation conducting competition. This was his first BBC engagement, and I shall be surprised if there are not more.

But the dominating interest of the concert was the first British performance, 16 years after the event, of John Corigliano's Piano Concerto. Corigliano has as yet achieved only limited recognition in this country. This exciting work, written when he was 30, may say nothing particularly earth-shattering, but it certainly fulfils the composer's stated intention of communicating honestly and directly.

Though a jagged sort of piece, it owes much to Copland, both in its rhythmic vigour and in the spacious, easily recognizable themes that permeate the slower sections, particularly in the vast and varied first movement. The writing for orchestra is brilliant, technically far from easy; that for the soloist is awesomely challenging, though John McCabe dispatched the fistfuls of notes with quite astonishing assurance. The ferocious moto perpetuo finale was simply stunning.

If here Corigliano seems innocently unconcerned with the subtle gesture one suspects the same for much of Aaron Copland's Third Symphony, with the notable exception of its first movement. For there the composer seems to view the whole cosmos, relating what he sees through music of nobility and warmth. Compared with this the rest of the work, and especially the superficially exciting finale, is emotionally and intellectually a disappointment. Not so Ives's *Decoration Day*, whose distant, mystic nostalgia always threatens to burst into confused razzmatazz, and, of course, finally and ecstatically does.

Stephen Pettitt

Theatre

Diabolically perfect plotting

Phedra
Old Vic

Undaunted by the London response to *Summit Conference*, here is another courageous collaboration between Glenda Jackson and the Glasgow Citizens' directorate; this time involving a work worthy of their extraordinary powers.

No English-language production of Racine can hope for total success, but (as Christopher Fettes has lately shown) that is no reason for ducking the challenge altogether. And after the "imitations" of *Phedra* by Robert Lowell and Tony Harrison, carefully reworked for the non-classical public, here is a point-blank assault on the thing itself. The result falls short of tragedy, and leaves you to discover for yourself what it means to be "la fille de Minos et de Pasiphae". What remains intact is the most diabolically perfect piece of plotting since *Oedipus Rex*, a lithe and constantly absorbing narrative line, and material for stupendous exhibitions of heroic acting.

The translation is the work of Robert David Macdonald, who renders the inimitable alexandrines in a loose system of six-syllable rhyming couplets, thus combining some melody with the freedom to switch from high formality to conversational and even comic exchange: a freedom wholly in key with other, and more spectacular, elements of the show.

Any expectation that Racinian tragedy is a well-bred affair, presenting torture in a style inoffensive to the King, is swept away by Philip Prowse's curtain which falls to the sound of an agonized shriek enfolding Tim Woodward's Hippolytus like a winding-sheet. This marvellous declaratory image of inescapability typifies the audio-visual side of the production. Mr Prowse, a master of grand theatrical gesture, surpasses himself in a sound score that brings Neptune on as a constantly fateful presence, and a vaulted neo-classical chamber displaying equestrian statuary that paves the way for a final *coup de théâtre* when the back wall descends as a battlefield ramp bearing a slaughtered horse as a setting for Theramenes (Robert Eddison) to deliver the awesome tirade on the death of Hippolytus.


Glenda Jackson: a sense of burning energy

If effects of that kind exceed French conventions of propriety, so does the playing style, which ranges from delirious passion to malicious gossip and feline scheming. With the exception of Mr Woodward, who zealously preserves a blamelessly honourable profile, none of the characters bothers to keep up the pretence of acting nobly. When they do, as in the scenes between Hippolytus and Georgina Hale's Aricia, it is for reasons of policy. Left alone with her confidante Ismene (Jane Bertish), the two of them revert into conspiratorial ironies that sometimes verge on the giggles.

What Glenda Jackson gives to the production as a whole is primarily a sense of burning energy. The idea of a mortally sick Phedre, dragging herself on like a wounded snake, vanishes from the sight of Miss Jackson, a barbarian princess in scarlet and gold, in the midst of the first of her heated disputes with Joyce Redman's Oenone. With periodic eruptions into direct ferocity and stray moments of hope, her home ground is sympathy-disdaining self-mockery which she sometimes pushes almost to the point of farce as the instrument of torture edges forward another notch.

There are some marvellous transitions in the performance; such as the concealed love declaration to Hippolytus where she retells the story of the labyrinth in a drugged voice, relishing the fantasy of leading him down to "the slaughter house" until she realizes she has gone too far.

The performance reaches its peak in her croaked prayer to Venus, claiming that they are two of a kind. It is the truth. It may be a falsely aggressive reading of the character; but it makes your hair stand on end.

Gerard Murphy's Theseus strikes me as the one big miscalculation: a shaven-headed, dog-like figure, who delivers practically the entire part in a snarling monotone, he achieves some extraordinary feats of breath-control, but blackens and over-simplifies the character beyond recognition.

Irving Wardle

Television

Distance lends no enchantment

"He cried all the way through", said the producer Jack LeVien, who, having paid the Duke of Windsor $1m. for collaborating in *The King's Story*, apparently preferred watching the Duke to the film.

It was Mr LeVien, too, who remarked towards the end of last night's Forty Minutes, *Love in Exile*, "they had thousands of acquaintances but they really only had each other". I suppose they did.

Some of the acquaintances, like Mr LeVien, got quite close. Messrs George Murphy, who ghosted a book on them, and Joe Bryan, who collaborated with the Duke on a book about his childhood (unhappy), were on hand with their reminiscences.

It could hardly be said that distance had lent enchantment. Mr Murphy thought the Windsors suffered a double defeat: he had wanted a love she had been unable to give; she had wanted a position she could not have. The Duchess he thought discontented.

"He had no right to quit it", said Mr Murphy, referring to the throne with the certainty that comes without difficulty when one has not had the dilemma. "In that respect he failed not only his family but himself." He had felt the Duke "a flawed man".

Mr Bryan saw the Duke as a man who liked to be told what to do, "and God, was she willing to do that". Mr Murphy concurred and recalled how the Duke, ousted from a room where the Duchess and he would shortly host a dinner party, had expressed the hope that he was not going to be sent to bed in tears. It occurred to me that, on this occasion, maybe Mr Murphy's sense of humour was flawed.

Bossed about or not, the Duke, said Lady Diana Mosley, the Windsors' neighbour in Paris, "thought her perfect". To an unscripted television question by Ed Murrow, on the publication of the Duchess's *The Heart has its Reasons* in 1956, about whether they ever had occasion to discuss what might have been, the Duchess said that they had agreed never to talk about it and the Duke said he had no regrets.

The question, said the writer and narrator Michael Dean, "dropped like a grenade between them". They did look surprised but maybe because they thought Mr Murrow guilty of a breach of agreement.

No doubt they would have been surprised to see, as we did, film clips of themselves interspersed with clips from *Snow White* and to hear the suggestion that the Duchess had been the model for that heroine.

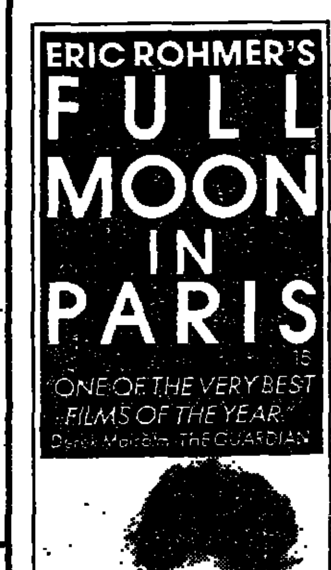
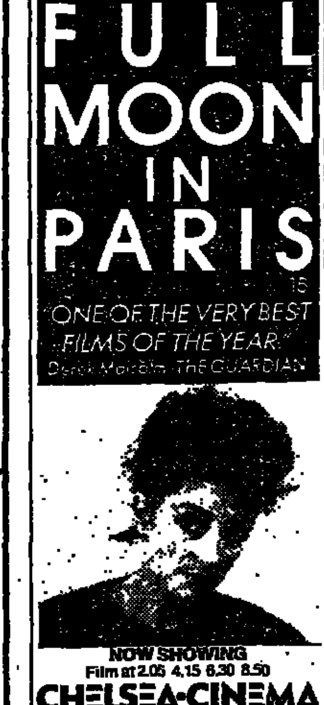
This is a story that has no end, with the Royal Family bound in silence and the Duchess, now 88, bedridden and paralyzed. Chris Carter's programme was unfailingly watchable but it did make one wonder whether privacy was not our most precious possession.

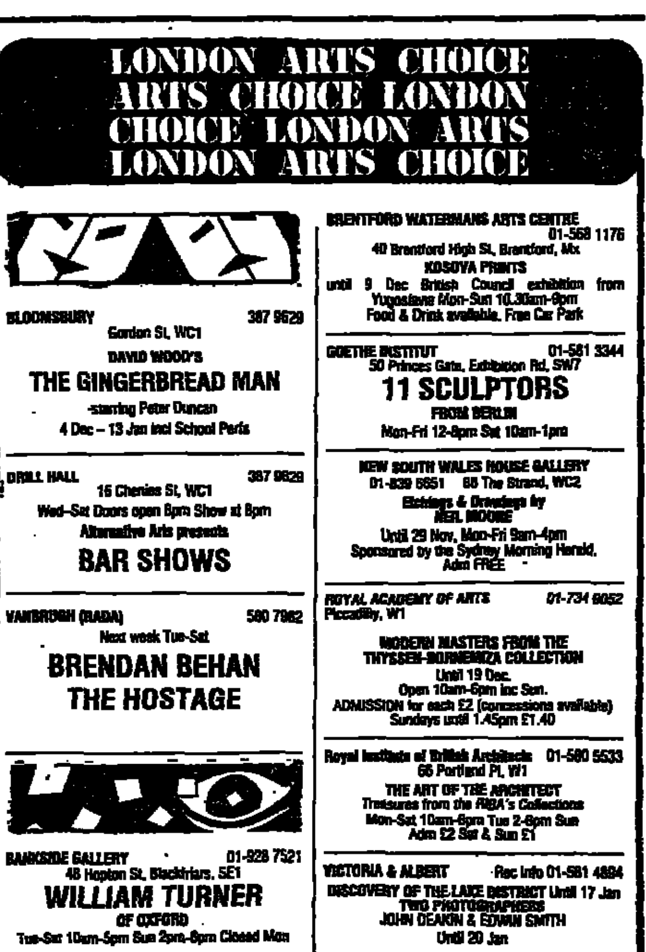
Dennis Hackett



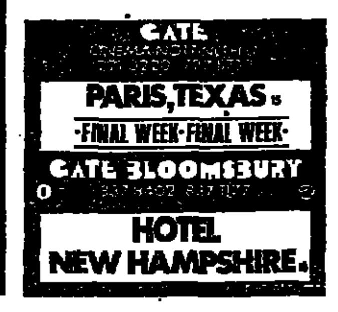










STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Market depressed

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 12. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, Nov 26. Settlement Day, Dec 3.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES *Portfolio*

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8	CH Ind	
9	Chamberlain Ph	
10	BOC	
	MOTORS & AIRCRAFT	
11	Supra	
12	Plaxtons (GB)	
13	Woodhead (Jonas)	
14	Group Lotus	
15	Kenning Motor	
16	Lucas	
17	AE	
18	Flight Refueling	
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22	Lincroft Kilgour	
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102³⁄₁₆	99⁷⁄₁₆	Exch C	12%	1985	100³⁄₁₆	..	11.907	9.487
97⅛	93⅝	Treas	3%	1985	97¼	+⅛	3.092	9.355
102⁵⁄₁₆	99½	Treas	11½%	1985	101⅛	+⅛	11.383	9.752
98⅛	96⅝	Treas C	8¾%	1985	98⅝	+⅛	6.813	9.698

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349	250	Gerrard Nat	324	● +2	17.1	5.3	9.6
66	45	Guinness Peat	49	-1	0.9	1.8	18.0
165	121	Hambros	156	+2	8.3	8.2	18.5
16	9	Do (50p)	£13	..	82.9	6.4	13.6
350	235	Hill Samuel	306	+6	15.4	5.0	8.7
72½	48½	HK Shanghai	72	+2	..b	..	..
313	225	Joseph (Leopold)	233	..	16.1	6.9	12.2
178	124	King & Shaxson	170	● -2	11.8	6.9	14.4
450	330	Kleinwort Benson	388	+1	17.9	4.6	9.8
542	422	Lloyds	514	-5	34.9	6.8	4.3
63	49	Lon Scot Fin	56	..	3.8	6.8	10.9
42	24	Manson	25	..	1.4	5.5	10.2
416	405	Mercury Secs	416	..	16.4	3.9	8.8
429	277	Midland	352	-5	36.4	10.3	5.8
260	193	Nat Aust Bk	255	+2	..	..	..
596	420	Nat West	554	-3	36.2	6.5	4.3
72	57	Ottoman	£71	-½	450	6.3	10.8
186	144	Provident	184	-1	13.5	7.4	7.8
100	72½	Rea Bros	81	..	1.8	2.2	26.2
20⅝	14	Royl Bnk Of Can	£18⅝	● -⅛	..	..	..
246	194	Royl Bnk Of Scot	224	-2	11.0	4.9	7.9
908	625	Schroders	706	+5	23.6	3.3	11.9
370	260	Seccombe M	350	..	28.6	8.2	11.5
71	48	Smith St Aubyn	62	● ..	6.4	10.4	5.7
579	442	Stand Chart	447	-2	40.0	8.9	8.2
763	612	Union	733	-10	48.6	6.6	12.0
57	42	Wagon	54	-2	3.9	7.3	14.8
39⅝	27⅞	Wells Fargo	£37⅝	-½	..	..	..
255	185	Wintrust	220	..	6.1	2.8	14.8

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THE TIMES *Portfolio*

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141	95½	Gordon & Gotch	141	..	10.7	7.6	82.9
255	170	Haynes Publishing	255	+2	17.1	6.7	16.5
178	138	Home Counties	140	..	..	..	..
173	141	Independent	141	..	12.0	8.5	..
514	390	Int Thomson	471	-6	14.9	3.8	17.8
575	410	Link House	575	..	22.4	3.9	17.2
242	192	Liverpool	217	-3	15.9	7.3	10.1
495	390	News International	495	● ..	12.1	2.4	..

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1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
293	175	BAT	275	-1	12.8	4.6	7.3
160	135	Imperial	169	..	11.5	6.8	10.5
165	110	Rothmans 'B'	148	..	8.6	5.8	3.7

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. ● Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Cheaper loans to sustain flagging economies

The half-point cut in clearing bank base rates yesterday looked, on the face of it, a direct response to the overnight discount rate reduction in the United States. The direct link between the two events may have been rather weak, in fact, but they contained an important message.

A British Telecom-timed base rate reduction this week, barring disasters, had always looked on the cards. Tuesday's wobble in sterling, when it briefly dropped below $1.22 and lost 0.8 on the sterling index, have put an untimely spanner in the works. Now, the authorities are as relaxed as it is possible to be about the exchange rate. Given sterling's initial pick-up yesterday morning, following National Westminster's base rate announcement, that is no bad thing.

The Government's anxiety to reduce interest rates for economic growth reasons has been made apparent. The discount rate cut by the US Federal Reserve from 9 to 8½ per cent, the first reduction since December 1982, is the first positive sign of the re-elected Reagan Administration's concerns in the same area.

The point about Americans' relative immunity from high interest rates because of tax breaks is familiar. The logical follow-on from this is that interest rate reductions in the United States will have less economic impact than similar reductions would have in Britian. But when the Administration has no room for tax cuts, and when growth in the third quarter is down to an annulized 1.9 per cent and slowing, a blunt weapon is no better than no weapon at all. US prime rates, which should be down to 11 per cent within the next couple of weeeks, may then be ready to go still lower.

The major drag on American growth at present is the huge trade dificit, which probably lopped 3 per cent off growth in the thire quarter. Britain has its own balance of payments problems, as indicated by the £851 million trade deficit in October. However, the Treasury's confidence of a current account of zero for 1984 and the number of special factors contained in the October figures, suggest that major worries on the balance of payments can be postponed.

The downward path of interest rates in Britain will be a slow one. The significance of yesterday's reductions, taken in combination with the Fed's discount rate cut, is that for the first time in a while, governments on both sides of the Atlantci are puling interest rates in the same direction and for the same reasons.

Prudential converted to Liffe's virtues

The London International Financial Futures Exchange (Liffe), which was two years old last month, is not the strongest of markets but fears of infant mortality can now be set aside. Liffe will be with us for the foreseeable future (apart from domestic neglect, the main threat to its growth is an American monopoly in futures trading) and plans for its development, if they are brought to fruition, should ensure the exchange a permanent place in the spectrum of London markets.

As Mr Michael Jenkins, chief executive, has recently reminded me "Liffe provides trading instruments to enable corporate exposure to rising (or falling) interest and currecy rates to be neutralized, to allow more confidence planning in spite of volatile money markets". Since May the shape of the FT-SE futures contract, Liffe has offered to equity portfolio managers, investors and issuers of shares a similar method for controlling their risks.

What the exchange now needs above all is more users and more volume, both of which would bring marrower price spreads for buyers and sellers.

Unfamiliarity, conservatism and sniffiness toward "gambling" are obstacles in LIFFE's path. But there are encouragements too. The latest is the decision of the Prudential to use the exchange's facilities in pension fund management. Trustees especially are loath to accept LIFFE's practical virtues as a means of enhancing portfolio performance and limiting risks when conventional market decisions seem unusually hazardous.

So far LIFFE has attracted the enthusiastic interest of a few nationalised industry pension funds. The conversion of the Prudential might well encourage others to come in and provide the exchange with a timly boost, while it waits for the arrival next year of the building societies, for which a new short gilt contract will be fashioned, and the host of primary gilt-edged dealers in the post 1986 Stock Exchange.

Perks and private shareholders

It has been an up and down year for investors who like to spice their dividends with perks and concessions on the goods of companies in which they own shares. Eueopean Ferries, which was responsible more than any other company for promoting the popularity of shareholder concessions, finally decided that the 160,000 people attracted to its books, mainly in search of cheap cross-channel trips, were more of a liability than an asset. The trippers have been shunted into a preference share siding. But the idea has received a compensating boost from BT's telephone vouchers for the small shareholder temporarily though they are.

Seymour, Pierce, the stockbroking firm, welcomes the BT innovation in the new 1984 edition of its guide to concessionary shareholder discounts. It sees it as an acknowledgement by the Government that perks "have a uniquely important contribution to make in encouraging new investors". It regrets the time limit.

The latest Seymour, Pierce list numbers a hundred companies offering anything from 15 per cent off men's clothes to a £2 discount on a five-hour cruise on Lock Lomond. The appreciation of shareholder loyalty by more big companies means that concession-seeking small shareholders can now readily assemble a portfolio of a dozen blue chips, many of them among our most progreccive big companies.

Not everyone will be pleased. As European Ferries discovered, accumulating a lot of small shareholders can be a costly administration nightmare. Trading in small lots of shares remains uneconomic, certainly until the age of electronic high street share dealing dawns.

Nor is that the only potential drawback of the market romantic's ideal of mass direct share ownership. As Bank of England director, Mr David Walker, reminded us in a recent speech in Rome, it was market forces – spreading risk and saving cost – that pushed small investors into unit trusts and the like. Moreover, modern experience suggests that small investors play even less of a role than the big City institutions in forcing changes on poor management before most of shareholders' money has been lost.

Clearly, it will take more than Government exhortation to encourage millions of ordinary people to own shares, let alone take an active role as shareholders. It will require a new culture. Finding out what small shareholders really want from the companies they invest in and giving it to them could play a big role in such a transformation, especially when they want the sort of individual concessions that are not available through pooled investment.

When many millions do on shares, if that ever comes to pass, it is a fair bet that the affairs of companies will attract much greater public interest, and small investors will become more aware of what is going on. Only then are they likely to take an active part, whether to resist takeovers, unseat management or, on a non-financial plain, tell their companies not to trade with the Soviet Union or South Africa, worry about the environment and so on.

Offering shareholders personal concessions seems as promising an avenue to spreading share ownership as, for instance, tax incentives. The privatization programme could play a bigger part in this. Not free tanks from the Royal Ordnance Factories perhaps, but as Seymour, Pierce points out, cheap air fare for Britiish Airways shareholders would be something desirably different.

Dee postpones Booker bid after £180m stores deal

By Philip Robinson

Dee Corporation, the food wholesaling and retailing group, yesterday announced that it is buying the 380-shop International Stores chain from BAT Industries for £180 million and postponing any renewed takeover bid for Booker McConnell.

Its initial takeover attempt for Booker is still being investigated by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Dee is placing 113 million new shares with institutions at 160p each to raise just over £181 million for the deal. The group will receive £30 million cash from BAT as part of the International assets

Mr Alec Monk, the Dee chairman, approached BAT about three weeks ago with a proposal to purchase International, which BAT bought as a loss maker 12 years ago and only started to make it pay in the last three years.

At the end of last December, International had tax losses of £30 million and as a result of this year's capital expenditure, losses to be carried forward by the end of 1984 are expected to be more than £35 million. BAT has promised that pretax profits for the stores in the year to December 29 will be at least £11.1 million.

Dee's own half-time profits which accompanied the statement, show pretax profits up by almost 40 per cent to £17.1 million in the 28 weeks to November 10 on a turnover ahead almost a quarter to £852.8 million. Dee's half-time dividend is up 28.6 per cent to 2.25p.

The International deal will be subject to Dee's shareholders' approval at a meeting on December 19, and the Office of Fair Trading confirmed yesterday that it was looking at the deal under the assets section of the Fair Trading Act.

Dee's switch from wanting the food wholesale and retail operations of Booker to an exclusively retail deal with BAT came just a month before the Monopolies Commission was due to complete its report into the £230 million bid Dee made for Booker last June.



Alec Monk: "more a retail man than anything else"

Mr Monk said in a statement that in view of the proposed aquisition of International, "the board's present view is that it is unlikely that the bid for Booker McConnell would be renewed immediately after a favourable decision was announced by the Secretary of State."

Dee believes that the transient strength of the dollar will boost Booker's earnings this year.

Mr Michael Caine, chairman of Booker said: "This is a clear confirmation that he (Mr Monk) is much more a retail man than anything else. To now go for the wholesale end of the market could produce a potential conflict of interest."

The combined operations of International Stores and Dees Gateway supermarkets will have an annual turnover of £1,600 million and 7.2 per cent of the British grocery trade.

For BAT the disposal is part of yet another strategy this time to concentrate the group in four areas, tobacco, specialist non-food retailing, paper and pulp and financial services.

BAT shares ended down 1p at 275p last night having been up 12p during the day. Dee's price added 5p to close at 180p, while Booker McConnell dropped 23p to 204p.

Market report page 19

No decision on SE plans

Stock Exchange members will be presented with proposals in January on changes in membership rules, standards of competence, new rules on financial supervision and conflicts of interest and the future of the Exchange compensation fund. Sir Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange Council, says this in his half-yearly report to members. But no decisions have been made on any of these matters.

There will then be a consultation period, during which Sir Nicholas will hold another series of meetings with members in London and the provinces.

Investigation were started into 27 instances of possible insider-trading during the half-year. The results of nine were sent to the Department of Trade and Industry for further investigation.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1158.2 down 8.6 (high: 1170.0; low: 1158.2)
FT Index: 909.9 down 8.8
FT Gilts: 82.91 down 0.29
FT All Share: 550.04 down 2.85
Bargains: 19,226
Datastream USM Leaders
Index: 105.02 down 0.18
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: closed
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 11,207.70 down 42.09
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1087.81 up 3.46

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
Index 75.1 unchanged (range 75.5 - 74.9)
$1.2255 up 10pts
DM 3.6975 down 0.0075
FrF 11.3020 down 0.0505
Yen 299.87 down 1.63
Dollar
Index 140.2 down 0.7
DM 3.0090 down 0.0085

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.2390
Dollar DM 2.9890

INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.603127
SDR £0.811422

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9¾ - 9½
Finance houses base rate 11.00
Discount market loans week fixed 9½ - 9½
3 month interbank 9¾ - 9 23/32

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 7/16 - 9 5/16
3 month DM 5 13/16 - 5 11/16
3 month Fr F11½ - 11⅜

US rates
Bank prime rate 11.75
Fed funds 9⅛
Treasury long bond 102 25/32 - 102 29/32

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period October 3 to November 6, 1984, inclusive: 10.616 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $342.55 pm $341.95
close $341.75 - 342.25 (£278.25 - 278.75)
New York (latest): $342.50
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$351.50 - 353.00 (£286.25 - 287.50)
Sovereigns* (new):
$80.50 - 81.50 (£65.50 - 66.50)
*Excludes VAT

Takeover Panel criticizes BPCC

By Jeremy Warner

The City Takeover Panel is dissatisfied with the failure of Mr Robert Maxwell's British Printing & Communication Corporation to find a paper alternative to its £44 million cash takeover bid for John Waddington, the printing, packaging and games group.

BPCC said when it first launched its offer last month, that it would be making some form of convertible share bid in addition to its cash offer of 500p a share.

However, when it posted its formal offer document yesterday, BPCC said that changes in market conditions since the bid was announced meant that the intended convertible share offer "would be unattractive."

However, the Panel gave its consent to the withdrawal of the paper alternative.

Mr Peter Fraser, a member of the Panel executive said: "This is a rather unsatisfactory and tiresome outcome, but since they did not commit themselves to a value for the convertible offer, the withdrawal seems legitimate."

The deadline for accepting the 500p a share cash bid has been set as early as Thursday, December 13. Under City takeover rules this only gives Mr Maxwell another week to decide whether to raise his offer. After that the rules will prevent him making further changes.

It looks as though BPCC will have to raise the offer if it is to stand any chance of success. With Waddington shares trading in the stock market at 555p.

Mr Victor Watson, Waddington's chairman said: "we are entirely confident that we will keep our independence. We will shortly be releasing our half-year results to the end of September and these will show that an excellent performance has been achieved."

The half-year figures will form the main thrust of the company's defence against the unwanted takeover bid.

Mr Watson attacked a claim by BPCC that "it has proved impossible to reach agreement with Waddington on any terms." He called the statement "extraordinary" saying that there had been no attempt by BPCC to have any form of discussion.

Lonrho men to resign from Fraser

By Our City Staff

Almost seven years of guerrilla warfare looked set to end yesterday when the two Lonrho representatives on the House of Fraser board agreed to resign in five weeks.

Lord Duncan-Sandys, Lonrho chairman, and Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, Lonrho's chief executve, confirmed to the rest of the Fraser directors at a board meeting in Glasgow that they will resign from the board at the end of December.

The news came in a three-line statement from House of Fraser on which neither side would comment. The statement did not say Lonrho was giving up any representation on the board nor that directors of the Alfayed Investment and Trust company – which bought the 29.9 per cent Lonrho stake in Fraser earlier this month – would be appointed instead.

Pressure has been building for the Lonrho directors to stand down since it was revealed that three Egyptian businessmen, Mohamed, Salah and Ali Al-Fayed, had paid the mining and casino company £138 million for the Fraser stake. Two of the brothers want to join the board themselves but not until the Lonrho directors had resigned.

The Lonrho directors were formally asked to resign last week. Had they not, the Alfayed Investment and Trust group was prepared to use its stake to vote them out

Close observers are far from convinced, however, that this is the end of the battle. The Lonrho group still has 6 million shares (4 per cent of the equity) in Fraser

BET sells computer offshoot

By Our City Staff

British Electric Traction's lossmaking computer subsidiary, Rediffusion Computers, is being given a second lease of life.

A management and City consortium is buying the company from BET for a nominal sum guaranteeing for the foreseeable future the jobs of the 500 people employed by the company, which is based in Crawley, Sussex. There had been fears that the company would be closed.

Rediffusion Computers specializes in teletex and electronic information systems.

It was responsible for designing and installing the viewdata system on the Siberian gas pipeline.

It has supplied systems to the police for fingerprint checking and to banks for cheque verification.

Members of the new consortium – which has called itself ROCC Corporation – are Charterhouse Development Capital and the four executive directors of Rediffusion Computers, including its chief executive, Mr Michael Aldrich.

The sale will involve BET in a £14 million write-off of its investment. Mr Hugh Dundas, the chairman, said: "As part of our intensive review of our activities and markets, Rediffusion and BET have concluded that the computer industry is only attractive to large companies.

"The investment required to create a new international manufacturer would be inconsistent with our strategy of concentrating our resources into a limited number of high-growth, service industry sectors", he said.

Sedgwick sells stake in underwriters for £4m

By Alison Eadie

Divestment at Lloyd's insurance market gathered pace yesterday as Sedgwick Group, Britain's biggest independent insurance broker announced the sale of its 88 per cent holding in Edwards & Payne (Underwriting Agencies) to one of the largest independent underwriting groups at Lloyd's, Sturge Holdings.

Holders of the remaining 12 per cent are also selling to Sturge. The total consideration is £4.5 million – £3.96 million in cash payable to Sedgwick and the remainder by allotment of Sturge shares to the minority shareholders.

Sturge's acquisition follows a £7 million share placing last May, which raised £3.5 million new money specifically for the purpose of taking advantage of divestment opportunities. The Lloyd's Act of 1982 lays down that brokers should divest themsleves of their underwriting managing agencies by July 1987.

Sturge is buying both the managing and the members agencies with three syndicates, 300 direct Lloyd's names and an underwriting capacity of £53 million.

The move follows the announcement earlier this week that Creechurch Syndicate Managers, a subsidiary of Merret Holdings, the other major underwriting group at Lloyd's, had bought the Pulbrook managing agency

W German acquisition for Boots

By Our City Staff

Boots, the chemist, is expanding its worldwide pharmaceutical presence with the acquisition of 95 per cent of a West German drugs manufacturing and marketing company, Kanoldt Arzneimittel, based near Munich.

No price has been disclosed, but the size of the deal is small relative to Boots's total turnover. However, the acquisition gives Boots a national distribution network in the third largest pharmaceutical market in the world and a base on which to build its German business.

The German company had sales of DM26.3million (£7m) in 1983.

Boots yesterday announced pretax profits in the half year to end September of £79.9million against £65.1million, a 23per cent rise. After property profits, taxable profits were 33 per cent higher. The dividend was raised 10 per cent to 2.2p.

Dr Peter Main, chairman retires at the end of the financial year in March 1985. He will be succeeded as chairman by Mr Robert Gunn, vice-chairman, who will also continue as chief executive.

In the first half, industrial division sales increased by 15.3 per cent and profits by 8.1 per cent.

Tempus, page 19

NEWS IN BRIEF

Parliament was expected last night to ratify big changes to the friendly societies, which hold over £3 billion of small investors' money, in the third reading of the Friendly Societies Bill. The Bill makes clear that about 300,000 tax-exempt friendly society policies taken out before June 1, 1984, are legally valid.

The Bill also removes the upper limit of £60,000 sum assured on taxable friendly society policies, allowing societies to act as ordinary mutual life assurance companies if they wish.

● POWELL DUFFRYN is paying an unchanged interim dividend of 5p for the six months' trading to September 30, 1984, despite a fall in pretax profits from £6.8 million to £6.1 million.

Tempus, page 19

Arms plants face massive task

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

The management of Britain's Royal Ordnance Factories face a "gargantuan" task in turning the organization into a commercially-minded public company ready for privatization, according to one of its new Government-appointed directors.

Mr Nicholas Bell, the finance and producrement director, told a City defence seminar this week that transforming the centuries old ordnance factories from a production-arm of the Ministry of Defence into a free-standing market-oriented company was a major challenge.

The ordnance factories are due to be vested as a public company in the next few weeks, and Mr Michael Heseltine, Defence Secretary, has set the management a target of 18 to 24 months to prepare for eventual privatization.

In one of the first public statements by the factories' management since privatization was announced, Mr Bell, a former finance director of Plessey Telecommunications, said a number of vital steps had already been taken to prepare the organization for its new life.

The factories now have their own sales and marketing team, their own research and development facilities, control over their property and have already started installing computer-aided design equipment and flexible manufacturing systems. There will be a "substantial increase" in the factories' investment in information technology, he said.

One of the biggest challenges, said Mr Bell, was to turn 19,000 civil servants into businessmen. A product support and spares division has also been established

The ordnance factories operate from 22 sites, with a turnover of £482 million last year, and a profit of £67 million. A number of foreign arms manufacturers have approached the factories looking to operate joint ventures with them,

INDUSTRY TODAY

Why BL's future should be decided now

By Keron Bhattacharya

The Austin Rover strike has ended but BL still faces serious problems needing government attention soon

Doubts cast over the future of BL by the strikes at Austin Rover have been dispelled by the management's typically firm and effective response. If anything the dispute will have strengthened the favourable public image of a company turned round from disaster by aggressive and dynamic new management. But that image belies the reality that BL still faces deep-seated long-term problems that will require the Government to take some difficult strategic decisions sooner rather than later.

In spite of huge injections of investment from the taxpayer – more than £2 billion in the past eight years – BL has simply not made the decisive breakthrough to long-term financial viability that had been hoped. Austin Rover, the volume car heart of the state-controlled business, made only a small operating profit in 1983, the record year for vehicle sales in the United Kingdom. Its market share was only 18 per cent.

The company now has three new-generation models in the Metro, Maestro and Montego, yet despite topping the sales league with a 23 per cent share of the market in October, BL's market share this year so far is slightly down on its performance in 1983.

The most worrying feature of this is that the best-selling Metro is now halfway through the four to five years now seen as a model's typical life cycle. In the boom year of 1983, when BL was struggling to break even, the leading US producers were making the record profits needed to pay for the design costs of new models for the late 1980s.

That means the Government will have to decide whether it is prepared to inject still more large-scale investment into BL to allow it to keep up in the race. The time for such strategic thinking is surely now, when the waters are relatively calm, rather than in the crisis atmosphere that might well return later on.

In making its decision, the Government will have to take account of two factors over which BL itself has no control.

The long-term outlook for the motor industry is poor, except in the developing nations. A recent report from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development suggests that the annual rate of growth of the car market in Western Europe will be between 1.3 and 1.4 per cent for the rest of the century and only 0.7 per cent in the United States. That means competition is likely to intensify; the home base is unlikely to be dynamic and weak competitors are going to come under even greater pressure. Removal of the premium on car prices in Britain can only expose BL's position more starkly.

At the same time, the market and technical innovation will demand an ever greater investment in new models, frightening for any company which is not making much profit.

Constant product innovation is boosting the need for investment whether to improve fuel efficiency, incorporate more plastic or light alloy parts in the car body or introduce sophisticated electronic components. Mr Sam Toy of Ford UK has estimated that developing a new mass market model to compete on a world scale can cost $1 billion.

The United States, Japan and Germany have made massive investments in their motor car industries right through the 1970s and are continuing to do so. If we are to maintain a truly British presence in the autoobile industry, it will not come cheap.

There is little doubt that Austin Rover will require another £2billion of funds from 1986 onwards for new design costs. Who will pay for it this time: the Government?

The overriding reason for supporting BL through its crisis years was the potential threat to jobs if it failed. While that still remains a motive, the scope for employment in the motor car industry is becoming progressively thinner with the advent of robots. Studies by General Motors and Volkswagen have shown that 95 per cent of the assembly work can be done by robots. Improvements in microprocessor technology have made robots cheaper – often half the cost of an employee – and a robot can work longer hours in a harsher environment.

We shall in any case see a substantial cut in direct employment in the automobile indistry. And BL has already warned that it may have to rely on more foreign components to remain competitive.

Unless the Government is prepared to fund the operation ad infinitum, there appear to be five long-term options for the future of BL:

● Privatization: As with Jaguar, privatization is a simple matter for profitable parts of BL. Unipart, now confirmed as the next on the list, will face no difficulties in that respect. Austin Rover, however, is a different proposition. When the crunch comes, there may not be a taker for Austin Rover. If the Government wants to come out of BL, it should do so soon. If it is left much longer, the costs for new models will loom large in any would-be purchaser's mind.

● Selling to the Japanese: This is perhaps the best option if only there is a taker. The Japanese have so far resisted taking over an existing British operation in spite of the prospect of opening up the European car market completely.

● Nissan as a replacement for BL: With the overcapacity in the car market, it is unlikely that both Nissan and Austin Rover will survive side by side if Nissan decides to produce cars on a volume basis. In that case, BL looks vulnerable. If one accepts that our basic object is not to maintain BL but to ensure that 18 per cent of the United Kingdom car market does not go to foreign manufacturers, this alternative looks finanicially attractive.

● Making foreign cars under licence: – This appears to be a soft option involving the least design costs. It is likely, if privatization takes place, that the new owners would follow this path to survive. As GM, Ford and the European manufacturers are competing in the United Kingdom on equal terms, the likely arrangement for licensing would be with the Japanese. Honda already designs for BL. The problem with this option is that Japanese cars sell well because of their reliability rather than their design. One may find in such circumstances that both design and reliability are sacrificed (this is no reflection on the quality of our products but the Japanese are very good in this respect).

● Closure (if politically acceptable): It would be wrong not to consider this option even if only for academic interest. At least it shows (in investment terms) the limit of the government's downside risk.

If one assumes that the closure would follow the discontinuance of the current European car price cartel and the price level for cars would come down to the Continental level, the picture appears less gloomy than we are led to believe. If the entire market share for BL cars were taken over by imported cars (an unlikely event), we would face a balance of payments deficit of about £1.8 billion. This amount would be compensated (more or less) if the price of imported cars were to come down to the Continental level.

It is possible that the job losses (in BL and in its component industries) and the reduction in people's buying power would be compensated more or less by the spin-off from the extra injection of consumers' funds released through reduced car prices. Lower car prices would also help bring down the rate of inflation.

Nobody is suggesting the closure of Austin Rover but it is necessary to consider it, if only to evaluate the other alternatives the Government will face as BL's dominant shareholder and paymaster.

The author is a writer and broadcaster and heads Jay Consultancy Services.

	1982 Turnover £m	1982 Operating profit (Loss) £m	1983 Turnover £m	1983 Operating profit (Loss) £m
Cars:				
Austin Rover	1,582	(101)	1,799	2
Jaguar*	314	15	476	55
Unipart	342	14	346	17
Intra-group	Less 187	(6)	Less 189	(1)
	2,051	(78)	2,432	73
Commercial:				
Land Rover	411	(2)	370	(14)
Leyland Vehicles	426	(60)	435	(70)
International	365	21	339	18
Intra-group	Less 49	(1)	Less 42	–
	1,153	(42)	1,102	(66)
Other activities	70	(3)	71	(4)
Intra-group	Less 202	(3)	Less 184	1
Total	3,072	(126)	3,421	4
Interest		97		71
Pretax profit		(223)		(67)

*Since sold

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
160	119	Aberdeen	152	● ..	7.5	4.9	..
86	56	Alisa	85	..	1.9	2.2	..
568	436	Alliance	568	..	20.7	3.7	..
115	86½	Amer	110	..	3.6	3.3	..
288	218	Ang Amer Sec	258	−2	7.6	3.0	..
70	52½	Ang Int	55	● ..	8.8	16.0	..
600	394	Ang Int Ass	475	..	..	..	..
159	116	Ang Scot	156	+1	4.0	2.6	..
368	310	Ashdown	365	..	10.3	2.8	..
141	98	Atlanta	133	+3	1.6	1.2	..
101	75	Atlantic Assets	96	+1	0.7	0.8	..
82	67	Bankers	81	● +1	3.0b	3.7	..
174	130	Berry	163	● +1	1.4	0.9	..
150	117	Border & Sthrn	145	● −2	4.7	3.2	..
100	79	Br Amer Gen	99	..	2.7	2.7	..
189	140½	Br Assets	178	..	9.7b	5.4	..
29	20½	Br Empire Sec	24½	● ..	1.3	5.3	..
333	251	British Inv	324	● −1	18.3b	5.6	..
66	55	Brunner	63	..	2.7b	4.3	..
73	60	Charter Agency	71	..	3.0b	4.2	..
505	416	Continental	505	+7	25.7b	5.1	..
171	126	Crescent Japan	154	+1	0.4	0.3	..
375	275	Delta	375	..	..	..	..
101	80	Derby Inc	101	..	9.5	9.4	..
100	89	Do Cap	100	..	..	..	..
287	241	Drayton Cons	282	● ..	12.7	4.9	..
137	88	Drayton Far East	115	..	1.2	1.1	..
398	282	Drayton Japan	358	..	1.4	0.4	..
354	296	Drayton Premier	352	..	16.4	4.7	..
163	140	Dundee Lon	157	+1	6.2	4.0	..
208	148	Edin Amer Asset	178	..	1.2	0.7	..
103	87	Edinburgh	101	● +1	3.7	3.7	..
249	218	Electric Gen	249	..	4.5	1.8	..
222	192	English Int	216	● ..	8.6b	4.5	..
65	52	English Scot	62	..	1.6b	2.6	..
98	69	English NY	90	..	3.3	3.7	..
84	69	F & C Alliance	84	+1	2.3	2.7	..
167	117	F&C Pacific	159	..	5.0b	3.8	..
198	162	Family	180	+2	9.4	5.2	..
234	194	First Scot Amer	229	−1	8.6b	3.7	..
245	178	First Un Gen	180	● ..	8.7	4.9	..
448	342	Fleming American	432	+2	6.1	1.4	..

1984 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only yld %	Gross Red. yld %	
225	165	Fleming Claver	217	..	11.1	5.1	..
224	180	Fleming Enterprise	218	+1	10.4	4.8	..
316	225	Fleming Far East	296	● −2	2.9	1.0	..
528	390	Fleming Japan	515	● ..	4.3	0.8	..
107	90	Fleming Mercantile	104	−1	4.0	3.8	
110	82	Fleming Overseas	109	+1	3.3	3.2	..
150	119½	Fleming Tech	144	+2	3.1	2.2	..
271	215	Fleming Universal	271	● +2	9.6	3.6	..
125	98	For Col	122	−1	3.6b	2.9	..
108	80	Frost (JJ & D)	80	● ..	4.0	5.0	..
175	120	GT Japan	160	+1	2.0	1.3	..
538	435	General Funds	533	..	12.9	2.4	..
235	184	General Cons	229	..	12.0	5.2	..
104	77	Glasgow Stock	101	..	2.8	2.8	..
247	197	Globe	241	−1	12.9	5.3	..
215	175	Greenfriar	200	+2	1.9	1.0	..
250	167½	Gresham House	220	..	5.7	2.5	..
141	114	Hambros	134	● +1	5.4	4.1	..
226	167	Hill (P)	220	● ..	13.2	6.0	..
485	390	Invest-in Success	480	..	7.6	1.6	..
211	162	Inv Cap	207	+2	5.1	2.5	..
64½	43	Japan Assets	60	● +½	0.1	0.1	..
284	215	Lake View	261	● −3	6.4	2.3	..
154	130	Law Debenture	153	+1	7.1b	4.7	..
83	64	Lon Merchant Sec	71	..	2.6	3.7	
95	71	Lon Trust	92	..	3.9	4.3	
87	70	Merchants	84	..	4.0b	4.8	
149	121	Monks	145	..	3.4	2.3	..
105½	85	Murray Income	100	+1	6.4	6.4	..
89	67	Murray Growth	86	..	2.0	2.3	..
114	86	Murray Intl	111	+1	4.3	3.9	..
159	122	Murray Small	156	● ..	3.3	2.1	..
283	225	Murray Venture	260	−1	6.3	2.4	..
345	303	New Court	348	..	20.4	5.9	
73	56	New Darien Oil	68	−1	0.4e	0.5	..
170	139	1928	165	..	7.9	4.7	
43	34	Nwthrog Inc 83	40	+½	3.2b	8.0	
359	258	New Tokyo	340	−3	..	..	
284	222	Nth Atlantic Sec	270	● −2	4.6	1.7	..
136	108	Nth Sea Assets	125	● ..	0.7	0.6	..
252	209	Nthn Amer	248	..	7.7	3.1	..
127	97	Outwich	127	..	4.1	3.2	..

1984 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only yld %	Gross Red. yld %	
35	24	Personal Assets	30	+1	0.6	1.9	..
257	243	Raeburn	283	+2	12.0	4.1	..
115	93	River & Merc	114	..	6.4	5.6	..
195	156	River Plate	194	+2	9.3b	4.8	..
169	138	Robeco	162	+1	..	..	..
157	127	Rolinco	152	+3	..	..	..
234	185	Romney	232	..	6.3	2.7	..
10⅞	9⅞	Rorento	£10⅞	+⅛	..	..	..
279	237	St Andrews	279	..	10.0	3.6	..
248	191	Scottish	241	..	7.4	3.1	..
208	174	Scot American	208	+1	7.2	3.5	..
147	117	Scot Eastern	147	+1	5.0	3.4	..
347	270	Scot Mtge	347	● +2	9.7b	2.8	..
207	165	Scot Nat	205	..	8.1	3.9	..
117	92½	Scot Nthn	113	..	4.7	4.1	..
358	285	Scot Merc 'A'	358	+6	11.9	3.1	..
495	384	Second Alliance	484	−2	17.9	3.7	..
105	86	Sec Of Scotland	105	● ..	5.3b	5.0	..
65	51	Smaller Cos	62	..	2.2	3.6	..
38	32½	Stewart Enterp	35	..	0.6	1.6	..
117	93	Stockholders	110	−1	3.4	3.1	..
111	75	Tr Australia	98	+1	2.9	3.0	..
74	59	Tr City Of Lon Dfd	74	● ..	4.4b	6.0	..
143	121	Tr Ind & Gen	141	● ..	4.8b	3.4	..
250	201	Tr Natural Res	244	..	10.7	4.4	
176	130	Tr North America	162	+2	4.9b	3.0	
273	192	Tr Pacific Basin	258	+2	2.8b	1.1	..
138	107	Tr Property	134	..	4.5	3.4	..
86	69	Tr Tech	84	−1	2.4	2.8	..
122	96	Tr Trustees	121	..	4.9	4.0	..
104	85	Temple Bar	101	..	8.2b	8.1	..
200	160	Throgmorton	200	..	9.3	4.6	..
273	211	Throg Secured Cap	247	+1	..	..	..
148	123	Trans Oceanic	145	..	4.3	3.0	..
102	80	Tribune	101	..	2.8	2.7	..
81	67½	Triplevest Inc	75½	..	12.4	16.5	..
183	155	US Debenture	180	−1	9.3	5.2	..
95	75	Viking Resources	80	● −1	1.6	2.0	
78	53	Westpool	67	..	2.0	2.9	..
98	80	Winterbottom Energy	95	..	1.0	1.1	..
136	109½	Witan	135	..	3.8	2.8	..
252	207	Yeoman	251	..	11.7	4.7	..

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STOCK MARKET REPORT

BAT Industries keeps them guessing

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

BAT Industries, the sprawling retailing to tobacco group, had the stock market guessing yesterday. Its £180 million sale of its International supermarkets chain to Dee Corporation, plus recent cash raising exercises has convinced many observers that the group is gearing itself for another significant takeover.

Last week BAT raised £100 million in the Eurostering market. A few weeks earlier it had pulled in £250 million through another Euro issue.

The company may talk in terms of paying off short term debts but the stock market is far from convinced that reducing borrowings is the real, long term motive behind these BAT moves.

Raybeck, the clothing group, is back in profit and should dramatically cut its £2.6 million interim loss to around £500,000 over the full year. But the company's multitude of top quality high street properties could well attract a takeover bid – possibly from Cecil Gee. A bid should be around 40p a share. Raybeck's price is 29p.

The near £1 billion takeover of the Eagle Star insurance group signalled BATs intention to develop a powerful presence in the financial services industry.

In recent months the group's name has on a number of occasions been linked with the Hill Samuel merchant banking group and yesterday, once the International sale was known, Hill's shares took on a new lease of life, gaining 8p to 308p.

But Hill Samuel represents only one of the possible BAT takeover avenues which are teasing the market so cruelly. Another, perhaps more exhilarating suggestion, was that the group, which has enjoyed a high flying share price this year, is displaying more than a passing interest in the fierce struggle for control of the Currys Group electrical shops chain.

Currys is striving to resist a near £20 million takeover bid from the Dixons Group. But it looks as though Dixons will win the day, thereby creating the most powerful electrical retailing group this country has yet known.

What a capture Dixons, plus Currys, would make for BAT which yesterday made clear that although it had lost its appetite for food retailing was still keen to have a substantial high street presence.

A bid for Dixons and Currys would cost up to £600 million. Not a frightening figure for BAT.

Kennedy Brookes, the Mario and Franco and Wheeler's restaurants group, climbed 7p to 263p. A determined buyer has been evident in the market for the past few days and was particularly active yesterday. One suggestion is that KB could be contemplating a significant move into hotels, possibly buying a top London property.

Government stocks had another quiet session with initial gains of up to £⅜ halved.

Kingsley and Forester, a private textiles company, gave details yesterday of its reverse into K O Boardman. There is to be placing of shares after which the Kingsley shareholders will have 50.4 per cent of the enlarged group. The placing price of 62p, against an equivalent 72p a share for K O Boardman; Boardman's 5p par ordinary shares traded at 18p before last month's suspension of dealings, and are now consolidated into the 20p ordinary share capital of the new company.

The board says Boardman will make profits of £150,000 in the nine months to December 31 – the proposed new year end,– while Kingsley forecasts profits of £1,575,000 for the year, against their £1,173,000 last year. A net dividend of 0.5p is recommended for the year to December 1984. The proposals will be put to Boardman shareholders on December 17.

Sumrie, another textile company with an interesting history of changes in shareholdings, came back into the market limelight with a 7p share price rise to 65p. Market men were hearing a variety of rumours yesterday as a handful of buyers returned to the stock.

Mr Howard Vogel, chairman of Western Board Mills, the South Wales cardboard makers, is selling his 50.4 per cent stake in WBM in an agreed bid from David Smith (Holdings), a local printer and carton maker. Mr Vogel's holding is worth more than £6.7 million at the 255p cash offer price. Holders of another 25 per cent of WBM will take the three-for-one Smith share offer. WBM shares jumped 69p to 290p as the news came through, while Smiths' shares slid 12p to 98p, valuing Smiths at £5.3 million.

As suggested in *The Times* yesterday Extel, the communications group, disclosed disappointing profits with problems on its Digital Microsystems operation in the US creating difficulties. The shares, down 15p on Wednesday, fell a further 24p to 306p.

Profits down 25 per cent left Gieves, the publishing to tailoring group, 3p lower at 77p and Powell Duffryn was 5p weaker at 313p on its 12 per cent profits decline.

Boots dipped 9p to 204p despite fine figures and its German acquision. Tesco hit 227p, up 3p on its out-of-town *shopping excursion with Marks* and Spencer (down 2p at 122p).

Blue Circle Industries was helped by chart buying accompanied by talk of cement price increases and rose 7p to 495p. **Burnett and Hallamshire** gained 5p to 155p on relief that the interinm dividend had been held at 4p a share despite more than halved pretax profits.

Profit disappointment left **French Keir** the civil engineering group, down 7p to 128p and **Hazlewood Foods** continued to respond to Wednesday's fine figures, gaining 25p to 895p.

Jonas Woodhead, the vehicle suspension specialists, continued to be influenced by the interest of IEP Securities, one of the investment arms of New Zealand businessman Mr Ronald Brierley. Since IEP first disclosed its interest Woodland shares have been strong and yesterday they gained a further 4p to 42p.

TI Group was again heavily traded with American interest still strong. The shares fell 6p to 230p. **Johnson Matthey** rallied 8p to 88p after Wednesday's sharp decline but the market is growing increasingly convinced that British Petroleum's interest *in bidding is rapidly evaporating.*

Oils shares generally were, for the fourth day running, unsettled with stories of price cuts hitting prices. Latest market rumour is that Saudi Arabia had lowered her prices. **BP** fell 15p to 480p; **Britoil** lost 8p at 210p and **Lasmo** fell 10p to 350p. **Shell** dipped 12p to 611p.

Among agencies, **AGB Research** went back on an uptrend as market men heard whispers of good news from America. AGB has had "a very positive response" to its pilot TV ratings research system for the Boston area, with the leading American networks and advertising agencies well pleased with the first set of results which came through last Thursday.

International shareholders in Imperial Group are getting hopeful that the final dividend from the tobacco and foods company will make up for what was regarded as a measely payout at half year. City men talk of a 16p total or moe for the year, against just under 12p for the whole of 1983. That would mean a final dividend of about 12p. No one at Imperial is willing to comment on the idea, and the optimists will have to wait until the New Year to see if their dreams come true.

Polly Peck advanced 13p to 247p ahead of figures, due soon.

House of Fraser lost 6p to 300p on the latest boardroom moves and Great Universal Stores inched ahead in front of today's shareholders' meeting.

RECENT ISSUES	Closing Price
Addison Comm 2p Ord (116a)	177.4+4
Afida Holdings 25p Ord (140a)	148
Appledore A & P 10p Ord (87)	88
Breakmate 10p Ord (100a)	103+1
Brit Bloodstock Ag 25p Ord (165a)	225
CVD Inc Com Stock $0.01 (105a)	130
Checkpoint Europe 25p Ord (a)	155
Comp Fin Serv 5p Ord (85a)	80
Craton Lodge & Knight 1p Ord (115a)	165+2
Gabicci 5p Ord (78a)	91
Hawtal Whiting 5p Ord (197a)	223
Iceland Frozen Food 10p Ord (210)	354
Instem 10p Ord (145a)	175–3
Klark-Teknik 5p Ord (85a)	110
Media Technology 20p Ord (117a)	144+1
Oldacre Hldgs 20p Ord	100
PSM Int 25p (140)	154+1
Paul Michael L'wear 5p Ord (30a)	28
Plasmec 10p Ord (70a)	75
Second Market Inv 5p Ord (10)	11½
Shares Drug stores 10p Ord (140a)	188
Stone International 20p Ord (125)	140
T & S Stores 5p Ord (a)	116+3
Trade Promotion 10p Ord (75a)	80+2
U D O Holdings 10p Ord (110a)	125
Watts City of Lon Prop 25p Ord (100)	110

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	Market rates day's range November 22	Market rates close November 22	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.2250-1.2415	$1.2265-1.2285	0.07-0.05c prem	0.07-0.04c prem
Montreal	$1.6120-1.6200	$1.6140-1.6170	0.17-0.20c disc	0.43-0.50c disc
Amsterdam	4.1625-4.1725fl	4.1600-4.1700fl	1¼-1⅛c prem	4⅝-4⅛c disc
Brussels	74.25-74.60f	74.35-74.60f	2-7c disc	11-20c disc
Copenhagen	13.2800-13.3500k	13.2950-13.3200k	2⅜-3ore disc	6⅞-7ore disc
Frankfurt	3.6850-3.7050m	3.6945-3.7000m	1⅛-1⅛pf prem	3⅜-3⅛pf prem
Lisbon	198.15-200.25e	198.15-199.15e	180-570c disc	550-1695c disc
Madrid	206.70-207.10p	206.80-207.00p	50-70p disc	160-190p disc
Milan	2282.50-2292.50lr	2284.75-2287.75lr	9-12lr disc	30-33lr disc
Oslo	10.6950-10.7350k	10.7100-10.7300k	2⅝-3⅞ore disc	9⅛-10ore disc
Paris	11.2950-11.3550f	11.3070-11.3270f	⅛-2⅜c disc	4⅝-6c disc
Stockholm	10.5700-10.6150k	10.5800-10.6000k	2-2⅞ore disc	6⅞-7ore disc
Tokyo	299.50-300.50y	299.65-300.00y	⅞-⅝y prem	2⅜-2⅛y prem
Vienna	25.90-26.00sch	25.92-25.98sch	6-4⅝gro prem	15⅛-12⅞gro prem
Zurich	3.0500-3.0625f	3.0520-3.0620f	1⅛-1⅛c prem	3⅛-3⅛c prem
Dublin	1.1876-1.1947p	1.1902-1.1912p	34-50p disc	130-156p disc

Sterling index compared with 1975 was unchanged at 75.1 (day's range 75.5-74.8).

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1.0320-1.0338
Singapore	2.1510-2.1540
Malaysia	2.3985-2.4015
Australia	0.8575-0.8585
Canada	1.3160-1.3165
Sweden	8.6100-8.6300
Norway	8.7400-8.7600
Denmark	10.84-10.87
West Germany	3.0085-3.0115
Switzerland	2.4890-2.4990
Netherlands	3.3850-3.3400
France	9.2150-9.2250
Japan	244.10-244.30
Italy	1865-1868
Belgium(Comm)	60.60-60.70
Hongkong	7.8230-7.8260
Portugal	160-165

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.

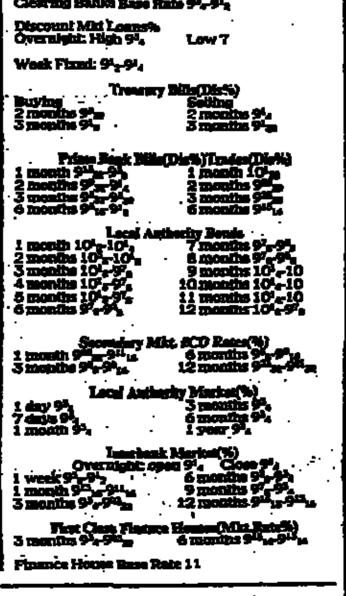
OTHER £ RATES

Australia	1.4298-1.4335
Bahrain	0.4640-0.4680
Finland	7.71-7.7510
Greece	152.50-154.50
Hongkong	9.602-9.619
Malaysia	2.94-2.96
Mexico	2.55-2.60
New Zealand	2.4873-2.4965
Saudi Arabia	4.3250-4.5660
Singapore	2.64-2.65
South Africa	2.19-2.21

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

(%) calls. 9⅛-8⅞; seven days. 9-8⅞; one month. 9⅜-9⅛; three months. 9⅞-9⅝; six months. 9⅞-9⅝.

MONEY MARKETS



Clearing Banks Base Rate 9¾-9½

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 9¾ Low 7

Week Fixed: 9½-9¼

Treasury Bills(Dis%)

Buying	Selling
2 months 9⅜	2 months 9¼
3 months 9⅛	3 months 9⅜

Prime Bank Bills(Dis%) Trades(Dis%)

1 month 9[illegible]	1 month 10[illegible]
2 months 9[illegible]	2 months 9[illegible]
3 months 9[illegible]	3 months 9[illegible]
6 months 9[illegible]	6 months 9[illegible]

Local Authority Bonds

1 month 10[illegible]-10[illegible]	7 months 9[illegible]-9[illegible]
2 months 10[illegible]-10[illegible]	8 months 9[illegible]-9[illegible]
3 months 10[illegible]-9[illegible]	9 months 10[illegible]-10
4 months 10[illegible]-9[illegible]	10 months 10[illegible]-10
5 months 10[illegible]-9[illegible]	11 months 10[illegible]-10
6 months 9[illegible]-9[illegible]	12 months 10[illegible]-9[illegible]

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates(%)

1 month 9[illegible]-9[illegible]	6 months 9[illegible]-9[illegible]
3 months 9[illegible]-9[illegible]	12 months 9[illegible]-9[illegible]

Local Authority Market(%)

1 day 9[illegible]	3 months 9[illegible]
7 days 9[illegible]	6 months 9[illegible]
1 month 9[illegible]	1 year 9[illegible]

Interbank Market(%)
Overnight: open 9¼ Close 9¾

1 week 9[illegible]-9[illegible]	6 months 9[illegible]-9[illegible]
1 month 9[illegible]-9[illegible]	9 months 9[illegible]-9[illegible]
3 months 9[illegible]-9[illegible]	12 months 9[illegible]-9[illegible]

First Class Finance Houses(Mkt Rate%)
3 months 9[illegible]-9[illegible] 6 months 9[illegible]-9[illegible]

Finance House Base Rate 11

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber in £'s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in £'s per metric ton; Gasoil in US$ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Dec	615-95
Jan	625-45
Feb	635-15
Mar	645-25
Apr	655-35
May	665-45
Jun	675-55
Jul	685-65
Aug	695-75
Jan/Mar	635-20
Apl/Jun	665-45
Jul/Sep	695-75
COCOA	
Dec	1879-78
Mar	1833-32
May	1832-31
July	1833-30
Sep	1833-32
Dec	1792-90
Mar	1792-86
Vol:	4,159
COFFEE	
Nov	2405-2400
Jan	2329-2326
Mar	2255-2231
May	2205-2202
Jul	2195-2190
Sep	2189-2185
Nov	2185-2180
Vol:	1,806
GAS OIL	
Nov	226.50-26.00
Dec	228.75-28.50
Jan	229.50-29.25
Feb	228.00-27.75
Mar	224.50-22.00
Apl	220.50-19.00
May	221.50-12.00
Jun	222.00-10.00
Jly:	225.00-11.00
Vol: 3,885	

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE

Unofficial prices: Official turnover figures. Prices in pounds per metric ton. Silver in pence per troy ounce. Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1088.00–1089.00
Three months	1109.50–1110.00
T/O	8,275
Tone: Steady.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	1094.00–1096.00
Three months	1110.00–1112.00
T/O	nil
Tone: Idle.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	9690–9705
Three months	9690–9700
T/O:	145
Tone: Steady.	
TIN HIGH GRADE	
Cash	9730–9740
Three months	9730–9470
T/O:	nil
LEAD	
Cash	367.00–368.00
Three months	347.00–348.00
T/O:	3,325
Tone: Steady.	
ZINC STANDARD	
Cash	637.00–638.00
Three months	640.00–641.00
T/O:	1,800
Tone: Steady.	
ZINC HIGH GRADE	
Cash	690.00–698.00
Three months	685.00–688.00
T/O:	Nil
Tone: Idle.	
SILVER LARGE	
Cash	612.0–613.0
Three months	626.0–627.0
T/O:	3
Tone: Quiet.	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET

In US $ per oz.

Dec	342.00
Vol	88
Tone: Quiet.	

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES

Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Mnth	Vol	Settmt
YEN		
Dec'84	2	4100
Mar'85	–	–
Jun'85	–	–
Comment: Quiet.		
STERLING		
Dec'84	372	1.2300
Mar'85	125	1.2300
Jun'85	–	1.2310
Comment: Holding.		
D-MARK		
Dec'84	82	3335
Mar'85	–	3366
Jun'85	–	–
Comment: Steady.		
SWISS FRANC		
Dec'84	1	4094
Mar'85	–	–
Jun'85	–	–
Comment: Firm.		
EURODOLLARS		
Dec'84	1850	9052
Mar'85	1266	9021
Jun'85	357	8976
Sep'85	136	8934
Dec'85	–	8897
Comment: Further strengthening.		
SHORT STERLING		
Dec'84	824	9052
Mar'85	349	9046
Jun'85	224	9034
Sep'85	5	9010
Comment: Stable.		
T-BONDS		
Dec'84	374	7217
Mar'85	4	7124
Jun'85	–	–
Comment: Stronger.		
GILTS		
Sep'84	3379	10901
Dec'84	69	10810
Mar'85	–	10725
Jun'85	–	10725
Sep'85	–	11025
Comment: Mixed.		
FTSE		
Sep'84	246	11645
Dec'84	5	11655
Mar'85	–	11695
Comment: Lack-lustre.		

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on November 22:
GB: Cattle, 96.67p per kg lw (-0.45).
GB: Sheep, 183.56p per kg est d c w (+2.26).
GB: Pigs, 92.93p per kg lw (+0.03).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. up 12.4 per cent, ave. price, 96.30p (-0.30).
Sheep nos. down 19.9 per cent, ave. price, 184.07p (+0.75).
Pig nos. up 0.9 per cent, ave. price, 93.12p (-0.30).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. down 18.7 per cent. ave. price, 98.33p (-0.49).
Sheep nos. up 7.5 per cent. ave. price, 182.21p (+7.96).
Pig nos. down 11.1 per cent. ave. price, 88.01p (+7.18).

London Grain Futures Market

Month	WHEAT Close	BARLEY Close
Nov	£109.25	107.35
Jan	£110.25	109.60
Mar	£113.60	112.75
May	£117.30	115.45
Jly	£119.20	–
Sep	£ 97.40	96.00

Total lots traded
Wheat: 68
Barley: 68

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **FRENCH KEIR HOLDINGS**: Half-year to June 30. Interim 1.55p (1.45p). Figs in £000. Turnover 130,000 (118,000). The board reports that the improving trends have continued into the second half, thus confirming the board's expectation that a reasonable result will be achieved by the group in 1984.

● **FEEDEX AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES**: Half-year to June 30. No interim (0.5p). Figs in £000. Turnover 18,691 (17,491 restated). Pretax profit 34 (235).

● **RAND LONDON CORP**: Half-year to Sept 30. No interim (nil). Figs in R000. Net profit before tax, 262 (3,921 loss).

● **GIEVES GROUP**: Half-year to July 31. Interim div 1p (0.73p, adjusted) to reduce disparity between paymnents. Figs in £000. Turnover £12,802 (11,510). Pretax profit 370 (497).

● **JAMES CREAN**: Interim div. 4.5p (4.125p). Figs in Irish £000. Sales 37,148 (34,133).

● **S AND U STORES**: *Half-year* to July 31. No interim (same). Figs. in £000. Turnover 16,920 (14,300). Pretax profit 430 (425).

● **WARNFORD INVESTMENTS**: Half-year to June 24. Int. 6.5p (6p). Figs. in £000. Pretax revenue 2,029 (1,952).

● **UNITED COMPUTER AND TECHNOLOGY**: Half-year to September 30. The directors expect being able to recommend a moderate increase in the dividend for the current year. Figs. in £000. Pretax revenue 53 (91). Tax 21 (41). EPS 1.29p (2p).

● **XTEL GROUP**: Half-year to Sept 30. Interim 1.5p (same). Figs in £000. Turnover 83,487 (69,607). Pre-interest profit 5,664 (5,334). Interest payable 421 (177). Pretax profit 5,243 (5,157). Tax 2,782 (2,241). EPS 6.9p (7.2p).

● **BURNETT AND HALLAMSHIRE**: Half-year to Sept 30. Interim 4p (same). The board says *the outcome and timing of any* settlement in the miners' dispute could influence the amount of the final dividend for the year. Figures in £000. Turnover 109,025 (100,170). Profit before tax 2,445 (4,918). Tax 871 (1,617). EPS 4.0p (8.5p).

● **HUNTER SAPHIR**: 28 weeks to Sept 8. Interim 0.7p (0.46p), partially to reduce disparity between payments. Turnover 38,068 (37,246). Profit before tax 963 (865).

● **MOBEN GROUP**: Acceptances of Kean and Scott's offer for Moben have been received in respect of 38.64 million ordinary shares, which, together with the shares owned before the offer period and the shares acquired from the directors of Moben and their families, amounts to 95.7 per cent of the capital of Moben.

APPOINTMENTS

British Ropes: Mr Arthur Boyce becomes managing director on January 1, 1985. He succeeds Mr David Houghton, now Bridon's chief executive.

Graisons: Colonel Alexander Rubens has been appointed a non-executive director of Graisons, City caterers.

The Treasury: Miss Joan Kelley will succeed Mr Brian Gilmore as principal establishment & finance officer and Mr Gilmore will succeed Miss Kelley in charge of the Treasury group controlling public expenditure on home affairs, transport and education.

Bespak: Mr Robert King has become a non-executive director.

Fame Computers: Mr Martin Beazley is now marketing director.

Castell Safety International: Mr Mike Hall has been appointed sales director.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10%
Adam & Company	10%
Barclays	9¾%
BCCI	10%
Citibank Savings†	11½%
Consolidated Crds	10½%
Continental Trust	10%
C. Hoare & Co*	10%
Lloyds Bank	9½%
Midland Bank	9½%
Nat Westminster	9½%
TSB	9½%
Williams & Glyn's	9½%
Citibank NA	10%

† Mortgage Base Rate.
* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¾%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7¼%; £50,000 and over, 8¼%.

TEMPUS

Analysts raise forecasts as Boots' profits surge

Boots, the pharmaceuticals and consumer products group, *produced interim* pretax profits 23 per cent higher at £79.9 million on turnover 12 per cent ahead at £920.1 million, but the market ungratefully marked the shares down 9p to 204p.

The rate of increase will be slower in the second half, particularly as the impact of the price reduction of Rufen in the US starts to bite, but analysts are already pencilling in higher profits forecasts for the full year.

The first half was buoyed by a good retail performance. After stripping out property profits and a £5.8 million credit, following a government review of overhead costs, against a charge of £6.1 million in first half 1983, the retail side's trading profits rose by 14.4 per cent on turnover up 8.3 per cent.

Real growth was an impressive 5.8 per cent and margins gained a ½ per centage point. The new specialist image, which Boots is setting much store by, is apparently working.

On the pharmaceutical side the US produced trading profits of £9.8 million against £9.2 million in the whole of 1983/4. Despite the 25 per cent price cut on Rufen in June to meet competition (Rufen accounts for half the US sales) Boots should easily make £15 million in the US this year.

Analgesic Advil (Nurofen in Britain), sold in the US through American Home Products, has picked up 2 to 3 per cent market share since May, but there has been significant discounting in the US market.

Boots should comfortably make £180 million this year against £148.6 million last year, excluding property profits, putting it on a prospective p/e ratio of 13.8 on the higher 40 per cent tax charge. Although the shares have been strong performers recently, the rating does not look demanding.

Gilts

Gilt traders spent most of their time yesterday speculating on the current range of transfer fees for fledgeling superstars of the embryonic new gilts market. Nevertheless, prices were soggy again for the fourth session running. The market may have started to run out of steam, albeit temporarily.

The clearers' ½ point base rate cut failed to spark off a buying spree, leaving the yield curve looking fairly steep. Three-month money yields some 9[11]/16, a rate well in line with the new base rate level, and which also has official sanction. The Bank of England chopped its dealing rates yesterday

Yet five-year high coupon shorts are now yielding 10¾ per cent. The steepness of the slope over five years suggests that traders are adopting a fairly precautionary line ahead of the British Telecom flotation.

American bonds have moved ahead well this week, and the ½ point cut in the Fed Discount rate may not yet be fully discounted in yields. The fall in October durable goods orders suggests the US economy has stopped dead in its tracks.

Meanwhile, sterling has been wobbly on rumours of oil price cuts. A visible trade deficit of £851 million hardly adds up to an export boom.

Powell Duffryn

Powell Duffryn's interim figures – down 11 per cent at £6.1 million and way down the bottom end of analtsts' hopes – disappointed the market and the shares dropped 15p to 308p. They could have further to go: Only a yield of about 7½ per cent is supporting the share-price. The board may or may not have recognized this by maintaining an unchanged interim dividend.

The group, with its broad spread of interests and inevitable exposure to the mercurial workings of the British economy, appears to have been caught in the crossfire of political and economic events.

The miners' strike has affected the group quite badly. Some £10 million of sales and about £2 million of profits may have been lost to the shipping divisions because of the dispute. The group is putting a brave face on second-half prospects, suggesting that any profits shortfall will be proportionately less than for the first-half.

Analysys also fear that Powell Duffryn's lucrative Newcastle to London shipping run may suffer from the Central Electricity Generating Board's decision to commission its own shipping fleet.

The local authority spending moratorium in South Wales has also hit the group. Construction profits have slumped by around £1 million to £2 million, although there are signs that local authority spending is picking up.

The divisional breakdown does reveal some high spots. Engineering profits, for example, have improved by about £2 million to £2.9 million, while satisfactory oil trading has muffled the impact of the miners' strike on the fuel distribution interests; profits here have risen from about £1.9 million to £2.7 million.

Mr Mike Murphy of Quilter Goodison, a Powell Duffryn-watcher doubts whether Hanson Trust will move to build on its stake by bidding, at least not before the miners' strike is concluded. He also puts the net asset value at around 370p, not the broadly muted 400p.

YOUR OWN BUSINESS

And for my next trick, a meal

By William Kay

Magic Moment Restaurants is the latest venture to be waved under the noses of investors interested in putting their money into a business Expansion Scheme vehicle.

It is based on an idea which has been developed in Sarasota, Florida, over the past seven years. The plan is to offer a restaurant menu and surroundings which compare with the likes of London's Garfunkels or Guggenheims – with one extra ingredient: as the dessert or coffee is brought to your table, you can ask for a magician to appear at your side to perform a few tricks.

This, say the Rosenberg family who developed the concept, encourages people to talk about the restaurant and come back to have a different set of tricks performed by one of a repertory of seven or eight magicians. It also forms a natural ending to the meal, encouraging customers to get up and go while they are still feeling euphoric from the little private show that has been laid on for them.

That ruse is designed to achieve an average of 2.52 covers a seat a day in high season, at an average price of £11.95 for dinner and £5.95 for lunch, including drinks but excluding VAT.

The UK Magic Moments wants to raise £809,000 through the issue of 4.6 million shares at 17½p by the end of this month. It seems to have everything: proven concept, experienced board, 22-page prospectus including detailed profit projections. All it lacks so far are any premises from which to trade. Would-be shareholders are told that a site is being sought in the West End of London, but the restaurant will not be open before March 31 next year.

The fledgling company is in talks to take over an existing restaurant with an established name in the tourist district of London. The present owner will receive cash, shares and a seat on the board if the deal succeeds. But he in turn is making it conditional on the £809,000 being raised.

The scheme has been organized by United Trust and Credit, the Mayfair issuing house which brought Applied Holographic and Gable House Properties to the stock market, as well as floating the less successful Publishing Holding. They have three men on the Magic Moment board, along with 30-year-old Jeffrey Rosenberg and Harold Tillman, the businessman who was recently involved with Lincroft Kilgour and Sumrie Clothes, and helped to launch the Rumours cocktail bar in London. The prospectus says he has "broad business experience".

UTC will have a 10 per cent stake in Magic Moment, and has signed a five-year consultancy agreement with the company, giving UTC £10,000 a year plus 2 per cent of monthly turnover. Sea-Scape, the Rosenberg company, will hold 17.14 per cent in return for a year's knowhow.

The money being raised should be enough to finance about three restaurants before shareholders are asked for more. As a greenfield operation, the shares are obviously a gamble. But, aside from the BES tax breaks, investors can comfort themselves with two meals a year at a 12½ per cent discount.

Advice – thanks to Queen Victoria

By Derek Harris

Small businesses will have the chance of consultancy help on a wide range of problems under a scheme being launched by the Fellowship of Engineering, senior body among the professional engineering institutions. There will be a considerable element of subsidy, at any rate initially.

Financing of the scheme is coming from the Royal Commission for the exhibition of 1851. Remarkably the commission is still administering funds left over from the great Victorian exhibition using interest earned to fund a variety of causes. The Fellowship believe many small businesses lack both the cash and the time to set up consultancy links to help with their problems. Links between small companies and academic staff of universities or polytechnics who would provide the consultancy expertise were seen as the answer.

Matching suitable businesses with the right academics is being done by the Fellowship, which is now involved in setting up at least three company-academic links as a pilot experiment. One Fellow will be closely identified with each project, monitoring its progress and offering help were needed. Initially 60 per cent of the consultancy fees will be paid by the Commission, with the company involved footing the rest of the bill.

The aim will be to foster a long-term relationship that could eventually become self-sustaining, removing the need for a subsidy.

● Contact: *Fellowship of Engineering, 2 Little Smith Street, Westminster, London SW1P 3DL; phone (01) 222 2688).*

MR FRIDAY Ken Pyne

I've just got a government contract so I'll need a larger office to store the paperwork

BRIEFING

☐ One year's free accountancy and counselling in business management are being offered to tenants of a 53-unit, seed-bed centre which has opened this month at Harlow, Essex. Units range from 230 to 2,000 square feet. Rents, from £65 a week, include such facilities as a communal reception area, secretarial services, a word-processor and a telephonnist to take messages. Only two weeks' notice is required.

Nine units are operational and a further eight have been taken. Businesses include the production of labelling machines (run by two men who until now have been working in a garden shed), kitchen design, leather goods, fight engineering, security fencing and making leather coats.

The £1½ million scheme is sponsored by the National Federation of Industrial Associations, Guardian Royal Exchange and the local council, which is keen to encourage business development in the area.

● Contact: *Harlow Industrial Association, Cold Harbour Lane, Harlow, Essex. Telephone 0279 444020.*

☐ Four years ago, when Consett steelworks closed, 3,750 were made redundant. In the early 1970s 7,000 worked there. So Derwentside, which embraces the Country Durham former steel town, has a formidable jobs fightback on it hands.

But the fight to attract new businesses is going well, according to Derwentside Industrial Agency's new chief executive, John Carney. The latest job audit, shows there are 2,000 new jobs on the ground with another 1,700 commitments forecast. The target is 5,000 jobs by the end of five years and Carney says they are on schedule. New industries are as diverse as micro products, bio technology, caravans, yachts and small boats, home brew kits, snack foods and multi-socket electric track. Projects secured so far have filled nearly a million square feet of factory space.

The agency is hunting rapid-growth firms seeking manufacture and distribution in the North and the outer South-East. Scandinavian and American companies have also placed factories in Derwentside. The agency offers business-plan service and claims one of the best package of incentives to industry in the country.

There is help with advance factories and rent-free periods (up to two years), availability of small workshop units,

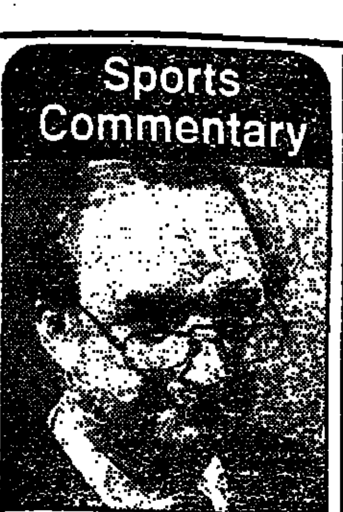
● Contact: *John Carney, Derwentside Industrial Development Agency Ltd, Berry Edge Road, Consett, County Durham, DH8 5EU; phone (0207) 509124.*

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David Miller

Dennis Howell likes to see himself, not without justification, as the people's lifeboat for sport. Fire the flare, and there goes Dennis sliding down his parliamentary pole, pulling on his ollies while throwing the odd wisecrack over his shoulder, and launching off the Westminster slipway into fearsome provisional seas as lone saviour.

Yesterday, at the Central Council of Physical Recreation annual conference, he hit the waves in a spectacular spray, having himself fired the flare for the rescue of the Sports Council. It is not that the Sports Council, founded 20 years ago, and reshaped by Royal Charter in 1970, is on a reef, but is engaged with the CCPR in a destructive battle of divided interests and expensive litigation against each other.

"Relations between the two bodies have never been more disastrous," declares the newly reappointed Opposition spokesman on sport. "There is the likelihood of conflict. This is not the way to conduct sports business. Are the Sports Council aware what is going on? Parliament has been misled. We ought not to have two separate bodies, and the CCPR must be brought within the Sports Council as in Wales and Scotland. The charter says the council should be independent, but they and the CCPR must be inter-dependent."

Prince Philip, the CCPR president, who opposed such almalgation previously, is said to agree. The litigious background to Mr Howell's recommendation is the sacking in 1982 of the council director Emylyn Jones, in which the Sports Minister, Neil MacFarlane and council chairman Dickie Jeeps, have contradicted each other on the question of responsibility and the CCPR's accusation of the misuse of funds.

Currently far more pressing, however, is Mr Powell's conviction that over the next 20 years the coordinated reorganization of sport and education is fundamental to Britain's ability to cope with the mounting social stress of the permanently unemployed, as referred to by Jim Prior when Minister of Employment. The Government has as yet made no provision for sport, as it has for arts, under imminent Metropolitan Council abolition. The GLC, for instance, spend £41m on sport.

How do you educate people for a life of unemployment, asks Mr Howell, familiar with the acute problems of Birmingham?

We have to look at the curriculum from five years to 16 years, he says, and develop an education for life rather than an academic education


Howell: lifeboat for sport

teaching algebra – then it might be asked whether woodwork might not have been more useful than volleyball. He sustains his arugment on two levels: that the traditional strengths of British sport lie in schools, and that according to National Council of School Sports there will be a serious decline within 10 years; and that school sports facilities are needlessly unavailible to the community over huge tracts of wasted hours.

"Sport and education are divided from the ministers right down to the school caretakers," claims Mr Howell. "Do we need new statutory powers or a new department of state?"

Yesterday John Carlyle and Tom Pendry, respective Tory and Labour sports group chairmen, agreed in the light of Mr Howell's speech to make a joint approach to the leaders of the House of Commons for a special question time for sport and recreation on a regular basis. What Mr Howell has not explained, and was queried from the floor yesterday is how the taxpayers' money will be found within any political party's budget. It is of course a question of priorities and it cannot be ignored.

Down in the valley

The dire consequences for regional sport and leisure facilities resulting from the abolition of Metropolitan Councils has been spelled out at the CCPR conference by John Cornwell, chairman of the Association of Metroplitan Authorities' arts and recreational committee and deputy leader of South Yorkshire Council.

Mr Cornwall epitomises that admirable tone of the conference which transcends political affiliation in the course of public interest. From the standpoint of a socialist middle class sixth form school teacher, he has committed in volvement with not only the maintenance but the expansion of community facilities for the benefit of this and the next generation.

The key to the problem about to be deposited upon sport is who will pick up the bill when the responsibility falls upon smaller, more parochial authorities with inflexible budgets.

A conspicuous potential victim of the Metropolitan abolitions is the ambitious Rother Valley, north of Sheffield, which falls across five local boundaries and is at present maintained by South Yorkshire. This 700-acre conversion of a mile long open-cast mining site has produced one large lake for water-sports and two smaller lakes for angling and nature reserve; currently costing £300,000 a year to administer and having attracted amillion visitors inthe first year.

FOOTBALL

Public declines to respond to the £64,000 question

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

The Milk Cup, the most expendable element of the overcrowded English programme, is designed to be little more than a subsidiary and profitable first division fixture list. Of the 10 clubs to reach yesterday's fifth round draw, Grimsby Town alone disrupted the plan and they survived by removing the former favourites, Everton.

Three dress rehearsals will be held over the next 22 days for possible ties to be staged in the middle of January. Southampton visit Portman Road next Saturday, Chelsea go to Hillsborough the following Saturday and Tottenham Hotspur travel to Vicarage Road the Saturday after that.

Not surprisingly, such events have become a regular feature of the competition. In the third round, for instance, Tottenham knocked out Liverpool a fortnight after being beaten by the same score in a televised League fixture and Everton triumphed at Old Trafford four days after humiliating Manchester United at Goodison Park in the League.

Half of the fourth round ties, including both of those that have yet to be resolved, also involved pairs of first division clubs. The public are no longer attracted by the heavily sponsored and largely predictable package; attendances have fallen in all rounds so far but the third, and that included no fewer than eight replays.

As only **Chelsea** of the four home teams can expect a gate of over 25,000, the next round is likely to produce further evidence that the tournament is declining in popularity. At the age of 24 it owes its existence almost solely to the huge and increasingly necessary financial rewards that it offers.

Fifth round draw

Chelsea v Sheffield Wednesday
Grimsby Town v Norwich City
Ipswich v Southampton or QPR
Watford v Sunderland or Tottenham
(Ties to be played on January 15 or 16).

The trophy is currently worth £64,000 in prize money to its winners and **Tottenham** are the new favourites to collect it. But for Turner's remarkable performance in goal for **Sunderland** on Wednesday night, they would already be preparing to face Watford's attacking barrage in January as well as in December. **Watford**, incidentally, claimed their first home win of the season against Sunderland 10 days ago.

As Turner confirmed, one individual can hold the cup fortunes of his colleagues in his hands. In the case of Dixon, they lie in his feet and, in particular, his head. Chelsea's prolific centre-forward scored the first three of their four goals against Manchester City and **Sheffield Wednesday** may need more than one of their five defenders to contain him.

Grimsby, the outsiders, and one of half a dozen of the remnants never to have won the cup, at least have home advantage against **Norwich City**. So too do **Ipswich Town** and their away form so for suggests that they should dismiss either **Southampton** or **Queen's Park Rangers** at the first attempt if they are to reach the last four.

● Leicester City have declared a loss of £16,625 in the last financial year, an improvement on their deficit of £302,217 in the previous year. Nevertheless the first division club have cut their overdraft by £94,000 to £749,447.


David Speedie, who reached 21 disciplinary points after beign booked in Chelsea's Milk cup tie with Manchester City at Stamford Bridge on Wednesday night, has been suspended for three matches. Speedie, will, however, be able to play at Tottenham on Saturday.

His suspension means that Gordon Davies should not have to wait much longer for his Chelsea debut. The Welsh international forward, signed a week ago from Fulham for £90,000, can expect to replace Speedie at least for the game against Sheffield Wednesday, Stoke City, and Everton.

Speedie said: "Perhaps I've been a fraction late in tackles because we are now playing against better players."

Pullen has a day on the Town

The hero of **Bognor Regis Town's** 3-1 win over third division Swansea City was not behind his desk selling lottery tickets yesterday. Paul Pullen, who scored two of the Isthmian League team's goals was given the day off by his manager, Jack Pearce, to recover from the celebrations after their surprise FA Cup win.

Pearce was drinking champagne in a Bognor nightclub until 2.30am, but was back at the club's tiny Nyewood Lane ground five hours later.

"It was the greatest night of my *life," he said. "I couldn't sleep*, so I came back in to count the money."

Pullen spent the night celebrating with his twin brother, Mick, who set up the third goal for Kevin Clements.

Bognor's two matches against Swansea have earned the club £5,000 and a game at Reading in the second round.

There were no celebration for VS **Rugby** of the Southern League midland division after their 1-0 defeat at home to **Northampton**. Wakeley Gage scored the deciding goal, then was sent off four minutes later.

Perry Groves settled the all-Essex replay, scoring the extra-time goal that gave Colchester a 3-2 win over **Southend**.

Wednesday's results

MILK CUP: Fourth round: Chelsea 4, Manchester City 1; Norwich City 3, Notts County 0; Sunderland 0, Tottenham Hotspur 0.
FA CUP: First round replays: Bognor 3, Swansea City 1 (Bognor away to Reading); Colchester United 3, Southend 2 (Colchester home to Gillingham); VS Rugby 0, Northampton 1 (Northampton away to Brentford).
SCOTTISH LEAGUE: First division: Brechin 0, Hamilton 1.
WORLD CUP: Group four: France 1, Bulgaria 0.
TOUR MATCH: PSV Eindhoven (Netherlands) 2, Australians 0.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Sheffield United 4, Hudderfield 0; Aston Villa 5, Liverpool 1; Everton 2, West Bromwich Albion 0; Barnsley 1, Blackburn 0. Second division: Bolton 0, Scunthorpe 1; Doncaster 3, Burnley 0; Port Vale 0, Wigan 1; Grimsby 1, Blackpool 1.
GOLA LEAGUE: Scarborough 1, Frickley Athletic 2.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Oswestry 1, Burton Albion 1.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Bill Dellow Cup: First round: Sutton Coldfield 2, Hednesford 1.
FA YOUTH CUP: First round replay: Orient 6, Sutton United 0; Swindon 8, Newport 1.
KENT SENIOR CUP: First round replay: Welling 5, Sheppey 1.
IRISH LEAGUE: Ulster Cup, semi-final: Larne 3, Ballymena 1.
RUGBY UNION: Club matches: Abertillery 3, South Glamorgan Institute 15; Gloucester 30, Exeter University 3. Cancelled: Pontypridd v Pontypool.

Part-timers bridge the gap

By Paul Newman

The FA Cup results over the last week have again proved that the best clubs in semi-professional football are more than a match for those from the third divisions of the Canon League.

The victory over Swansea City by Bognor Regis Town, who are near the bottom of the Isthmian League premier division, was a genuine upset. Those of the four other clubs – to have knocked out League opposition can be seen as part of a continuing trend in recent seasons.

As the accompanying table shows, all four Gola League clubs have won more FA Cup games over the last nine seasons against third and fourth division clubs than they have lost. Telford's record is particularly worth noting: of their 10 matches they have lost only once, away to Tranmere Rovers in a replay two seasons ago. Enfield have not been beaten in seven matches against fourth division opponents, Altrincham have lost only one out of 10.

The statistics add weight to the argument that there should be automatic promotion and relegation between the Gola League and the fourth division. The facilities at most Gola League grounds are similar to those in the fourth division and the clubs are now consistently proving that their playing standards are equally high. Moreover, the Gola League clubs have achieved all this with part-time players and without the financial benefits of Canon League membership (pools, television and other shared funds are worth some £100,000 per season).

FA CUP RESULTS AGAINST LEAGUE CLUBS SINCE 1976–7 SEASON

	P	W	D	L
Altrincham	20	7	6	7
Enfield	15	6	4	5
Northwich Victoria	14	5	5	4
Telford United	11	5	4	2
Maidstone United	10	3	4	3
Worcester City	7	3	2	2

RESULTS AGAINST THIRD AND FOURTH DIVISION CLUBS

	P	W	D	L
Altrincham	15	7	4	4
Enfield	14	6	4	4
Northwich Victoria	13	5	5	3
Telford United	10	5	4	1
Maidstone United	8	3	3	2
Worcester City	6	3	2	1

Eddie McCluskey, the Enfield, manager, believes the recession has been an important factor in bridging the gap. "Most players at our level aren't interested in joining a third or fourth division club," he said. "They have jobs outside football and with the money they earn as part-time players they do just as well financially if not better than third or fourth division players.

"The job security as a professional footballer is also very poor, particularly in the lower divisions. Clubs have cut their playing staffs right back. In the summer I had the chance to sign several ex-professionals, but generally I'm not interested in that sort of player. Too many former professionals think they can have an easy time playing at our level.

"One or two of my team have had experience with professional clubs but most of them have only been at non-League level. Yet anyone who saw us beat Exeter would agree we were by far t superior team."

It may be difficult, however, for Gola League clubs to maintain their progress in the second round as most of them face third division opposition. Enfield, Northwich and Telford now travel to Millwall, Wigan Athletic and Preston North End respectively. Altrincham are at home to Doncaster Rovers and Dartford are at home to Bournemouth. The two remaining Gola clubs have been drawn against fourth division sides: Frickley Athletic travel to Darlington and Dagenham will be at home to Peterborough United if they win their replay against Swindon Town next week.

Harder road for England down Mexico way

England's summer tour to Mexico next year will include a game against West Germany in the Aztec Stadium on June 12, the FA announced yesterday. Italy provide the opening opposition on June 6, followed by a match against World Cup hosts Mexico on June 9. "We played the top three teams in the international league in South America during our summer tour this year and now we have top class opposition in 1985, as a means of preparation for the World Cup," Ted Croker, the FA secretary said.

● Tokyo, Reuter – Independiente of Argentina, the South American champions, have refused to stay at the same hotel as Liverpool before their match in the Toyota European-South American Cup on December 9, the Japan Football Association said yesterday. An Association official declined to say why the Argentine side had demanded a separate hotel.

● Zenit Leningrad clinched the Soviet championship for the first time with a 4-1 win over Metallist Kharkov on Wednesday, vindicating their manager's decision to rebuild the side at the beginning of the season. Pavel Sadyrin brought in young local players and switched to a more attacking style. Their tally of 60 goals was nine more than their nearest rivals, Spartak Moscow.

Tannadice sold out

Dundee United's UEFA Cup game with Manchester United, on December 12, yesterday sparked off a ticket stampede on Tayside. Within three hours of tickets going on sale this morning, the third round second-leg tie at Tannadice Park has declared a 22,250 sell-out.

Freedom movement

Brussels (Reuter) – Representatives of 13 national football associations will meet European Commission officials here next month to discuss moves to allow players to play where they like within the 10-nation community.

McCulloch joins Aldershot on free transfer

Andy McCulloch, the Crystal Palace forward, has joined Aldershot on a free transfer. The former Sheffield Wednesday player, aged 33, made 29 League and cup appearances for Palace. McCulloch has not been able to win a senior place this season after hurting his knee in a ladder accident before the season started. He cost Palace £20,000.

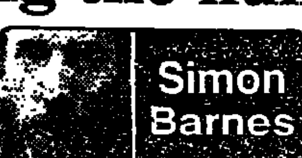
Derek Parlane, the Manchester City forward, has turned down a move to Carlisle United. The clubs had agreed terms, with a small fee involved, but Parlane did not want to go. Parlane, City's leading scorer last season with 19 goals, started this season with four in the first three games, but has since played only four senior matches for City.

The Wigan Athletic Defender, Paul Comstive, aged 24, has signed for Wrexham yesterday, for a small fee. He will make his debut in the home game against Southend United tomorrow.

The Wrexham captain, Jake King, has signed for Cardiff City on a month's loan.

Why neurologists want to deliver a fatal blow to boxing

The ignoble and cock-eyed art of scrambling the human brain



You will recall the "Thrilla in Manila". I missed that. But I did manage to catch another exhibition of combat skills a few miles outside Manila a few yearts after that renowned boxing bout. I saw a fair amount of blood spilt. True, the crowd yelled in their frenzies, but their cry was for victory, for joy in the spectacle of combat.

It has to be admitted that some of the contestants died in the course of entertaining the crowds. Well, getting on for 50 per cent of them. And a lot of the winners would never fight again, though there were a couple of fat, jolly chaps with needles and threads swigging San Miguel out of the bottle ready to patch up the superficially wounded. A good time was had by all, a lot of money changed hands, and every one there, apart from the dead contestants, agreed that it was a fine day's sport.

The sport was cock-fighting. The sport is banned in Britain because it is a barbarous anachronism. The idea of training animals to injure and kill each other in order to provide a brief moment of elation along with the winning leg on a yankee bet, is abhorrent to most of us.

Boxing gloves take over from razors

And yet boxing, which in its essentials is cock-fighting with behemoths instead of birds with gloves instead of razors, with wealthy businessmen behind the contestants instead of jeepney drivers with a ramshakle cock-loft, with the human brain the target rather than avian viscera, still continues. And just as cock-fighting does not demean the cocks, but the audience and the bird's connections, so boxing does not demean boxers, but *the boxers' supporters and manipulators*.

The British Medical Association has thrown its weight behind the call for the sport's abolition, and that meant that I paid a queasy visit to Harley Street listening to a neurologist saying horrible things like: "The brain is the texture of lightly cooked scrambled eggs suspended inside a boney thing called the skull."

Dr Peter Harvey is a consultant neurologist at the Royal Free Hospital. A neurologist is a physician who deals with the physical disorders of the brain. And as you would expect, Dr Harvey has a particular reverence for this scrambled egg stuff. So much so that he has firmly thrust his head above the parapet on the issue of boxing.

"It is the nature of the brain that separates man from the lower animals. Boxing seeks to return us to the level of lower animals. People don't acknowledge that the *aim* of boxing is to cause brain damage. People point out that rugby is dangerous, that National Hunt racing is dangerous. They are perfectly right. But the aim of these sports is not to cause injury.

"In boxing, the ultimate achievement is to knock somebody out. And to knock somebody out is to injure their brain."

Every year, we read about some poor boxer or other who collapses and dies after a boxing bout, perhaps as the result of a single, crushing blow. That is but part of the problem repeatedly being punched in the head has a subtle and cumulative effect. It has been proved that this has happened to boxers in the past: cases in the United States are still occurring, in Britain reports are more sparse, but again, still occurring.

After 20 years competition the ex-boxer can be found with slurred speech, unsteady legs, lapses of memory, violent tendencies, and the general appearance of having had a few too many. That is a chronic condition: the condition called, almost frivolously, punch-drunkenness. Or as the BMA report on boxing reports, in its sober way: "Boxing is a contest in which the winner seems often to be the one who produces more brain damage on his opponent than he himself sustains".

Dr Harvey decided to take up the cudgel against boxing after meting an amateur boxer twice, the second time a good deal after the first. The physical and social decline in the man was immense: "He had become as near criminal, a tragic man. The brain-damaged boxer becomes a social responsibility and a menace. Ofter violent, often a drunkard." Dr Harvey fears that boxers are still unaware of the nature of the risks they take by boxing. But there is something of a communications problem between boxing and medicine.

The BMA report on boxing could only conclude by regretting that "the British Boxing Board of Control appeared unwilling to cooperate". Perhaps the organization is uninterested in a boxer's safety. The Board refused to supply information, or even to send representatives to the working party.

Boxing has been made safer, not safe. Shorter bouts, less frequent contests, fewer mismatches reduce the problems: they do not remove it. As for the head guards seen at the Olympic Games: these make the head a bigger target and increase the torsional effect on the brain of a glancing blow.

"No, there is only one way to make boxing safe, and that is to take the head out of the target area. That would still give you a spectacle of unquestionable athletic skill. But when approached with the idea, boxing people are forced to admit that to take the head out of the target area would be to take half the fun away."

There is a tendency for people whose sympathies directed towards sport to hum and haw on the boxing issue. To mention notions like a government health warning, on boxing, to say that people are free to have their heads beaten in if they wish. Dr Harvey is a neurologist, not a sportsman, and so to him the issue is refreshingly, brutally clear: "The sport should be banned outright. It is kept alive by those who have a vested interest.

Thrilla in Manila to become a video nasty

It took Muhammed Ali to sum the matter up. He was asked in a television interview before one of his world title bouts, what he thought about the notion that boxing causes brain damage. He gave his sweetest smile: "Who cares about the brains of a couple of black men?" Who cares about the brains of a couple of poor kids from any of the meaner streets of the world, for that matter?

However, in time, people will look at clips of boxing bouts like, say, the "Thrilla in Manila", and be shocked that such barbarity was permitted by civilized people. Sooner or later, people will be appalled by boxing as they would be were the Albert Hall turned into a cockpit. The pity is that this change will come later rather than sooner.

GOLF

LGU are blamed for putting Open at risk

By Mitchell Platts

Dale Reid yesterday received a £2,500 cheque for heading the women's PGA Order of Merit, sponsored by Ring and Brymer, then joined the controversial debate over the future of the women's British Open.

The Scot, who finished joint second in the Open, held at Woburn in October and sponsored by Hitachi, blamed the Ladies' Golf Union for the event being in jeopardy.

John Laupheimer, Commissioner of the US LPGA, has arrived in Britain for a meeting next Tuesday to discuss the future of the women's Open with officials of the LGU and with Hitachi executives who are concerned by the BBC's withdrawal of television coverage.

The BBC were unhappy at the pace of play in the £162,000 tournament, which was won by Japan's Ayako Okamoto, but Miss Reid is convinced that the LGU made an error by setting up the Woburn course as a test of endurance.

Miss Reid explained: "There was too much lack of communication between the pro ranks and the LGU. I blame the LGU because they set up the course in summer for what was virtually a winter event.

"It's the first time in my life that I can remember being critical of the length of a course. The LGU seem to think that the Americans could hit the ball 300 yards. The truth is that they hit the ball, on average, the same length as our players. And it will not change unless we all take up body building."


Miss Reid: Critical of course

Margo Bower, chairman of the championship committee for the British Women's Open said: "I'm shattered at TV's decision. And I'm not hopeful for the future of the championship. The LGU were not alone in arranging the course – the WPGA and the LPTA were also involved. All three bodies agreed. I'm disappointed at Miss Reid's comments.

A spokesman for Hitachi, who were prepared to outlay an astonishing £1.5m over three years, said: "We expect our final decision to be taken next Tuesday."

RUGBY LEAGUE

Bamford looks for clues

By Keith Macklin

The Great Britain coach, Maurice Bamford is being sent to Australia and New Zealand next summer to watch the international matches between the countries and to look at club games, the League management committee announced yesterday.

The purpose is to give Bamford first hand knowledge of the strength of the game in Australasia as Britain prepare for tours by both Australia and New Zealand in the next two seasons.

Meanwhile, Bamford has completed his coaching team. His *assistant is to be Phil Larder*, the present League director of coaching, and Geoff Lyon is to coach the youth and colts teams.

Other matters before the committee included:

● Consideration of reports on an alleged brawl during the John Player Special Trophy game between Keighley and the amateur team, Dudley Hill, and a decision that the allegations were not proven.

● The appointment of British referees were made for two internationals in France. The France v Britain under-21 game at Albi in December 16 will be refereed by Ronnie Campbell, and Fred Lindop will be in charge of the colts international at Roussillion the previous day.

● *The Britain against France* under-21 match at Castleford on Sunday will have a French referee, Jean Claud Monzat in charge.

BOXING

Christie is in on the feast

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

Like a Harrods hamper, the goodies are being packed into the Frank Warren promotion on December 5, at Alexandra Pavilion, north London. Not safisfied with adding Pat Cowdell, the European junior-lightweight champion, against Kelvin Seabrooke, of the United States, the the already juicy package of Marvis Frazier versus Funso Banjo and Terry Marsh, the British light-welterweight champion against Peter Eubanks, the only man to have beaten Barry McGuigan, Warren has now thrown in Errol Christie as well.

Warren thinks that Barry Audia, of Knoxville, Tennessee could put up a much better show than Christie's last two American opponents, Rico Hoye and Cecil Pettigrew, who together lasted just 107 seconds, Pettigrew going out in 36 seconds. Audia has had 23 contests, won 22 of them, 17 inside the distance, and never been stopped.

The promoter admitted that it was difficult finding opponents for the brilliant Coventry middleweight. "They want a tremendous amount of money because they have all heard about Christie," Warren said. "But Audia should be a good test for Christie, after all he has never been stopped."

Christie's manager, Burt McCarthy however, has only one contest in mind at the moment. He wants to challenge the winner of the triple championship bout between Tony Sibson and Mark Kaylor at Wembley on Tuesday.

● Larry O'Connell will act as judge in next Tuesday's middleweight title bout between Tony Sibson and Mark Kaylor at Wembley. The referee will be Wolverhampton's John Coyle with Roland Dakin as the other judge.

● Seoul, AFP – Roy Gumbs, of Britain, challenges Park Chong-Pal of South Korea, for the IBF light-heavyweight title here on December 16.

SNOOKER

Spencer yields ground to Johnson

The former world champion John Spencer was beaten 9-6 by Bradford's Joe Johnson, rated number 19 in the world, in the first round of the Coral U.K. open championship in Preston yesterday.

Johnson, aged 32, held a 6-2 overnight lead and although Spencer took the first two frames of the second period he was never in real trouble.

The Yorkshireman went 7-4 ahead with a break of 46 in the 11th frame before Spencer replied with breaks of 45 and 47 to win the next.

Spencer should have taken the 13th frame but, after fighting back from 14-50 down he missed the black and Johnson gratefully accepted his second chance.

Johnson went in-off the pink to give Spencer the 14th frame but completed his victory in the next. He now meets Kirk Stevens.

First round: J Johnson (Bradford) bt J Spencer (Radcliffe) 9-6. Frame scores (Johnson first): 57-0, 77-8, 49-77, 70-45, 39-59, 79-16, [illegible]

IN BRIEF

Close supports new Yorkshire pressure group

Brian Close, who recently resigned from the Yorkshire committee, is backing a group of businessmen who are seeking to revitalise the club. Their spokesman, David Hall said: "Our objective is to improve the status and performance of Yorkshire cricket, now at an all time low." Close said: "I agree with their sentiments and principles. We want to see that Yorkshire cricket goes forward, not backwards."

Yorkshire's joint venture with the Leeds Athletic club to install nine executive boxes at the Kirkstall Lane end of the Headingley ground, will be delayed. The Leeds City planning sub-committee have objected to the plan because of insufficient parking space.

BOBSLEIGHING: Nick Phipps, who finished seventh in the opening event of the World Cup series at Winterberg this week, has been invited to represent the American Diamond Trophy at Lake Placid in February (Chris Moore writes). Heavy rain washed out yesterday's first two practice runs. Phipps and his crew of Alan Cearns, Bob Thorn and Paddy Bredin wee due to have thier first outing in the brand new sledge provided by their sponsors, the Cardiff-based Allied Steel Company.

ATHLETICS: Two new senior officials will be voted in at the annual meeting of the British Amateur Athletic Board on Sunday. Ewan Murray, a leading figure in Scottish athletics, is to take over as chairman from Bill Evans, and Mike Turner becomes treasurer. He takes over from Marea Hartman, who has resigned.

TENNIS: Pam Shriver has pulled out of three major tournaments early next year following a surprise defeat by Marcella Mesker, of the Netherlands in the New South Wales Open in Sydney yesterday. Miss Shriver said: "If I had to face the prospect of always playing like this, I'd get out althgether. At the moment I have a horrendously negative attitude."

RUGBY UNION: Phil Blakeway the England prop who has been out of actuion since suffering a rib injury in a pre-season club trial game, will play for Gloucester United against the London Irish second team at Kingsholm on Saturday.

FOR THE RECORD

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Edmonton Oilers 7, Winnipeg Jets 5; Philadelphia Flyers 4, Boston Bruins 3; Calgary Flames 6, Vancouver Canucks 4; Minnesota North Stars 7, Toronto Maple Leafs 1; Los Angeles Kings 8, New Jersey Devils 1; Detroit Red Wings 4, Hartford Whalers 2; Washington Capitals 3, Pittsburgh Penguins 3; New York Rangers 3, Buffalo Sabres 2.

SQUASH RACKETS

CUMBERLAND CUP: First division: Beckenham CC 3, Oakleigh Park 2; Cumberland 5, Wimbledon 0; Grafton 1, Coolhurst 4; Lambton 4, North Middx 1; Woodford Wells 3, Wanstead 2.

SHOOTING

HONGKONG: Women's air pistol: Qi Chunzia (China) 389 points (world record).

GOLF

CANBERRA: New South Wales PGA tournament: Leading first round scores (Australian unless stated): 64: B Beauchemin (Can). 67: M Cahill, C Tickner. 69: W Grady, D Purchase, C Bishop, G Hohnen. 70: K Moe (US), D Merriman, K Dukes, O Moore.

LA MANGA: Professional Golfers' Association (PGA) European Tour, qualifying school: 137: B Mogg (US) 68, 69. 138: S Luna (Sp) 69, 69, R Fehr (US) 67, 71. 139: E Dussart (Fr) 67, 72, R Fish (GB) 71, 68, S Bowman (US) 72, 67. 140: A Lutero (Sp) 73, 67, B Claar (US) 72, 67. 141: G Torbett (GB) 69, 72, W Mabley (US) 72, 69, E Nava (Mex) 69, 72, A Thompson (GB) 72, 69.

KAGOSHIMA, Japan: Open tournament (Leading scores): 67: Hsieh Min-Nan (Tai); 68: S Lyle (GB), S Hoch (US), G Koch (US), I Aoki (Japan), T Nakajima (Japan). Other foreign scores: 70: Hsu Sheng-San (Tai), G Archer (US), C Beck (US). 71: Chen Tze-Min (Tai), Lu Liang-Huan (Tai), L Nelson (US), D Edwards (US). 72: S Simpson (US), B Langer (WG), Chen Tze-Chung (Tai), L Mize (US), H Green (US), P Stewart (US).

FOOTBALL

TEL AVIV: Israel 1, Romania 1.
SPANISH LEAGUE: Real Madrid 1, Osasuna Pampelona 0; Barcelona 2, Hercules Alicante 0; Real Valladolid 2, Atletico Madrid 2; Athletic Bilbao 1, Real Sociedad 1; Racing Santander 1, Betis Seville 1; FC Sevilla 0, Murcia 0; Real Zaragoza 1, Espanol Barcelona 1; Sporting Gijon 1, Valencia 1; Elche 1, Malaga 1. Leading standings after 12 matches: 1, Barcelona 20pts; 2, Valencia, Real Madrid 15pts.
UAU COMPETITION: University College, London 3, Imperial College, London 1.
WEST GERMAN CUP: Second round: Borussia Mönchengladbach 4, Eintracht Frankfurt 2; Wattenscheid 0, Waldhof Mannheim 4; Werder Bremen 5, Darmstadt 0; Alemannia Aachen 3, Bochum 0; Hanover 2, Cologne 1; Friesen Haenigsen 0, Bayern Munich 8; Altona 0, Bayer Leverkusen 3; Eintracht Helger 1, Karlsruhe 0.
SOVIET LEAGUE: Zenit Leningrad 4, Metallist Charkow 1; Ararat Erevan 1, Spartak Moscow 2; Dynamo Minsk 0, Dnepr Dnepropetrovsk 1; Pachtakor Tashkent 3, Dynamo Tbilisi 0; Dynamo Kiev 2, CSKA Moscow 1; SKA Rostov 2, Torpedo Moscow 4; Chernomorets Odessa 2, Kairat Alma Ata 1; Dynamo Moscow 2, Neftchi Baku 2. Final positions: 1, Zenit Leningrad, 47pts; 2, Spartak Moscow 43; 3, Dnepr 42.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Milwaukee Bucks 106, Chicago Bulls 98; Los Angeles Lakers 102, Phoenix Suns 97; Boston Celtics 135, Golden State Warriors 91; Detroit Pistons 114, San Antonio Spurs 101; Denver Nuggets 112, Los Angeles Clippers 106; Philadelphia 76ers 112, Indiana Pacers 107; Washington Bullets 97, Kansas City Kings 92; Atlanta Hawks 122, Utah Jazz 90; New York Knicks 109, Cleveland Cavaliers 101.
BRUSSELS: World championship: Group B match: Belgium 72, Yugoslavia 69.
PADERBORN: World championship: European Group A: West Germany 88, Albania 0.

TENNIS

JOHANNESBURG: First Round: C Lewis (NZ) bt P Annacone (US) 6-4, 6-3; M Depalmer (US) bt K Moir (SA) 7-5, 7-6; J Lapidus (US) bt A Mansdorf (Israel) 6-4, 6-2; S Meister (US) bt S Glickstein (Israel) 6-4, 6-2; C Dowdeswell (GB) bt C Motta (Br) 6-1, 2-6, 6-3; J Fitzgerald (Aus) bt J Arias (US) 6-2, 7-6; E Teltscher (US) bt A Maurer (WG) 6-2, 6-4; C Panatta (Ity) bt B Willenborg (US) 6-1, 6-4; M Doyle (Ireland) bt G Vilas (Arg) 6-3, 6-7, 6-3; J Kriek (US) bt E Edwards (SA) 6-0, 6-1; V Gerulaitis (US) bt Z Kuharsky (Switz) 3-6, 6-2, 6-4; J L Clerc (Arg) bt R Venter (SA) 6-1, 7-5. Second round: C Dowdeswell (GB) bt J Kriek (GB) 4-6, 7-6, 6-4; E Teltscher (US) bt M Depalmer (US) 6-4, 3-6, 6-3; B Gilbert (US) bt C Panatta (It) 6-3, 6-3; S Meister (US) bt M Doyle (Ire) 1-6, 6-4, 6-2; R Green (US) bt Tim Gullikson (US) 3-6, 7-6, 6-3.
TOULOUSE: Grand Prix tournament: First round: A Jarryd (Swe) bt B Boileau (Bel) 6-0, 6-2; H Gunthardt (Switz) bt S Birner (Cz) 6-2, 6-3; R Osterthun (WG) bt M Schapers (Neth) 6-2, 4-0, rtd; Y Noah (Fr) bt I Nastase (Rom) 6-3, 6-3. Second round: J Nevratil (Cz) bt H Simonsson (Swe) 6-2, 7-6, 7-1; P Portes (Fr) bt C Hooper (US) 6-2, 6-7, 5-7, 6-3.

PERTH: Western Australian Open: Mens singles: Second round: S Edberg (Swe) bt A Luttrell (Aus) 6-1, 6-2; M Bauer (US) bt B Properjohn (Aus) 6-2, 6-2; J Alexander (Aus) bt K Warwick (Aus) 6-2, 5-7, 6-2; D Saltz (US) bt C Lewis (NZ), walk over; S Davis (US) bt L Warder (Aus) 4-6, 6-3, 6-4; Tim Mayotte (US) bt K Karetic (WG) 6-3, 6-2; H Pfister (US) bt P McNamara (Aus) 6-3, 6-4; S Denton (US) bt K Begley 6-4, 6-4.

SYDNEY: New South Wales Women's Open: Singles: Third round: Z Garrison (US) bt B Bunge (WG) 6-3, 7-5; Y Vermaak (SA) bt C Jolissaint (FR) 6-3, 6-3; M Mesker (Neth) bt P Shriver (US) 5-7, 7-6 (10-8), 6-4; G Fernandez (US) leads P Paradis (Fr) 5-4, rain interrupted play.
CANBERRA: International Challenge tournament: (Round-robin): M Wilander (Swe) bt K Curren (SA) 6-4, 6-7, 7-6; I Lendl (Cz) bt J Nystrom (Swe) 6-4, 6-2; J Nystrom (Swe) bt P McNamee (Aus) 6-1, 6-4; P Cash (Aus) bt K Curren (US) 7-6 (7-3), 6-4.
TOULOUSE: Grand Prix tournament: First round: A Jarryd (Swe) bt B Boileau (Bel) 6-0, 6-2. Second round: J Nevratil (Cz) bt H Simonsson (Swe) 6-2, 7-6, 7-1; P Portes (Fr) bt C Hooper (US) 6-2, 6-7, 5-7, 6-3.

BADMINTON

WISHAW: Scotland beat Sweden 3-0 (Scotland names first): [illegible]

CRICKET

ADELAIDE: Sheffield Shield: Tasmania 220-3 (v S Australia).

RUGBY UNION

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Middlesex County Clubs 49, Civil Service 16; REME 26, Royal Artillery 6. COUNTY MATCHES: [illegible]
UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: [illegible]
SCHOOLS MATCHES: [illegible]

CRICKET: ENGLAND ENJOYING THE FUN WHILE IT LASTS

Tavaré finds himself alone

By Ivo Tennant

Chris Tavaré is unlikely to gain the support of the Cricketers' Association for any appeal following Kent's refusal yesterday to release him from his contract.

Jack Bannister, the Cricketers' Association secretary said: "We have yet to support anyone who wishes to break a contract. A player cannot communicate with another club when under contract, so it is difficult to see which way Tavaré will turn."

It could be argued that Kent's refusal is parochial. It is understandable that Tavaré should want to go having been removed as captain after just two years by the club's executive committee in September. In 1976, the committee did not stand in the way of Denness in similar circumstances. The difference perhaps is that whereas Denness was then nearly 36, and coming to the end of his career, Tavaré is 30, the age at which, says Colin Cowdrey, an English batsman is at his peak.

So will Tavaré refuse to play for Kent next summer under the captaincy of his friend, Christopher Cowdrey? The committee obviously think not. Tavaré owes his cricketing education to the county, having come under the guidance of Colin Page, Kent's director of coaching, when nine, and the committee men are banking on him changing his mind. They have retained their offer of a fresh four year contract on their top salary scale. Yet, a measure of Tavaré's determination is that he was prepared to spurn the benefit he would inevitably have received by 1988.

Even if there were not the incentive of a Test place to regain, Tavaré is not the type to stop trying. Kent are adamant that nothing Tavaré says or does will make them change their stance.

So now, this introverted, Lowry-lean figure, who inadvertently courts controversy, will again shut out the world from his home near Canterbury and ponder anew. It is remarkable, too, how Kent and Yorkshire, perhaps the proudest of the cricketing counties, became embroiled in such problems.



Tavaré: in a quandary

Gatting uplifts the children's hearts with six huge sixes

From Richard Streeton, Rajkot

A rousing hundred by Mike Gatting, who hit six sixes as he made his second fifty in half an hour at least brought some entertainment yesterday as both teams strove to overcome the irritations of a tediously placid pitch. Inevitably there were moments of unsatisfactory cricket in some ways as England amassed 458 for three wickets and West Zone replied with 66 for one in the final two hours.

England, completely untroubled, added a further 227 runs, stretching their innings to eight hours and three-quarters and fulfilled their prime objective before declaring half an hour before tea. All the front rank batsmen spent a prolonged period at the wicket and the only drawback was that there was no opportunity for the middle order men to take advantage of the easy conditions. It is going to be so important to England in the forthcoming Test series that people like Ellison, Edmonds and Downton should contribute with the bat.

In the end Vengsarkar, the West Zone captain, rather forced Gower's hand by using his occasional bowlers and set the tone by bowling six near donkey drops himself. If the cricket was not going to be meaningful, England were better off in the field, whereas Gower would probably have chosen to bat until tea. At least if Vengsarkar was possibly a shade naughty, the real villain, of course, remained the dead pitch.

Gatting provided the hundreds of little children squating on the ground's dusty edges with a spectacle they will never forget as he drove the little leg-spinner, Gudge, with ferocious power. All six of his sixes came against Gudge and they were all hit straight or thereabouts. Gatting then tried to get out but as used to happened to Denis Compton on one or two memorable occasions the runs kept coming. Gatting looked for advice to the dressing room when the joke bowlers appeared and in the circumstances rightly saw no point in making a gift of his wicket.

West Zone took the new ball first thing and Robinson, who was 92 overnight, reached his century in the second over when he pulled Sandhu to square leg for his eleventh four. Robinson droveover a ball from the same bowler soon afterwards and Gatting joined Gower in a third wicket stand which put on 71 in even time.

Gower, who was in three hours in all, was in languid mood but the occasional effortless strike was a gem. There were two straight drives in the same over by Sandhu that almost reached the sight screen before the bowler completed his follow-through and a straight six against Ashok Patel, the off-spinner, was a portent of what was to come.

Gower had just survived a run-out chance, which seemed the only likely way West Zone would get a wicket, when he gave Gudge the charge and Pandit had all the time to make the stumping. Gatting who had been batting with sensible control, began his onslaught after lunch and took 17 in one over from Gudge.

Lamb had little of the strike as Gatting mounted his attack though he did lift Gudge for one six over midwicket and also played the first reverse sweeps seen on this tour. Gatting reached his century with his final six and soon afterwards took four fours in one over against Patil's medium pace.

Cowans and Allott worked up a far bigger head of steam than anything seen in the match so far when West Zone batted. Cowans had lareasy caused Kalyani to edge one stroke towards the slips, which might have been a catch but Downton dived and blocked Gatting's sighting of the chance. Cowans in his sixth over had Kalyani leg-before. Rajput looked a confident player but he had one stroke of luck when he played a ball in Marks's first over into his stumps without dislodging a bail. That is the sort of thing which should not happen to any bowler on this pitch. England, I fear, face a hard-time today.

ENGLAND: First innings

G Fowler, c Jadeja b Patel	116
R T Robinson b Sandhu	103
*D I Gower st Pandit b Gudge	57
M W Gatting not out	136
A J Lamb not out	30
Extras (b2, l-b8, w1, nb5)	16
Total (3 wkts dec)	458

R M Ellison, V J Marks, †P R Downton, P H Edmonds, P J W Allott, and N G Cowans did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-190, 2-246, 3-317.

BOWLING: Kulkarni, 22-5-58-0; Sandhu, 31-7-99-1; Keshwala, 8-0-12-0; Patel, 39-7-102-1; Gudge, 25-6-114-1; Rajput, 4-1-10-0; Patil, 8-0-35-0; Vengsarkar, 1-0-7-0.

WEST ZONE: First innings

I S Rajput, not out	31
S Kalyani, l-b-w b Cowans	9
*D B Vengsarkar not out	26
Extras	0
Total (1 wkt)	66

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-20.

S M Patil, †G Pandit, R Kulkarni, G Patel, S Keshwala, S Gudge, R S Sandhu and B Jadeja to bat.

BOWLING (to date: Allott, 6-1-26-0; Cowans, 8-2-19-1; Ellison, 6-3-6-0; Edmonds, 6-2-11-0; Marks, 3-1-4-0.



Gatting: centre of attraction with unbeaten 136

Elections push third Test back five days

Rajkot – The further rejigging of England's much changed itinerary, which became necessary once the *Indian* general election was called for the end of December, has caused England's scheduled visit to Dacca for a match on January 2 to be cancelled (Richard Streeton writes). The third Test match at Calcutta due from December 26-31 will now be played from December 31 until January 5 following police advice that the players' safety could not be guaranteed during the period when counting takes place.

It is unfortunate for Bangaladesh that they should be deprived of their first visit by a full England side sinc separated from Pakistan. But the Indian and England officials had little option in the numerous rearrangements which have had to be made to the tour programme *since Mrs Gandhi was assassinated.*

During the election period England will still go to Gauhati for the four day zonal game from December 19-22 – there is no election in Assam because no recent census has been possible and then spend Christmas in Calcutta. On December 27 they will play a one day *international* at Cuttack and then the third Test. After this the tour continues with the four day fixture from January 7-10 in Hyderabad

REVISED ITINERARY: November 28-December 3: First Test (Bombay); 5, One-day International (Poona); 7-8, v North Zone (Bombay); 12-17, second Test (Delhi); 19-22, v East and Central Zone combined XI (Gauhati); 27, One-day International (Cuttack); 7-10, v South Zone (Hyderabad); 13-18, Fourth Test (Madras); 20, One-day International (Bangalore); 23, One-day International (Nagpur); 27, One-day International (Chandigarh); 31-Feb 5, Fifth Test (Kanpur); 7, One-day match (Delhi).

Runs required

Faisalabad, Pakistan (Reuter) – New Zealand, beaten by Pakistan in the first Test at Lahore, need a bigger contribution from their *middle order batsmen in the second* one-day cricket international here today. The touring side trail in 1-0 in the four-match, 40 overs-a-side series after losing the first game at Peshawar by 46 runs.

TENNIS

McEnroe out of Australian Open

Sydney, (*Reuter*) – John McEnroe has been ordered to take a two-week break from tennis because of a wrist injury and will not play in the Australian Open which starts on Monday, an Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) official said yesterday.

The injury to his left wrist, sustained during practice in California three days ago, also puts McEnroe in doubt for the United States' Davis Cup final against Sweden the week after the Australian Open.

Benji Robbins, the ATP representative in Melbourne, said that McEnroe's doctors had "advised that he must take a complete break if the injury is to heal."

McEnroe has not played any tournaments since he won the Scandinavian Open in Stockholm almost three weeks ago. He pulled out of the Benson and Hedges tournament at Wembley and the European Champions' event in Antwerp after incurring a *fine for* misconduct during his Stockholm semi-final which resulted in an automatic 21-day suspension.

McEnroe, who has already won the Wimbledon and US Open titles this year, chose not to appeal *against the fine in order to be free of* the suspension in time for the Australian Open. He will now be unable – at least for the moment – to achieve the grand slam of Wimbledon, US Open, Australian and French Open titles.

The draw for the Australian Open, scheduled for today, has been cancelled and will probably be held on Saturday or Sunday.

Ivan Lendl will now be the No 1 seed and officials said they were asking Jimmy Connors to replace McEnroe in the tournament.

Interesting final in prospect

By Lewine Mair

Sally Reeves was at full stretch against Kirsten Dreyer, an American, with flowing pony tail, aged 15, in their semi-final of the tournament at Peterborough yesterday. For two hours the Kent girl scurried back and forth along the baseline but she emerged with a thoroughly deserved win, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Miss Reeves, aged 20, plays Beth Norton, an American seven years her senior, in today's final. The two met on grass in the summer at Newport, Rhode Island where Miss Norton, who was once No 20 in the world, won for the loss of only three games. After a long period out of tennis because of various injuries, Miss Norton is at present ranked No 201 (Miss Reeves is 203).

Her victim yesterday was the engaging Particia Hy

RESULTS: Semi-finals: B Norton (US) bt P Hy (HK), 6-4, 6-3; S Reeves (GB) bt K Dreyer (US), 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Dowdeswell wins

Johannesburg (Agencies) – *Despite* being unseeded, Colin Dowdeswell, the British Davis Cup player, knocked out the No 1 seed, Johan Kriek, in the second round of the men's singles in the South African Open here yesterday. The Zimbabwe-born Dowdeswell lost to Kriek, the South African-born American, in last year's final. But this time he won 4-6, 7-6, 6-4.

Results, page 21

RACING

Rain should enable Rose Ravine to blossom again

By Mandarin

For many Newbury racegoers today, the highlight of what has dwindled to a disappointing card will be the reappearance of Rose Ravine in the Round Oak Handicap Hurdle. Fulke Walwyn's mare and *her young* rider, Rick Pusey, formed one of the most consistent and lucrative partnerships of last season when they won four out of seven races and finished second in the other three.

Rose Ravine's most valuable success came in the Hoechst Regumate Novices' Handicap Hurdle Final in which she carried top weight to a gallant victory over Deep Moppet. Perhaps her best performance, though, came immediately prior to the Newbury win when she trounced the useful Bucko – winner of the Philip Cornes Saddle of Gold Final at Newbury subsequently – by five lengths over two miles and five furlongs in the mud at Warwick.

Today's trip of two miles and a half and the heavy rain that fell yesterday give Rose Ravine an outstanding chance of addig to her gains, although with such as Jade And Diamond, I Haventalight, Gainsay and Solid Oak in the field she will certainly have to be at her best to win.

The main danger, in receipt of almost a stone from Rose Ravine, could be Solid Oak, who gained a convincing success from Inchgower at Kempton Park despite a mistake at the last and should confirm that form on the same terms.

Fred Winter's novice chasers are mostly needing a race or two to reach their peak but The Reject, an above-average young hurdler last season, has been sharpened up with a run over the smaller obstacles at Cheltenham where he shaped well to finish third to Just Alick.

Sure to have been well-schooled, The Reject should have far too much pace and class for the one-paced Bright Oassis and the unreliable Connaught Ri.er in the most valuable event on the card, the Oxfordshire Chase.

The best bet of the day, though, may be Classified in the preceding Jacky Upton Handicap Chase. From the in-form stable of Nick Henderson, Classified ran a fine race on his reapperance when third to Restless Shot at Cheltenham earlier this month. Top weight should not stop this four-times course winner from outpacing the Hereford winner, Jo Colombo, and the useful but impetuous Benny's Boy.

The two divisions of the Freshman's Novices' Hurdle may go to Against The Grain (1.0) and Double Swing (3.30). Against The Grain has twice finished second to the Triumph Hurdle hope, Barnbrook Again, and even though that horse was well beaten at Haydock Park yesterday, David Nicholson's colt may use his experience to beat David Elsworth's newcomer, Fandango Light, a fair performer on the flat.

Double Swing was noted finishing very fast indeed from an impossible position when second to Whiskey Eyes over this course earlier this month and is just preferred to Prince Ramboro, a well-beaten but promising third to Barnbrook Again at Cheltenham.

Mrs Monica Dickinson, having taken over the licence from her son, Michael, is certainly maintaining the family reputation and she could well land a treble at Nottingham through Branton Park (1.10), Jimmy Martin (2.30 and The Welder (3.0). Best of the three may be The Welder, who fell when in the lead in the race won by Royal Manx at Wolverhampton and had previously shaped with considerable promise when a close third to Primrose Wood at Ayr.

NEWBURY

GOING: soft

Tote double: 2.0, 3.0. Treble: 1.30, 2.30, 3.30.

1.0 FRESHMAN'S NOVICE HURDLE (Div: 3-y-o: £1,404: 2m 100yd) (17 runners)

102	22	AGAINST THE GRAIN (J Mawle) D Nicholson 11-0	P Scudamore
103	00	ALEXANDRA PALACE (H Corboz) J Gifford 11-0	R Rowe
105	0	DEER DANCE (E Bamford) Mrs M Rimell 11-0	S Morshead
106	0	DEVON LAD (R Coram) N Kernick 11-0	M Yeoman 7
107		DISCOVER GOLD (P Wheatley) M Blanshard 11-0	M Bastard
109	3	DOUBLE TURN (J Marshall) A Jarvis 11-0	G Newman
110		FANDANGO LIGHT (H Plotnek) D Elsworth 11-0	C Brown
112		HARD LINE (Mrs J Murray Smith) D Murray Smith 11-0	R Dunwoody
114		LOCHFEN (D Greig) D Greig 11-0	A Webber
115	0	MALAKAMD (L A H Ames Ltd) A Turnell 11-0	E Waite
118	u2	RUSSBOROUGH (BF) (R Wise) B Wise 11-0	R Rowell
120		TAMERTOWN LAD (D Steele) J Jenkins 11-0	J Francome
121		TIMURS DOUBLE (Lord Leverhulme) T Forster 11-0	H Davies
122		TINKERSFIELD (W Sturt) J Old 11-0	P Murphy
124		HALF A TREAT (C Bowkett) B Shaw 10-9	B Chinn 7
126		PENNY BAY (G Passey) Miss E Sneyd 10-9	I Cox
127	0	RUSSOLA (R McLoughlin) S Mellor 10-9	G Charles-Jones 4

1983: Jowoody 11-0 R Linley (7-2) P Bailey 7 ran.

2 Against The Grain, 7-2 Russola, 11-2 Russborough, Fandango Light, 8 Tamertown Lad, 10 Tinkersfield, 12 Timur's Double, 14 others.

FORM: AGAINST THE GRAIN (10-12) ½l 2nd of 8 to Barnbrook Again (11-5) at Cheltenham (2m hdle, £3,921, soft, Nov 10) with DEER DANCE)10-12) tailed off in 6th. DOUBLE TURN (11-0) 11½l 3rd of 10 to Whiskey Eyes (11-5) over today's course and distance (£1,268, good, Nov 7). MALAKAMD (10-10) out of first of 21 to Nader (10-10) at Windsor (2m hdle, £790 good to soft, Nov 10). RUSSBOROUGH (10-7) 4l 2nd of 18 to Beat The Retreat (11-3) at Plumpton (2m hdle, £548, soft, Nov 12). RUSSOLA (10-9) 2l 5th of 11 to Crocsox (11-0) over today's course and distance (£1,284, good, Nov 7).

Selection: AGAINST THE GRAIN.

Newbury selections

By Mandarin

1.0 Against The Grain. 1.30 Co-Member. 2.0 CLASSIFIED (nap). 2.30 The Reject. 3.0 Rose Ravine. 3.30 Double Swing.

Michael Seely's selection: 3.0 Bolands Cross.

1.30 CLANFIELD CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HANDICAP CHASE (£1,935: 3m) (7)

201	21p212/	LAWN MEET (CD) (Mrs D Henderson) N Henderson 9-11-10	P Croucher
202	041p-04	CO MEMBER (CD) (Mrs J Finding) T Forster 8-11-9	N Fearn
203	4/13-	GLENFOX (P Dickson) S Mellor 7-11-7	G Charles-Jones
205	013f-00	QUERRIN (B Colohan) T Bulgin 10-11-2	P Corrigan
207	0u44bp/	ROYAL POTION (D Pearman) D Pearman 9-10-7	R Arnott
208	0-2u114	GREY TARQUIN (J Bridger) J Bridger 12-10-5	A Jones
209	0pu0-pp	SPARCON (K Little) Miss P O'Connor 10-10-0	C Warren

1983: Fred Pilliner 8-11-2 P Dever (7-4 fav) M Scudamore 5 ran.

5-2 Glenfox, 7-2 Grey Tarquin, 4 Co-Member, 11-2 Lawn Meet, 6 Querrin, 20 Royal Potion, Sparcon.

FORM: LAWN MEET has not raced for nearly 2 yrs when (10-8) ¾l 2nd of 8 to Rib Law (10-10) at Hereford (3m 1f ch, £1,882, good to soft, Dec 7, 1982). RUN TO ME (10-10) 2½l 2nd of 9 to Beau Ranger (10-1) at Wincanton (2m 5f ch, £3,511, good, Nov 15) with CO-MEMBER (10-0) 22l away 4th and QUERRIN (10-0) further 12l away 5th. GLEN FOX (11-10) 14l 3rd of 7 to Animahron (12-3) in Limerick hunter chase (3m 1f, £3,450, good to soft, Apr 9). GREY TARQUIN (10-9) 30l 4th of 5 to *Up And Down (11-7) at Towcester (3m 1f, ch, £2,166, good, Nov 3).*

Selection: GLEN FOX.

2.0 JACKY UPON HANDICAP CHASE (£2,603: 2m 4f) (6)

301	11314-3	CLASSIFIED (CD) (G Rogers) N Henderson 7-12-0	P Croucher 4
305	fr0-1fu	BENNY'S BOY (C) (BF) (A Nolan) A Moore 11-11-2	G Moore
306	134244-	PALMYRA-COURT (CD) (B Llewellyn) F Winter 8-10-11	M Willers
307	/300p-1	JO COLOMBO (B O'Brien) Mrs W Sykes 9-10-11 (6 ex)	S Morshead
313	2123b3/	LECKIE (CD) (W Whitbread) R Armytage 8-10-0	A Webber
316	311101-	RODNEY PARADE (S Pelling) Mrs B Waring 9-10-0	-

1983: Iden Green 8-11-1 M Perrett (4-5 fav) D Grissell 2 ran.

9-4 Classified, 3 Jo Colombo, 7-2 Benny's Boy, 11-2 Palmyra-Court, 9 Leckie, 14 Rodney Parade.

FORM: CLASSIFIED (11-8) 5½l 3rd to Restless Shot (10-4) at Cheltenham (2m ch, £4,142, soft, Nov 9, 8 ran). BENNY'S BOY fell at 3rd in race won by Tom Tailor at Fontwell on Tuesday; earlier (10-10) 10l winner from Charter Party (10-8) at Sandown (2m 4f ch, £2,519, good, Nov 2, 7 ran). PALMYRA COURT (11-11) distant 4th to King's Bishop (11-11) at Chepstow (3m ch, £2,615, firm, Apr 23, 7 ran). JO COLOMBO (10-12) 15l winner from Bright Oassis (10-13) at Hereford (2m ch, £1,665, soft, Nov 13, 5 ran). RODNEY PARADE (12-0) left alone when Another Deed (11-2) pulled up at 5th at Hereford (2m 4f hdle, £1,123, good, May 28, 2 ran; won 4 hurdle race in 1983-4.

Selection: JO COLOMBO.

2.30 OXFORDSHIRE CHASE (£2,655: 2m 160yd) (3)

401	p-p3332	BRIGHT OASSIS (Lt-Col E Phillips) K Bailey 8-11-6	A Webber
403	43302-2	CONNAUGHT RIVER (Mrs J Mould) D Nicholson 5-10-11	P Scudamore
405	1110-3	THE REJECT (T Ludlow) F Winter 5-10-11	J Francome

1983: Monza 5-11-0 R Rowe (5-2) P Cundell 4 ran.

11-8 The Reject, 7-4 Connaught River, 5-2 Bright Oasis.

FORM: BRIGHT OASSIS (10-13) 15l 2nd to Jo Colombo (10-13) at Hereford (2m ch, £1,665, soft, Nov 13, 5 ran). CONNAUGHT RIVER (11-5) 2½l 2nd to Columbus (11-8) at Newbury (2m 160yd ch, £3,028, good to soft, Nov 14, 5 ran). THE REJECT (11-8) 11l 3rdto Just Alick (10-0) at Cheltenham (2m hdle, £1,869, soft, Nov 9, 10 ran).

Selection: CONNAUGHT RIVER.

3.0 ROUND OAK HANDICAP HURDLE (£2,302: 2m 4f 120yd) (15)

501	f204-04	JADE AND DIAMOND (R Lavelle) G Balding 6-11-13	R Chapman 4
502	/2113-0	LAWNSWOOD MISS (A Hill) D Nicholson 6-11-12	G Newman
503	212112-	ROSE RAVINE (CD) (Mrs S Smart) F Walwyn 5-11-9	R Pusey 4
504	22130-	I HAVENTALIGHT (B Brazier) F Winter 5-11-6	J Francome
505	f/0000-	MR MOONRAKER (C) (Mrs P Blackburn) L Kennard 7-11-4	B Powell
506	p3p000-	HOLEMOOR STAR (Mrs P Blackburn) L Kennard 7-11-4	-
508	12323-0	BOWDEN (Miss D Douglas-Pennant) I Dudgeon 6-10-11	M Richards
509	/02124-	ISAAC NEWTON (N Clark) R Armytage 6-10-8	A Webber
510	0ff321/	ARABIAN MUSIC (Lady Rootes) J Gifford 9-10-8	R Rowe
511	330-033	GAINSAY (C) (Mrs I Silver) D Nicholson 5-10-8	P Scudamore
512	/103p-1	SOLID OAK (R Cottle) D Barons 6-10-8	H Davies
513	31111p/	WINDBREAKER (A Moore) A Moore 6-10-6	G Moore
515	4412-2	BOLANDS CROSS (BF) (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) N Gaselee 5-10-5	R Linley
516	/1200-2	INCHGOWER (Miss D Downes) W Wightman 7-10-1	M Caswell 4
519	0200/-	LADY SWEETAPPLES (CD) (J Duffy) D Elsworth 8-10-0	C Brown

1983: Minors Lodge 10-10-8 Steve Knight (6-1) W Fisher 8 ran.

11-4 Solid Oak, 4 Boland's Cross, 5 Inchgower, Rose Ravine, 6 Gainsay, 7 Jade and Diamond, 10 I Haventalight, 12 others.

FORM: ROSE RAVINE (11-7) 4l runner-up to Sign Again (11-7) at Ascot (2m 4f hdle, £3,246, good to firm, Apr 7, 14 ran). HAVENTALIGHT (11-5) 7th to Lochboisdale (10-10) at Liverpool (2m 5f); previously (11-0) 6¾l 3rd to Aonoch (11-0) at Chepstow (2m hdle, £11,132, good to soft, Mar 10, 10 ran). BOWDEN (11-9) 8th to Alfie Dickins (11-4) at Stratford; last year (10-8) 4l 2nd to Fortune Cookie (10-0) at Sandown with GAINSAY (10-3) 5½l 3rd to Robin Wonder (11-11) at Cheltenham with JADE AND DIAMOND (11-3) 3l away 4th (2m hdle, £7,439, soft, Nov 10, 9 ran). SOLID OAK (11-2) beat INCHGOWER (10-8) 2l at Kempton (2m 4f hdle, £1,845, good to soft, Nov 8, 12 ran). BOLANDS CROSS (10-4) 8l 2nd to Vivaque at Sandown (2m 5f hdle, £1,856, good to firm, Nov 2, 9 ran).

Selection: ROSE RAVINE.

3.30 FRESHMAN'S NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: 3-y-o: £1,377: 2m 100yd) (21)

602	3	BATU (Lady Harmsworth-Blunt) A Hide 11-0	J Barlow
603	000	BLUELIMIT (D Winfield) D Elsworth 11-0	C Brown
604		BRONSKI (B Monkhouse) J Jenkins 11-0	J Francome
605		BRUNEVAL (J Barlow) A Jarvis 11-0	K Burke 7
606	40	CARD WOOD (M Haynes) M Haynes 11-0	H Davies
608	02	DOUBLE SWING (T Hayward) Mrs N Smith 11-0	R Rowe
609		JUST AUTUMN (J Rogers) A Jarvis 11-0	G Newman
610		MAJUBA HILL (M Pipe) M Pipe 11-0	-
611		MARSH HARRIER (F Hill) A Moore 11-0	G Moore
612		MARSTON MOOR (S Rossini) B Palling 11-0	C Seward
613	4	MEDIA BOY (Mrs H Popham) Mrs N Smith 11-0	R Dunwoody
614		PHAROAH'S TREASURE (A Bingley) C A Ball 11-0	H Davies
615	3	PRINCE RAMBORO (E Wheatley) Mrs M Rimell 11-0	S Morshead
616		SHARP IMAGE (P Walker) G Balding 11-0	B Reilly
617	0	STAMPY (Mrs J Stamp) J Bridger 11-0	A Jones 7
618		STOCK HILL LAD (Mrs M Fairbairn) M Blanshard 11-0	M Bastard
620	00	WASSEM (R Ellis) J Jenkins 11-0	Mr S Sherwood
621		WOT NO SEAL (M Usher) M Usher 11-0	R Chapman 4
622		ALMOST CAUGHT (V Cox) P Burgoyne 10-9	J Nolan
623	b	AVERAGE (Mrs M Hambro) L Kennard 10-9	B Powell
624		HARVEY'S CHOICE (Mrs B Shaw) B Shaw 10-9	D Chinn 7

1983: Paris North 11-0 J Francome (5-4 fav) J Jenkins 7 ran.

3 Double Swing, 4 Majuba Hill, 9-2 Prince Ramboro, 11-2 Batu, Media Boy, 8 Stampy, Just Autumn, 12 Bronski, 16 others.

FORM: BATU (10-10) 11l 3rd to NADER (10-10) at Windsor with STAMPY (10-10) 8l away 6th (2m hdle, £790, good to soft, Nov 10, 21 ran). DOUBLE SWING (11-0) 10l 2nd to Whiskey Eyes (11-5) with WASSEM (11-0) 21½l away 9th (Newbury, 2m hdle, £1,268, good, Nov 7, 10 ran). MEDIA BOY (10-10) 19l 4th to Bigee (10-10) at Sandown (2m hdle, £1,876, good to firm, Nov 2, 15 ran). PRINCE RAMBORO (10-12) 30½l 3rd to Barnbrook Again (11-5) at Cheltenham (2m hdle, £3,921, soft, Nov 10, 8 ran).

Selection: MEDIA BOY.

REAL TENNIS

Davies to stalk giraffe at home in Queen's

By William Stephens

Chris Ronaldson has chosen Queen's Club as the venue for the challenge by Wayne Davies for his world title over the best of 13 sets on March 15, 17 and 19. These two are seeded to meet in the final of the British Open singles championship, sponsored by George Wimpey, which begins at Queen's Club today.

Davies, an Australian who is head professional at the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, first challenged Ronaldson in March 1983 at Hampton Court, to four in a contest marred in its later stages by an injury to the challenger's back.

Since then the most signal development in international competitive Real Tennis was Ronaldson's first defeat in 19 tournaments – at the hands of his deputy professional at Hampton Court, Lachlan Deuchar, in the semi-finals of the Scottish Open at Troon on March 4, 1984. Deuchar's 6-2, 6-3 win marked the end of a run of 63 victories in level singles competitions internationally over a period of three years and one month. Deuchar, aged 26, is third seed in this year's open singles, with a fellow Australian, Colin Lumley, also aged 26, seeded fourth.

Davies beat Ronaldson for the first time in the final of the World Tournament at Seacourt, Hayling Island, on June 3, by 6-4, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2, although the characteristics of the court impeded the world champion from exploiting his most precise services – the giraffe and boomerang. Ronaldson had, however, beaten Davies 6-4, 6-4, 6-1 on May 24 to clinch the team event for England at Queen's Club in the deciding rubber against the Rest of the World.

Ronaldson, who has just written the first comprehensive coaching manual on the game, achieved another distinction when in Melbourne at the end of September he won the Australian Open singles to become the first player to complete the "Grand Slam" of British, French, American and Australian Open championships

Wales play down the lineout role

The lineout confrontation between Robert Norster and Steve Cutler is considered by many to be a crucial factor in the outcome of the Wales–Australia international at Cardiff on Saturday.

But John Bevan, the Wales coach, while bold enough to assert that "I think we have better players in the lineout than the Australians", does not see it as the deciding influence. "It is an important area. However, you can win as much ball as you like but it's no good unless you use it to the full."

Norster outplayed Cutler, who at 6ft 7in is two inches taller, when Cardiff beat the Wallabies in the third match of their tour last month. But Bevan's comment that the Australians have improved "enourmously" since then applies to the 24-year-old research student from Sydney, who was outstanding in their summer series with New Zealand and in the wins over England and Ireland.

Alan Jones, the Australian coach, says he has great faith in Cutler and is more concerned that his side will not squander chances as they have so far. He expects Wales to be "uncompromising and highly charged", but Bevan counters that by saying: "All international rugby is very physical. The heat in the kitchen is very hot."

● Although many clubs have rearranged fixtures to avoid clashing with the televised international, Blackheath are adhering to a Saturday afternoon kick-off for the visit of Neath.

RUGBY UNION

Italians to pay historic visit to Twickenham

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

England are to play Italy at Twickenham on April 17 in a B international designed to help the selectors in assessing players for the party to visit New Zealand, in May. It will be the first time Italy's national side have played at Rugby Football Union headquarters and the first visit of a representative side from that country since 1975 when their under-23 team made a brief tour. Contacts between the two countries has developed well over the last three years, both at under-23 and colts level.

The game in April comes three days after Italy's scheduled meeting with Romania, and they will being their full national side. England, who originally had no B international on their programme this season, have regarded a match which might otherwise have been offered to their under-23 side.

Players qualified for the under-23 side have been notified of the encounter and advised that the match has acquired B status to enable the selectors to broaden their sphere of operations. It has been a criticism of under-23 sides that many of the forwards chosen lack physical maturity, and do not always go on to make their mark

The only under-23 activities planned at the moment are the usual squad weekend at Bisham Abbey on March 22-24, and the game between England Students and the Rest on April 10, probably at Walsall. England's senior players, meanwhile, gird their loins for training on three successive Mondays, the forwards meeting on December 3 and 17, the backs on December 10. England's next senior game is that with Romania at Twickenham on January 5.

Knee injury puts out Melville

The England scrum half, Nigel Melville (right) withdrew yesterday from the Yorkshire team to meet Middlesex in the county championship semi-final at Sudbury tomorrow. He has not recovered from the knee injury received while playing for Major Stanley's XV against Oxford University on Wednesday and has been replaced by Jarzyna, of Morley. Tipping, with a damaged ankle, gives way to Fraser at forward.



ATHLETICS

Miss Budd to race in Zurich

By Pat Butcher

Zola Budd is expected to announce today that she will race in Zurich on December 30 as a prelude to competing in the English cross-country season. That means that Miss Budd will not forfeit her international career by racing in her native South Africa which is banned from international athletics because of the country's apartheid policies.

Miss Budd is giving a press conference today in Stellenbosch to announce the news, but Jannie Momberg, the vice-president of the South African Amateur Athletic Union, telephoned Nigel Cooper, the secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Board two days ago to tell him of Miss Budd's decision.

The eight kilomitre race through the streets of Zurich stems from an invitation that Miss Budd had some weeks ago from Cornelia Burki, the South African born Swiss athlete, for Miss Budd to spend some time with her in Switzerland. The 29-year-old Mrs Burki finished fifth, two places in front of Miss Budd in the Olympic 3,000 metres final, where Mary Decker, the American favourite, fell in an incident with Miss Budd.

Miss Budd will stay for a while at the Burki home of Rapperswil, 30 kilometres from Zurich, and she will probably race again in Europe before competing in the English national cross-country championship on February 16 at Birkenhead, where she hopes to qualify for the world championship in Lisbon in March.

Miss Budd is still likely to be the target of much criticism, which began when she was granted British citizenship inside 10 days last April, for it seems that she is not going to set up home in England. According to Mr Momberg, she plans to live in Cape Province following a family rift at her home in Bloemfontein, and have her affairs administered by a small committee, including her coach Peter Labuschagne, and commute to Britain for the winter and summer seasons.

HOCKEY

Suffolk well equipped to meet challenge

By Joyce Whitehead

In women's county championship matches this weekend, Somerset, the West holders, meet Wiltshire today at Trowbridge starting at 1.30. Wiltshire had a good good win over Oxfordshire but will find Somerset much keener keener and more integrated. Herefordshire are at home to Avon at 2.0 on the racecourse, and at 1.30 at Maer, *Exmouth, Devon play Dorset* at noon, Cornwall visit Cheltenham to play Gloucestershire.

In the East, Suffolk, the champions, look unbeatable against Norfolk on Fisons ground, Ipswich, on Sunday. With Julie Cook in goal, and *Helen Bray, Margaret Lipscombe*, Tracey Wilce in the Suffolk team a fast, attacking game is expected.

At St Neot's, Huntingdonshire play Kent. Tomorrow, the Essex-Lincolnshire match is at Harlow Sports Centre and Hertfordshire entertain Cambridgeshire at Queenswood School, Hatfield.

Though Cumberland won last week, they must be a little apprehensive over their game *against Cheshire* on Sunday at Timperley. Cheshire, in two matches have scored eight goals with none against. Sheffield League and Northumberland are evenly matched, at Doncaster.

Shropshire, *after two wins*, will have hard work on Sunday at Lilleshall when they play Staffordshire and Leicestershire should have a tough game with Northamptonshire in Abbey Park, Leicester.

VOLLEYBALL

Spark ignite and set the league alight

By Paul Harrison

Speedwell Rucaner and Team Mizuno both lost their unbeaten records in the English league, sponsored by Britvic, last weekend, which allowed Capital City Spikers, the reigning champions, to join them at the head of the table. Tomorrow the Bristol team Mizuno in west London.

Complacency cost Mizuno dear against Spark Crook Log, who previously had only won two league sets all season. Mizuno even won the first set, but Spark played well above their previous form to take the next three.

Speedwell's inexperience showed against Spikers, who won 3-2 at Bath in a two-and-a-half-hour struggle. Although Speedwell had Pincott and Ashman in good form, Spikers' backcourt defence saw them through.

There was one surprise in the second round of the Royal Bank Cup in Scotland, with Telford Spikers, the second division side, beating AT Mays, of the first, 3-0. They meet another first division side, KAs, in the third round on December 15, which will also include Volvo Trucks, the holders, MIM and Glasgow Gregg, who won their first victory in national competitions so far this season.

Finnies Sport, formerly Dodds Troon, took over the leadership of the women's first division, with a 3-2 defeat of Scottish Farm. Finnies, the only unbeaten team, play Telford, the league cup holders, this weekend.

St Joseph's in action replay

Schools rugby by Michael Stevenson

The final of Askean RFC's schools' floodlit competition, sponsored this yeay by the Woolwich Building Society, will be a repeat of last year's event. Victors then, St Joseph's Academy, overwhelmed Dartford School 31-1 in the first semi-final, and the runners-up, Chislehurst and Sidcup School, narrowly defeated Crown Woods School (3-0). The final will be held at Askeans next Tuesday (7.30 pm).

The Leys School are enjoying an outstanding season and have won all 10 school matches so far played. Their most recent win (34-15) was against Oakham.

One of the most noteworthy victories recently was achieved by *Stonyhurst over Ampleforth*, the first time for 10 years that Stonyhurst have won this fixture. Fee kicked three penalties to win the match. Stonyhurst also beat QEGS, Wakefield, at the weekend (7-4).

Belmont Abbey have won seven and lost only one match to date; their conquerers were St George's Weybridge, and their latest victory was at the expense of Llandovery (6-13).

Downside, experiencing mixed fortunes this season made no mistake at Taunton on Saturday where thay beat Taunton School (3-10). Downside, the more direct side, scored all their points in the first half through tries by Ludlam and Quirk.

Three of the successful schools already featured are still unbeaten. Last weekend Edinburgh Academy scraped home against Watson's College (16-14) as did Rossall and Trent in their respective matches. Meeting strong defence at Giggleswick, Rossall's No 8, Bailey, scored the only try in the match to give them their narrow victory (6-7). The very wet conditions at Welbeck for Trent's visit on Saturday precluded open rugby and resulted in a game of penalties with Trent winning 3-9.

RFU take four point lead

The Rugby Football Union, as part of a campaign to ensure the safety of boys and youths, have distributed a four-point message to schools and clubs in order to reduce the possibility of youing players being matched against adults (David Hands writes).

The RFU have directed that no school or team should play against a side including players over the age of 21; that masters or coaches should make their prime role the teaching of the game's skills; that masters should avoid physical contact except in the well-defined limits of a demonstration; and if masters are taking part in a game with pupils they should use only their handlind skills to maintain continuity.

The increased flow of directives towards the junior game is a result of the decline in schools of team sports and the consequent acceptance of responsibility by clubs for the teaching of rugby. Overall teaching standards are more variable and if boys are not taught basic skills well, they may find themselves more frequently in potentially dangerous situations.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

FOOTBALL

Fourth division

Crewe v Halifax

Port Vale v Chester

Tranmere v Northampton

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Newbridge v Bridgend (7.0); Penarth v Pontypridd (7.0); South Wales Police v Bristol (7.0).

OTHER SPORT

SNOOKER: Coral UK professional tournament (Guildhall, Preston).

TENNIS: LTA tournament (Peterborough).

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RACING

Holiday for Hallo Dandy after Kempton triumph

Hello Dandy, this year's Grand National winner, will be taken out of training for three months following his impressive 20-length triumph at Kempton Park yesterday. Gordon Richards will pamper the 10-year-old on his Penrith farm during the winter and may even take him hunting after Christmas.

Foot-perfect throughout the Lutteur III Handicap Chase, the gelding took a narrow lead two fences out and was left well clear of Crosa when Herr Capitan fell at that jump. Richards said: "He will now have a holiday with just one run before the National."

That preliminary outing is likely to be at Ayr in mid-March – a race in which he finished runner-up last season. Hallo Dandy is 20-1 for Aintree with Ward Hill while Ladbrokes offer 14-1 and Corals only 12-1.

New riding tactics are reaping dividends for Acarine. He has improved dramatically since being allowed to front-run, and made a good deal of the running to register a 25-length victory in the Staines Conditional Jockeys' Handicap Chase.

Graham Bradley nearly lost the St Helens Handicap Chase at Haydock Park on Righthand Man when his hat slipped over his forehead on the run-in. He had taken the lead from Why Forget at the final fence and said later: "I couldn't see where I was going halfway up the run-in and almost stopped riding. That's when Why Forget got his nose in front. But I shook my hat back into place and all was well again."

Righthand Man, the odds-on favourite, was carrying a 5lb penalty for his victory at Cheltenham on his first run of the season and was conceding 18lbs to Why Forget.

Barnbrook Again started odds-on favourite to extend his winning sequence to four in the Northern Junior Hurdle but blundered away his chance when flattening the third last.

Mark Perrett always had the favourite in a prominent position and they went clear round at the final bend. But after his mistake, Barnbrook Again completely lost his action and gave way to Prestlow, who forged clear to win by 12 lengths.

Phil Tuck, shrugged off the disappointment of being replaced by John Francome on Burrough Hill Lad in the Hennessy when he rode his 200th winner on Goosey Gander in the Club Handicap Hurdle.

It's Only A Joke followed up his recent Stratford success by winning the Cartwright and Ridal Challenge Trophy at Taunton but it was a bitter-sweet success for connections of this useful young steeplechaser. The six-year-old finished so lame that he is unlikely to run again this season.

Aintree relics for sale

A small British company has fought off competition from the United States to salvage Victorian relics from Aintree racecourse. Two stands at the course were pulled down during the summer because of concern over safety standards.

A five-man company from Newent in Gloucestershire won the salvage rights for the stands and will market the wooden floor blocks as paperweights. They also have commercial plans for the ornate Victorian ironwork.

Michael Scudamore, who rode in 16 consecutive Grand Nationals and won it on Oxo, was one of the first customers. He has ordered a garden seat carved from the woodwork and is using sections of the ironwork for new stabling.



Acarine jumps the last fence clear in the Staines Conditional Jockeys' Handicap Chase at Kempton Park yesterday (photograph: Ian Stewart)

Yesterday's results

Kempton Park

[illegible]

Taunton

[illegible]

Haydock Park

[illegible]

AYR

GOING: Soft

12.45 FIVEWAYS CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HANDICAP HURDLE (£809: 2m) (8 runners)

[illegible]

Ayr selections

By Mandarin

12.45 Mark Edelson. 1.15 Centre Attraction. 1.45 Three Shiners. 2.15 Cool Magic. 2.45 Prince Santiago. 3.15 Norwhistle.

Michael Seely's selection: 1.45 THREE SHINERS (nap).

1.15 MAUCHLINE NOVICE CHASE (£1,149: 2m) (10)

[illegible]

1.45 SYMINGTON HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,259: 2m 6f) (9)

[illegible]

1983: Shoemender 6-10-2 N Doughty (12-1) F Watson 9 ran.

5-4 Three Shiners, 7-2 Blue Tarquin, 5 ATS Prince, 7 Tom Noel, 10 Laugh-A-Minute, 12 Abercata, 14 others.

2.15 DYRBRIDGE NOVICE CHASE (£1,155: 3m 110yd) (9)

[illegible]

2.45 BLACKHOUSE NOVICE HURDLE (£781: 2m 4f) (12)

[illegible]

3.15 GATEHEAD NOVICE HURDLE (£847: 2m) (11)

[illegible]

Course specialists

NEWBURY

TRAINERS: F Winter 58 winners from 205 runners, 28.3%; D Nicholson 29 from 144, 19.4%; N Henderson 18 from 109, 16.5%.

AYR

TRAINERS: M H Easterby 31 winners from 109 runners, 28.4%; G Richards 54 from 266, 20.3%; W A Stephenson 26 from 169, 15.4%.

NOTTINGHAM

TRAINERS: Mrs J Pitman 6 winners 49 runners, 12.2%; A Jarvis 6 from 51, 11.8%.

NOTTINGHAM

GOING: Good

1.0 LAKE SELLING HURDLE (£773: 2m) (12 runners)

4 0020 ERIC'S WISH Mrs J Evans 4-11-9 ... J D Davies 7
6 000 KWA ZULU M Tate 4-11-9 ... C Smith
9 4p2 BOMBARD (BF) D Thom 3-10-7 ... Mr D Murphy 4
11 0 HIGHVIEW (B) P Bevan 3-10-7 ... –
13 00 MOON MELODY R Thompson 3-10-7 ... Jayne Thompson 7
14 0 NOBLE LANCER K Morgan 3-10-7 ... R McGhin
15 0 PURPLE F Jordan 3-10-7 ... R Hyett
16 3 THUNDER ROCK A Davison 3-10-7 ... R Goldstein
20 CIRCUS TRICK D Chapman 3-10-2 ... S Keightley
21 0 DAWN LADY D Chapman 3-10-2 ... G P Kelly
24 JUDY'S DOWRY W Wharton 3-10-2 ... M Brennan
26 0 LINDRICK PASSION G Harman 3-10-2 ... –

1983: No Fluke 3-10-7 C Smith (10-1) F Yardley 16 ran.

9-4 Bombard, 11-4 Thunder Rock, 4 Highview, 6 Eric's Wish, 8 Kwa Zulu, 10 Purple, 16 others.

Nottingham selections

By Mandarin

1.0 Kwa Zulu. 1.30 Brunton Park. 2.0 Beat The Retreat. 2.30 Jimmy Marton. 3.0 The Welder. 3.30 High Renown.

Michael Seely's selection: 1.30 Brunton Park.

1.30 RADIO TRENT HANDICAP CHASE (£1,453: 3m) (8)

1 111-2 BRUNTON PARK (D) Mrs A Dickinson 6-11-11 ... G Bradley
3 u0-02 GREENWAYS (BF) A Jarvis 9-11-4 ... P Barton
4 23p-0 MOOR CLOSE (D) P Felgate 10-10-13 ... P Dever
5 220-1 ARCTIC MENELEK J FitzGerald 9-10-11 ... R O'Leary
6 pp0p- CHANCE COMMAND (D,B) P Calver 9-10-10 ... –
9 22-40 VELESO (B) J King 6-10-3 ... S Smith Eccles
11 23u3 PRINCE CARLTON (D) Mrs J Bloom 9-10-0 ... Miss C Saunders
13 pp-34 BAULKING BYWAY Miss R Harper 9-10-0 ... Miss R Harper

1983: The Coplow 10-10-13 S J O'Neill 7-1 W Wharton 5 ran.

4-5 Brunton Park, 3 Arctic Menelek, 11-2 Greenways, 7 Veleso, 20 others.

2.0 MERIT THREE YR OLD HURDLE (£2,729: 2m) (16)

6 00 ASIAN KING (B) G M Vergette 10-12 ... NON-RUNNER
8 f BASKET WEAVE A Jarvis 10-12 ... T Jarvis 4
9 4921 BEAT THE RETREAT (D) J Jenkins 10-12 ... S Smith Eccles
11 BRAVE WORDS J Edwards 10-12 ... P Barton
17 0 IL SARACENO J Bosley 10-12 ... Mr M Bosley
19 110 MALISTRANO (D) (BF) S Mellor 10-12 ... M Perrett
20 12 NADER (BF) Mrs J Pitman 10-12 ... M Pitman 7
25 00 SAUCY SIGNOR (B) W Clay 10-12 ... S J O'Neill
28 f STERLING VIRTUE B McMahon 10-12 ... R Crank
33 0 TOP OF THE STRETCH F Jordan 10-12 ... R Hyett
36 p INSET LADY M Ryan 10-7 ... J McLaughlin
37 0 MAGIC W Wharton 10-7 ... –
38 MAINTOWN D J Wintle 10-7 ... –
39 RIBOBELLE R Thompson 10-7 ... –
40 f0 THEDA R Perkins 10-7 ... Dal Williams
41 0 TOUCH OF STEEL R Woodhouse 10-7 ... D Browne

1983: Santella King 10-12 R Earnshaw (7-4 fav) M W Dickinson 12 ran.

7-4 Beat The Retreat, 5-2 Malistrano, 7-2 Nader, 8 Brave Words, 10 Il Saraceno, 12 Maintown, 20 others.

2.30 RAINWORTH STAYERS HURDLE (£1,114: 2m 6f) (11)

1 303-0 BLAKE W Clay 7-11-8 ... S J O'Neill
5 p10-p PROMINETTO C Holmes 8-11-6 ... A Webb
6 00f-0 CAMINO CRYSTAL (B) S Christian 8-11-1 ... K Mooney
8 1430/ JIMMY MARTIN Mrs A Dickinson 7-11-1 ... R Earnshaw
10 00p/0 MR PRESIDENT WEAR C Tinkler 7-11-1 ... J Suthern
11 043-0 ROUTE MARCH P Pritchard 6-11-1 ... P Dever
14 0p03- MISS WILLIE Mrs T Pilkington 8-10-10 ... Mr A J Wilson
15 p000- MORGANS GOLD P Pritchard 6-10-10 ... J Bryan
16 p-300 NORTHERN KNIGHT R Thompson 7-10-10 ... Jayne Thompson 7
18 04-0 MY CULLEN D Thom 4-10-9 ... Mr D Murphy 4
19 1133- GOLD CASTE K Morgan 7-10-5 ... R McGhin

1983: Red Mills 10-11-12 K Whyte (8-15 fav) M W Dickinson 7 ran.

2 Jimmy Marton, 7-2 Gold Caste, 9-2 Miss Willie, 6 Blake, 8 Prominetto, 12 Route March, 16 others.

3.0 STOUR NOVICE CHASE (£995: 2m) (8)

2 4000 ABALIGHT Mrs M Thomas 6-11-5 ... C Mann
3 f-030 ALPINE HIGHWAY W Clay 9-11-5 ... S J O'Neill
5 212/3 BIG PADDY JOE D T Thom 9-11-5 ... Mr D Murphy 4
7 0200- CHEVRON BLUE R Perkins 6-11-5 ... Dal Williams
8 20/p3 DEMAREE P W Harris 8-11-5 ... R Strange
10 2p24 FLIGHT SHEET P Felgate 8-11-5 ... S Johnson
11 1000- HARFORD R Francis 7-11-5 ... R Crank
17 /4-3f THE WELDER (BF) Mrs A Dickinson 6-11-5 ... R Earnshaw

1983: Comedian 5-11-5 P Scudamore (11-10 fav) D Nicholson 5 ran.

10-11 The Welder, 3 Big Paddy Joe, 9-2 Demaree, 10 Alpine Highway, 12 Harford, 20 others.

3.30 TYNE HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,458: 2m) (16)

4 001-0 CYPRUS SKY (D) W Clay 7-11-7 ... S J O'Neill
5 132/ BASTROP R Thompson 6-11-7 ... –
8 10-3b HIGH RENOWN (D) (BF) J Jenkins 4-11-4 ... S Smith Eccles
9 00b0- RIDGEFIELD D Thom 6-11-2 ... Mr D Murphy 4
10 -0040 SWEETCAL (C,D) P Cundell 7-11-1 ... K Mooney
12 020-0 ENSIGNS KIT (D) A Brisbourne 9-11-0 ... M Brisbourne
14 /1-04 SAN FERMIN (BF) J FitzGerald 5-10-12 ... R O'Leary
15 4p/p0 HOPEFUL SHOT (D) Mrs J Pitman 7-10-12 ... M Pitman 7
19 1400- PRINCESS HENHAM (D) N Callaghan 4-10-10 ... J Suthern
20 00-00 NUDGE NUDGE (D) S Mellor 4-10-9 ... M Perrett
22 40-40 APPLANTE (C,D) R Armytage 9-10-9 ... Miss G Armytage 7
27 244-p SPOTSYLVANIA (D) P Bevan 6-10-5 ... –
29 FATA MORGANA Mrs P Pile 9-10-5 ... K Townend 7
31 310-0 PIP (D) B Stevens 4-10-4 ... R Muggeridge 7
32 p-040 STAR ALLIANCE (D) R Morris 8-10-3 ... W Morris 4
35 00-31 QUALITAIR PRINCE M Ryan 5-10-5 (7 ex) ... J McLaughlin

1983: Pitlochry 6-10-4 G H Jones (4-1) A Aylett 11 ran.

9-4 Qualitair Prince, 4 San Fermin, 8 Princess Henham, Applante, 10 Nudge Nudge, Spotsylvania, 12 Hopeful Shot, Cyprus Sky, 14 High Renown, 20 others.

Big race entries and weights

[illegible] Gaye Chance 9 10 10, Special Cargo 11 10 8, Straight Accord 9 10 9, A Kinsman 8 10 8, Righthand Man 7 10 6, Sointula Boy 9 10 5, Corbiere 9 10 4, Lucky Vane 9 10 3, Midnight [illegible] 0, Cobley Express 8 6 13, Bucksome 11 6 13, Gold Caste 7 6 11, Brownthorn 8 6 0. 73 entries.

Law Report November 23 1984 House of Lords

National security justifies government failure to consult GCHQ trade unions

Regina v Secretary of State for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Another, Ex parte the Council of Civil Service Unions and Others

Before Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Scarman, Lord Diplock, Lord Roskill and Lord Brightman

[Speeches sold November 22]

Although excecutive action carried out in pursuance of a power derived from the prerogative was in general amenable to judicial review, an instruction given by the respondent, the Minister for the Civil Services (the Prime Minister), under article 4 of the Civil Service Order in Council, 1982, to the effect that staff at Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) would no longer be permitted to belong to national trade unions, which would otherwise have been given unfairly because there had been no prior consultation with the unions and staff concerned, had been justified in the interests of national security.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by the Council of Civil Service Unions and six individuals from the Court of Appeal (Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Lord Justice Watkins and Lord Justice May) *(The Times,* August 7, 1984), who had reversed Mr Justice Glidewell's grant of a declaration, in proceedings by the appellants under Order 53, rule 3, of the Rules of the Supreme Court, for judicial review, that the minister's instruction was invalid and of no effect *(The Times* July 17, 1984).

Article 4 of the 1982 Order in Council provides: "As regards her Majesty's Home Civil Service – (a) the Minister for the Civil Service may from time to time make regulations or give instructions – ... *(ii) for controlling* the conduct of the Service, and providing for ... the conditions of service of all [persons employed therin]; ..."

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, Mr Patrick Elias and Mr Richard Drabble for the appellants; Mr Robert Alexander, QC and Mr John Mummery for the respondent minister.

LORD FRASER said that GCHQ was a branch of the public service under the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the main functions of which were to ensure the security of the United Kingdom military and official communications and to provide signals intelligence for the Government. Those functions were of great importance and involved handling secret information vital to the national security.

Since 1947, all the staff had been permitted, and indeed encouraged, to belong to national trade unions, and most of them had done so. Six unions were represented, all members of the Council of Civil Service *Unions. Until the* events with which the appeal was concerned, there had been a well-established practice of consultation between the official and trade union sides about all important alterations in the terms and conditions of employment of the staff. All that had been abruptly changed.

It was necessary to refer briefly to the events that had led up to the respondent's instruction, given on December 22, 1983. Between February 1979 and April 1981 industrial action had taken various forms – one-day strikes, work-to-rule and overtime bans.

It must have had some adverse effect upon the work at GCHQ, especially by causing some interruption of the constant day and night monitoring of foreign signals communications. It had been taken mainly in support of national trade unions, when they were in dispute with the Government about conditions of service of civil servants generally, and not about local problems at GCHQ.

In 1981 especially it had been part of a campaign by the national trade unions, designed to so as much damage as possible to government agencies including GCHQ.

A circular letter dated March 10, 1981 from the Society of Civil and Public Servants, in a paragraph headed "Selective strikes", stated: "Union members at certain key government sites are now on permanent strike. This is the first phase of the selective action: it includes naval supplies and dockyards, locations where the government finance machine can be disrupted, a government surveillance centre and the DHSS contributions records computer".

Among the selective strike areas referred to in the list appended to the letter was "GCHQ Bude, Cornwall". The seriousness of the intended challenge to the security system of this country could be gauged from the literature issued at the time by the appellant union, of which the following were examples:

"Our ultimate success depends upon the extent to which revenue collection is upset, defence readiness hampered, and trading relations disrupted by this and future action".

"Walkouts in key installations have affected Britain's defence capability in general, and crippled the UK contribution to the Nato exercise 'Wintex'."

"... another vital part of the Government's Composite Signals Organization ... is to be hit by a strike from Friday, April 3."

"48-hour walkouts have severely hit secret monitoring stations belonging to the Composite Signals Organization. The Government is clearly worried and will be subject to huge pressure from Nato allies."

"Defence plans have been upset by the continuing action at naval supplies depots, dockyards, and other crucial establishments."

Approaches had been made on behalf of the Government to local union officials, and later to national officials of the appellant union, to dissuade them from action that would directly adversely affect operations at GCHQ. Some co-operation had been given by the local officials, but none at all by national officers.

After a subordinate of a former director of GCHQ had sought to explain to the general secretary of one of the trade unions the serious consequences that might follow from disruption of certain parts of GCHQ work, the answer had been "Thank you. You are telling me where I am hurting Mrs Thatcher the most."

In 1982, the Government had considered whether measures should be taken to prevent the recurrence of such disruptive action. But at that time the intelligence functions of GCHQ had not been publicly acknowledged by the Government, although they had already been referred to in the newspapers, and it had been decided that no action that would involve public acknowledgement of the activities should be taken.

In May 1983, following the report of the Security Commission in the case of Geoffrey Prime who had been convicted of espionage at GCHQ, the intelligence role of GCHQ had for the first time been publicly acknowledged, and the reason for avoiding public action to deal with disruption had thus been removed.

The most important and difficult question raised by the appeal concerned the royal prerogative. The Order in Council of 1982 had been issued by the Sovereign by virtue of her prerogative, but of course on the advice of the Government of the day. The respondent submitted that it was not open to review by the courts because it was an emanation of the prerogative.

That submission involved two propositions. The first was that prerogative powers were discretionary, that is, they might be exercised at the discretion of the Sovereign (acting on advice in accordance with modern constitutional practice) and the way in which they were exercised was not open to review by the courts.

That proposition was vouched by an impressive array of authority. *Attorney General v De Keyser's Royal Hotel Ltd* ([1920] AC 508) showed that the courts would inquire into whether a particular prerogative power existed or not, and if it did exist, into its extent. But once the existence of the extent of a power were established to the satisfaction of the court, the court could not inquire into the proprietary of its exercise.

That was undoubtedly the position as laid down in the authorities and it was plainly reasonable in relation to many of the most important prerogative powers that were concerned with control of the armed forces and with foreign policy and other matters that were unsuitable for discussion or review in the law courts.

In the present case, the prerogative power involved was power to regulate the Home Civil Service, and his Lordship recognized that there was no obvious reason why the mode of exercise of that power should be immune from review by the courts. Nevertheless, to permit such review would run counter to the great weight of authority.

Having regard to the opinion that he had reached on the respondent's second proposition, it was unnecessary to decide whether her first proposition was sound or not and *his Lordship preferred to leave that* question open until it arose in a case where a decision on it was necessary. He therefore assumed, without deciding, that all powers exercised directly under the prerogative were immune from challenge in the courts.

The respondent's second proposition was that an instruction given in the exercise of a delegated power conferred by the Sovereign under the prerogative enjoyed the same immunity from review as if it were itself a direct exercise of prerogative power. That depended on whether the power conferred by article 4 of the 1982 Order in Council on the respondent of "providing for ... the conditions of service" of the Civil Service was subject to an implied obligation to act fairly.

There was no doubt that, if the Order in Council had been made under the authority of a statute, it would have been so construed. His Lordship was unable to see why the words conferring the same powers should be construed differently merely because their source was an order in council made under the prerogative.

Whatever their source, powers that were are defined, either by reference to their object or by reference to procedure for their exercise, or in some other way, and whether the definition was expressed or implied, were in his Lordship's opinion normally subject to judicial control to ensure that they were not exceeded. By "normally," he meant provided that considerations of national security did not require otherwise.

The courts had already shown themselves ready to control by way of judicial review the actions of a tribunal set up under the prerogative: see, for example, *R v Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, Ex parte Lain* ([1967] 2 QB 864).

The appellants submitted that the respondent had had a duty to consult the appellant union, on behalf of employees at GCHQ, before giving the instruction on December 22, 1983 for making an important change in their conditions of service. Their main reason for so submitting was that the employees had had a legitimate, or reasonable, expectation that there would be such prior consultation before any important change was made in their conditions: see *O'Reilly Mackman* ([1983] 2 AC 237). It was clear that the employees did not have a legal right to prior consultation.

The evidence showed that, ever since GCHQ had begun in 1947, prior consultation had been the invariable rule when conditions of service were to be significantly altered. Accordingly, in his Lordship's opinion if there had been no question of national security involved the appellants would have had a legitimate expectation that the respondent would consult them before issuing the instruction of December 22, 1983.

The next question, therefore, was whether it had been shown that consideration of national security superseded the expectation.

The issue there was not whether the respondent's instruction had been proper or fair or justifiable on its merits. Those matters were not for the courts to determine. The sole *issue was whether the decision on* which the instruction had been based had been reached by a process that was fair to the staff at GCHQ.

His Lordship had already explained his reasons for holding that, if no question of national security had arisen, the decision-making process in the present case would have been unfair.

The respondent's case was that she had deliberately made the decision without prior consultation because prior consultation "would involve a real risk that it would occasion the very kind of disruption [at GCHQ] which was a threat to national security and which it was intended to avoid". The appellants had invited the House to hold that that had not been shown to have been the true reason for her *decision.*

The question was one of evidence. The decision on whether the requirements of national security outweighed the duty of fairness in any particular case was for the Government and not for the courts; The Government alone had access to the necessary information, and in any event the judicial process was unsuitable for reaching decisions on national security.

But if the decision was successfully challenged, on the ground that it had been reached by a process that was unfair, then the Government was under an obligation to produce evidence that the decision had in fact been based on the ground of national security: *The Zamora* ([1916] 2 AC 77).

The evidence in support of this part of the respondent's case came from an affidavit by Sir Robert Armstrong, the Secretary to the Cabinet. The affidavit set out the respondent's view that to have entered into prior consultation would have served to bring out the vulnerability of areas of operation to those who had shown themselves ready to organize disruption. That must be read along with the earlier parts of the affidavit in which Sir Robert had dealt in some detail with the attitude of the trade unions to which his Lordship had earlier referred.

The affidavit, read as a whole, did undoubtedly constitute evidence that the respondent involved a risk of precipitating disruption at *GCHQ. His Lordship* was accordingly of opinion that she had shown that her decision had been one that not only could reasonably have been based, but had in fact been based, on condiderations of national security, which had outweighed what would otherwise have been the reasonable expectation on the part of the appellants for prior consultation.

He would dismiss the appeal.

LORD SCARMAN said that he would dismiss the appeal for one reason only. He was satisfied that the respondent had made out a case on the ground of national security. He had no doubt that she had refused to consult the unions before issuing her instruction because she had feared that, if she did, union-organized disruption of the monitoring services of GCHQ could well result.

He was satisfied that that fear had been one that a reasonable minister in the circumstances in which she had found herself could reasonably *have entertained and that she could* reasonably have considered such disruption to constitute a threat to national security.

Like Lord Diplock, his Lordship believed that the law relating to judicial review had now reached the stage where it could be said with confidence that, if the subject matter in respect of which prerogative power was justiciable, that is, if it was a matter on which the court could adjudicate, the exercise of the power was subject to review in accordance with the principles developed in respect of the review of the exercise of statutory power.

The royal prerogative had always been regarded as part of the common law, and Sir Edward Coke had had no doubt that it was subject to the common law: "the King hath *no prerogative, but that which the* law of the land allows him."

It was, of course, beyond doubt that in Coke's time and thereafter judicial review of the exercise of prerogative power had been limited to inquiring into whether a particular power existed and, if it did, into its extent: *Attorney General v De Keyser's Royal Hotel Ltd.* But that limitation had now gone, overwhelmed by the developing modern law of judicial review.

Just as ancient restrictions in the *law relating to the prerogative writs* and orders had not prevented the courts from extending the requirement of natural justice, namely the duty to act fairly, so that it was required of a purely administrative act, so also had the modern law extended the range of judicial review in respect of the exercise of prerogative power. Today, therefore, the controlling factor in determining whether the exercise of prerogative power was subject to judicial review was not its source *but its subject matter.*

His Lordship agreed, subject to his comments, with Lord Diplock and Lord Roskill.

LORD DIPLOCK said that the English law relating to judicial control of administrative action had been developed on a case to case basis that had virtually transformed it over the last three decades.

His Lordship had derived little practical assistance from learned and esoteric analyses of the precise legal nature, boundaries and *historical origin of the prerogative,* which was a part of the common law, or of what powers exercisable by executive officers acting on behalf of central Government that were not shared by private citizens qualified for inclusion under that label.

Nevertheless, whatever label might be attached to them there had unquestionably survived into the present day a residue of miscellaneous fields of law in which the executive Government retained decision-making powers that were not dependent on any statutory authority but nevertheless had consequences on the private rights or legitimate expectations of other persons that would render them subject to judicial review if the power of the decision-maker to make them were statutory in origin.

From matters so relatively minor as the grant of pardons to condemned criminals, of honours to the good and great, of corporate personality to deserving bodies of persons, and of bounty from moneys made *available* to *the* executive Government by Parliament, they extended to matters so vital to the survival and welfare of the nation as the conduct of relations with foreign states and what lay at the heart of the present case – the defence of the realm against potential enemies, or "national security".

His Lorship said no reason why simply because a decision-making power was derived from a common law and not a statutory source it should, for that reason only, be immune from judicial review. Judicial review had developed to a stage when one could classify under three heads the grounds on which administrative action was subject to control by judicial review: "illegality", "irrationality" and "procedural *impropriety*".

As respected "procedural impropriety," his Lordship saw no reason why it should not be a ground for judicial review of a decision made under powers of which the ultimate source was the prerogative.

The crucial point of law in the present case, which had never been identified or even adumbrated in the respondent's argument before Mr Justice Glidewell and so, excusably, found no place in an otherwise impeccable judgment, was *whether procedural propriety* must give way to national security when there was conflict between, on the one hand, the prima facie rule of "procedural propriety" in public law, applicable to a case of legitimate expectations that a benefit ought not to be withdrawn until the reason for its proposed withdrawal had been communicated to the person who had theretofore enjoyed that benefit and that person had been given an opportunity to comment on the reason, and, on the *other hand, action that was needed* to be taken in the interests of national security, for which the executive Government bore the responsibility and alone had access to sources of information that qualified it to judge what the necessary action was.

To that, there could only be one sensible answer: "Yes".

LORD ROSKILL, also dismissing the appeal on the ground of national security, said that to speak today, as Blackstone had done, of the acts of the Sovereign as "irresistible and absolute" when modern constitutional convention required that all such acts were done by the Sovereign on the advice of, and would be carried out by, the Sovereign's ministers currently in power was surely to hamper the continued development of administrative law by harking back to what Lord Atkin had once called, in a different context, the clanking of medieval chains of ghosts of the past.

His Lordship was unable to see, subject to what he should say later, that there was any logical reason why the fact that the source of a power under which the executive acted was the prerogative and not statute should today deprive the citizen of that right of challenge to the manner of its exercise that he would possess were the source of the power statutory.

That right of challenge could not, however, be unqualified. It must depend on the subject matter of the prerogative power that was exercised. Many examples were given during the argument of prerogative powers which as at present advised his Lordship did not think could properly be made the subject of judicial review.

Prerogative powers such as those relating to the making of treaties, the defence of the realm, the prerogative of mercy, the grant of honours, the dissolution of Parliament and the appointment of ministers as well as others were not, he thought, susceptible to judicial review because their nature and subject matter was such as not to be amenable to the judicial process. The courts were not the place wherein to determine whether a treaty should be concluded or the armed forces disposed in a particular manner or Parliament dissolved on one date rather than another.

LORD BRIGHTMAN agreed that the appeal should be dismissed on the ground of national security. Like Lord Fraser, he would prefer to leave resolution of the question whether judicial reviewability might extend, in an appropriate case, to a direct exercise of a prerogative power to a case where it must necessarily be determined.

Solicitors: Lawford & Co; Treasury Solicitor.

Remission of arrears

D v P

Justices when considering whether to remit arrears which had accrued following the making of an affiliation order under the Affiliation Proceedings Act 1957 should follow the practice of Family Division judges who when considering the remission of arrears relating to matrimonial proceedings would remit all the arrears save those which had accrued within the year before the complaint was made.

Sir John Arnold, President of the Family Division, sitting as an additional judge of the Queen's Bench Division, on November 15 allowed an appeal by way of case *stated from* the refusal of Camberwell Green Justices to remit arrears of £1,752 which had accrued

THE PRESIDENT said that it was logical for justices to follow the practice set out in *Pilcher v Pilcher (No 2)* ([1956] 1 WLR 298) and *Ross v Pearson* ([1976] 1 WLR 224) and remit all the arrears save those which had accrued during the year before complant. The arrears would be remitted save for £208

Recklessness in rape

Regina v B

It was clear from *R v Satnam* ((1983) 78 Cr App R 149) that there was no place for an objective test of recklessness in the definition of the offence of rape, the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) (Lord Justice Watkins, Mr Justice Tudor Evans and Sir Ralph Kilner Brown) stated on November 14, delivering reasons for allowing an appeal against conviction by St Albans Crown Court (Mr Justice Woolf and a jury) of rape.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that although it was clear from verdict that the victim had not consented, it was not possible, in view of the judge's direction which involved an objective test of recklessness, to apply the proviso.

Car Buyer's Guide

BMW

BMWs & MERCEDES

Delivery early '85. BMW 3 series & Mercedes Benz 190's 500 SEC special offer.

0253 736962 or 738986

SUPERB 633 CSi

auto 1979. One owner, full spec. Cashmere / black velour, air cond, sunroof. 42,000 miles, service history.

£7,750.

Telephone: 01-207 4114, Mr Rowe, office hours.

528i AUTO PAS

'Y' reg, chestnut red, 29,000 mls, electric sunroof, electric windows, alloy wheels, expensive stereo, immaculate condition.

£7,250

01-348 1138 or eves 01-803 4078

323i 1983. New shape, every extra, beautiful car £9,750 ono. Tel: Colchester 864816 (eves)/577716 (day).

BMW 316 AUTOMATIC Y Reg. Powered steering, sun roof, cassette radio, electric mirrors & ariel. Superb condition, 17,000 miles. Lady owner. £5,750. Phone 01-508 6064.

728 AUTO 1979. Met Bronze, elec roof/windows/mirrors, stereo cassette, 56,000 miles, FSH, excellent condition, private sale. £3,950 o.n.o. 047 337 272 (Suffolk).

635 CSI BMW, 1983, 16,000 miles, sapphire with blue leather, electric roof, 5-speed overdrive box. Immaculate. £18,995. Tel. Exeter 72132 (office hours).

BMW 320 A Reg. July '82. Power steering and automatic transmission. V.G. condition. 42,000 miles. £5,950 o.n.o. Tel: 040386 545.

628is, 1984, Henna, factory spoilers, A.B.S. 6,000 miles. £16,950. Tel. Windsor 54562 office or Wokingham 783180 home.

1982 (Y) BMW 315 with air conditioning, stereo radio cassette, white, 24,000 miles. £4,000. Tel. 0604 62420 (eves): 01-674 3642 (w/ends).

633 CSI Auto 1980 V reg. Henna red. Excellent condition. Company vehicle. £7,250 ono. Tel office hours 021-502 2905.

84 A 728iA, dolphin metallic, pearl interior, ESRm alloys, cruise control, radio stereo, 9,000 miles, £15,450. 0386 870612 Black & White BMW or 0527 60404.

320 Y REG 5-speed gearbox, 28,000 miles with service history. Sunroof, stereo system. As new throughout. £5,450. 01-348 1138 or eves 01-803 4078.

BMW 528i late 82 (X). 2,700 miles. 5-speed met silver, s / roof, ster. rad. cass., alloys. F.S.H. £7,100 ono. Guildford 61825.

528i (A) 1982 man, met blue, o/d. E.S.R. alloys. Pioneer stereo, 29,000 miles, totally immaculate. £9,550. 061-439 3793.

323i 1983 A REG. Metallic red, alloy wheels, 12,000 miles. 1 private owner. £9,150 o.n.o. 09328 (Chertsey) 66417.

1981 (W) BMW 732iA. White, blue velour, 1 owner, full history. 2 years warranty. £7,950. Stratstone Ltd. Mayfair. Tel: 01-629 4404.

316 1980. Many extras, excellent throughout, taxed & MOT. Bargain. £2,995. 021-471 3789 or 03967 208 (weekend) (T).

323i 5 speed '82 X. 26,000 miles, met silver, sunroof. £7,250. Tel: Tadworth 3599.

735i A 1980 coachlined, met. Cyprus, pearl vel. E/s/r. w/w. spoilers. TRX replicas. F.S.H. 1 owner £6,000. 074981 2209.

520i 1982, Baltic blue, a/w. c/l. s/roof, alloys, 5 speed, manual, stereo radio/cassette. £5,750. 0622-538 53.

320i 4 door '84 Henna red 5sp. alloys. S/R, 11,000miles. £9,995 520i auto P.A.S. '82 silver, S/R, rad/cas, 21,000miles, £6,995. 318 '81 x silver 5 sp. S/R, rad/cas. 39,000miles, £4,995. 323i '80, silver, 5sp. P.A.S. S/R, alloys, rat/cas., 33,000 miles. £4,995. 01-459 0005 (T).

BMW. Wheatley Hall BMW. 'A' Registered 635 CSi (A) full specification £19,995. 1983 628 CSi (A), 10,000 miles, comprehensive specification including leather £18,995. Full range of pre-owned BMW's in stock. 0302 69191 Monday-Saturday.

Jaguar/Daimler

1983 DAIMLER XJ6 4.2

Metallic green, black vinyl roof, 12,000 miles, spare unused. Interior damaged by fire, exterior totally unmarked. Requires new seats and some glass. Car drives perfectly. Offers. Can be seen Birmingham.

(0384) 67172 home
891219 business or (0247) 878583

JAGUAR SOVEREIGN

1983 Dec Jaguar Sovereign HE Saloon. 5.3 engine, digital fuel injection and GM 400 automatic transmission. Headlamp wash wipe, cruise control. Maroon metallic with leather trim. Driven exclusively by Co Chairman or chauffer. FSH available.

£17,675

Isis Motors 02214 2525

JAGUAR XJS HE 1983

10,500 miles, 1 owner, automatic, air condition, silver coachwork, black leather interior, in absolutely pristine condition. Save thousands on new car price: £17,500.

Tel: 021-445 1004

1978 T REG XJS

Auto, superb looking car, silver metallic with HE stripes. Low mileage and excellent condition.

£4,950

Tel: Shrewsbury 722010

SILVER SHADOW II

1979 series

Highlands green, E.S.R., 5 new tyres, 54,000 mls, F.S.H.

£14,200

01-660 6119

DAIMLER DOUBLE 6 VANDEN PLAS

X Reg. 32,000 mls, Met. Blue. Superb condition. £7,900. No offers.

Tel: 487 5797 (office)
876 7840 (home)

1970 E TYPE COUPE 4.2

4 speed manual, 7,000 mls since engine and gearbox rebuilt. Soft s/roof, wire wheels, concours condition, cherished Reg No. For sale due to business venture. £8,000 ono.

01-947 5786

XJS rare MANUAL

Only one of 300 produced and in immaculate condition. 1978, maintained throughout to a very high standard, must be seen to be appreciated.

£4,850.

Tel: 01-441 3131 (Office).
Hatfield 71931 (Home).

SUPERB OPPORTUNITY to obtain a fantastic Jaguar XJS HE 'T' reg. Electric sunroof & all usual extras. Drives like a dream. £4,500. Tel: 0279 58211.

JAGUAR XK 150 FHC. Black, brown interior, recent overhaul, good condition £8,300. Tel: 0993 842273.

XJS 1983 A REG. 17,000 miles, managing director's car. Excellent cond. £15,750. 0926 57575 or 0203 891790.

XJS HE, X Reg. 38,000 miles, metallic green, black leather int, air cond, immac cond. £11,000. – Tel. 01-640 8447 home, or 01-722 9255 office.

1981 JAGUAR series III, beautifully appointed in yellow with navy leather trim. 46,000 miles with full service history. All new tyres. £4,795 ovno. Tel 0733 69027 private.

82 XJS HE CORONET Gold 24,500 miles. F.S.H. Totally immaculate. Superb value £12,950. Tel: 0995 70213.

XJS 'V' REG. 1980 model. Good cond. Yellow, tax & MOT. £5,750 o.n.o. Tel 061 969 4144 (off) 061 980 6248 (eves).

JAGUAR XJS 5.3 auto. 1979. T. brown with tan leather trim, 44,000 miles. 12 mths MOT. £3,950. Tel. Flint 2234.

1980 (W) JAGUAR 5.3. Immaculate car. New tyres. 49,000 mls. £3,950 o.n.o. Tel. 0283 883457.

JAGUAR XJS HE Y reg. 18,000 miles, sapphire blue, biscuit trim, pristine condition. Full service history. £15,800. Tony Level Motors Tel 0375 76632.

JAGUAR XJS HE, B reg. 600 mls only: Regent grey with Doeskin; £22,795. Usual facilities and exchanges. Woodbridge of Birmingham, 021-449 4227.

E-TYPE, 1970 (J) SERIES II, 2-seater FHC. Carmen red, black int. Fully restored. New chrome etc. Wire wheels. Radio cassette. 12 mths MOT. Specimen. £8,450. Tel: Nottingham (0602) 608268 (T).

JAGUAR XJS HE, B reg. Cobalt blue/doeskin, as new. £21,995. Usual facilities and exchanges. Woodbridge of Birmingham, 021-449 4227.

1983 (A) XJS HE, silver/blue hide, 1 owner, 13,000 mls only, service history. £17,495 ono. HP. PX poss. 061 962 1089.

XJ-6 3.4 AUTO, 'B' Reg. 300 miles only. Metallic green. £13,800 ono. 01-930 2161 Weekdays before 6.

JAGUAR/DAIMLER. 1981 – 1984 choice of 48, whole range. £6,995 to £15,950. Est 18 years. PX. Tel: 01-554 9833 Essex.

Porsche

928 S AUTO

1982 X Reg. Slate blue metallic, air cond, 39,500 miles. ESR, FSH, cream leather trim.

£18,500

0223 61281 (bus) 0223 247400 w/ends

PORCHE 928 S Coupe

Manual transmission, black/black leather interior, electric windows, air conditioning, Hi-fi, elec seats. First date of reg: 1.8.81. Reg No. SFC 711X. 26,000 miles from new. F.S.H. £20,000 ovno

Wargrave (073522) 4674 or 2066

911 TARGA

Metallic ice green. 1975 model, complete engine overhaul, bodywork very good condition.

£8,500

Tel: 01-352 8950 (w/days)

PORSCHE FOR CHRISTMAS

Much loved '76 911 Targa, black low mileage.

£9,000

01-370 6626

911 SC Sport January '83: Guards red, Berber interior, 24,000 miles. Electric sun roof and other extras. Excellent condition. Service history £19,750. 0253 884535 weekday mornings.

RED PORSCHE 924 lux sunroof, electric tinted windows, electric wing mirrors, stereo cassette, 1 lady owner, 41,000 miles. Full service record. £7,950. Tel: 0625 829457 after 6pm.

PORSCHE 924 TURBO. Excellent condition, sunroof, radio, alarm system, 41,000 miles. Maintained by Porsche Agent. £8,750 ono. Tel: 01-837 1678.

PORSCHE 911E 1971. blue, elec sunroof and windows, special reg no. new clutch and exhaust. £3,700. 01-688 0708 (eves).

1982 PORSCHE 911 SC Sports Targa. Metallic moss green, leather upholstery. £16,500. Tel: 527 2252.

PORSCHE 911 CARRERA Sport Coupé, 'A' Reg. metallic blue, 9,000 miles. Tel: (0698) 748882 (office).

911 SC TARGA 82 (X) zinc pdm s/s. 10,600 miles. immac. £15,995. 01-936 2128.

944 LUX, 5-speed. B reg. Met. ruby red, P.D.M. cass hdr. fog lights, elect roof, P.A.S., sport seats, L.P.T. Anti-theft device, 5,000 miles, genuine reason for sale. £17,800. Tel. 0453 842314.

PORSCHE 911SC 1978 1 private owner, 68,000 miles with full service history. Magnificent car in Guards Red. £8,775. Please phone anytime 0533-774271 or 0664-813277. Bell Motor Company.

PORSCHE 911 SC Sports Coupe. Y reg. Moss Green metallic. 1 owner. fsh. above average mileage, hence price at £16,495. Usual facilities & exchanges. Woodbridge of Birmingham. 021 449 4227.

PORSCHE 924 lux '83 A. white, black pinstripe, sunroof, PDM, CCH, radio stereo, sunroof, 10,000 miles. £10,995. 0386 870612. Black & White Garages. 0527 60404.

PORSCHE 911 SC, 1983 (A). slate blue metallic, blue leather trim, s/roof, PDM stereo radio cassette. 20,000 mls, 1 owner, fsh. £19,250. Tel 0384 398186 weekdays (T).

PORSCHE 924 LUX, 1984 (A). 1 private owner, white/black trim. sunroof, rad/cass. 9,000 mls. £11,750. 0705 267704.

NEW CARRERA SPORTS COUPE. Black, black trim, available December. Tel: 01-892 4283.

PORSCHE 924 LE MANS. Limited Edition 'W' Reg. Furnished in white, many extras, full service records. £7,295. Tel: Dorking (0306) 711911.

1976 911 LUX. Ice green metallic, spec. Absolutely original, new tyres, service history, 68,902 miles. £7,500. Tel: 0496 221866.

PORSCHE 944 LUX – Manual, sunroof, power steering, delivery mileage only. List price. 0534 85396 (home).

928 AUTO. GP white, 1980. esr, tan leather interior, fsh, 2 owners. £11,750. 01-504 3336 (office) 0277 822675 (Sunday).

PORSCHE TARGA 1975 2.7, guards red, new Carrera style looks, recent engine rebuild, Very fast & reliable. Exc. cond. £7,750 ono. 0563-47348.

BLACK PORSCHE 911 SC coupe (Y). 16,000 miles, fsh. £18,700. 01-621 0788 (office). 720 4049 (home).

PORSCHE 911 SC Sport Targa 1982 Chiffon (old English white). FSH. 1 owner, exc cond, all new tyres. £17,250. 0792 894927 / 89505.

PORSCHE 911 SC Sports coupé A reg. zinc met. 1 owner, 19,000 mls, fsh: £20,999. Usual facilities and exchanges. Woodbridge of Birmingham. 021-449 4227.

924 LUX AUTO December '78 black sunroof, excellent condition. £5,400 ono. Tel 03316 2834.

VW/Audi

GOLF GLI, Convertible, 1981. Silver blue, 29,800 miles. 1 lady owner. Full service history. As new. Tel: Brentwood (0277) 224524 (weekend and evenings), or (04023) 71221 (days).

GOLF GTI 1.8 A reg. 14,000. Black. Cood stereo. VW service. £6,000. 0474 812809.

NEW VW GOLF C. Marine blue. Delivery mileage. Unwanted gift. £5,100. Tel: 01-385 9303 (eves).

1981 AUDI Coupe GT 5S. Blue. 38,000 mls. £4,750. Tel: 02586 269 (eves).

NEW AUDI 200 injection, in white. This car is fitted with an auto gearbox and comes with esr, cruise control, elec mirrors and windows and c/locking. We can offer this car at a very competitive £12,500 on the road, taxed for 12 mths. Contact Julian Preston at South Hereford Garages. Tel. 0600 890235.

VW AUDI SCIROCCO. The very very best deal with no PX. Largest stocks in the Midlands. Try us, we deal. Delivery anywhere in UK. Tel. (0902) 60341.

Y REG VW GOLF CABRIOLET. 12,000 mls. Totally as new. £5,995. 0203 502000 (T).

PASSAT ESTATE DIESEL, Aug '82 (X). Immaculate 24,000 miles. £4,500. 0494 32594.

V.W. Sirocco '83 black, 5 sp. fog lights, radio/cass, 1 owner, 18,000m: £4,995. – 01 459 0005.

AUDI QUATTRO Coupe in white. 85 spec. Immediate delivery. Phone 0532 31282 (T).

RED GOLF GTI 1600. Factory sunroof, radio cassette. X reg. 01-992 9624/5966.

GOLF GTI CAMPAIGN 1983, white, s/roof, tints, P6's, 1 owner, 19,000 miles. £5,950. (0844) 53063.

GOLF GL, LHD, B reg. only 300 kms. met blue. £6,400 ono. 01-622 0826. E.

SUBARU SUBARU SUBARU New 4 WD auto or manual. B & H Motors Londons Main Agent. 01-445 6671.

VW/GOLF CABRIOLET LIMITED EDITION 1983A

All white, 14,000 mls. All extras, immaculate.

£7,950

01-994 4462 (O)
01-994 2484 (H)

GTI GOLF CAMPAIGN, Jan 84 (A). Silver s/roof, computer, etc. 25,000 miles. VAG serviced, Pioneer hi-fi, e/aerial. £6,450. Telecom's Sapphire phone fitted, can be transferred if required. 01-580 8816 (office). 036 786470 (home).

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT
SESSION 1984-85
KING'S COLLEGE LONDON

Notice is hereby given that application is being made to Parliament by the University of London, King's College London (hereinafter referred to as "King's College") the Principal and Governors of Queen Elizabeth College (hereinafter referred to as "Queen Elizabeth College") and Chelsea College, University of London (hereinafter referred to as "Chelsea College") for leave to introduce a Bill (hereinafter referred to as "the Bill") under the above name or short title for the purposes of which the following is a concise summary:–

1. To dissolve Queen Elizabeth College and Chelsea College and to annul the Royal Charters constituting those Colleges.
2. To transfer from Queen Elizabeth College and Chelsea College to King's College all property, rights and privileges belonging to, vested in or exercisable by Queen Elizabeth College and Chelsea College together with all debts and liabilities of Queen Elizabeth College and Chelsea College.
3. To continue and carry into effect in favour of or against King's College all existing or pending agreements, appointments, awards, contracts, deeds and other instruments, actions and proceedings which immediately before 1st August 1985 exist or are pending in favour of or against Queen Elizabeth College and Chelsea College respectively.
4. To provide that bequests or other benefits applying in favour of Queen Elizabeth College and Chelsea College respectively shall on and after 1st August 1985 apply in favour of King's College.
5. To repeal the Chelsea College, University of London Act 1969 and to amend the Royal Charter granted by Her Majesty on 1st April 1980 to King's College.
6. To enact provisions incidental to or consequential upon the above mentioned purposes.

On and after the 4th day of December 1984 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies thereof may be obtained at the price of 50 pence each at the Senate House, University of London, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU; at King's College London, Strand, London WC2R 2LS, at Queen Elizabeth College, Campden Hill Road, London W8 7AH, at Chelsea College, University of London, 552 King's Road, London SW10 0UA and at the offices of the undersigned Solicitors and Parliamentary Agents.

Objection to the Bill may be made by depositing a petition against it in either or both Houses of Parliament. In the First House the last date for the deposit of such a petition will be 30th January 1985 if the Bill commences in the House of Commons or 6th February 1985 if it commences in the House of Lords. Further information may be obtained from the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons, the Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments, House of Lords or the undersigned Parliamentary Agents.

Dated this 23rd day of November 1984

WOOD, NASH & WINTER'S,
6 Raymond Buildings,
Gray's Inn,
London WC1R 5DA
Solicitors.

TURNER KENNETH BROWN,
12 Bedford Row,
London WC1R 4DN.
Solicitors.

HICKMANS,
65 London Wall,
London EC2M 5NH.
Solicitors.

LEWIN, GREGORY & CO.,
1 The Sanctuary,
Westminster,
London SW1P 3JT.
Parliamentary Agents.

IN PARLIAMENT – SESSION 1984-85
GREATER LONDON COUNCIL
(GENERAL POWERS)

Notice is hereby given that the Greater London Council (in this notice called "the Council") intend to make application to Parliament for leave to introduce in the Session 1984-85 a Bill (hereinafter referred to as "the Bill") under the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:–

1 To empower the Council to require a person making application for the variation of a licence in pursuance of paragraph 18 of Schedule 12 to the London Government Act, 1963 to pay such reasonable fees as the council may fix.

2 (a) To provide for the service of a notice on the owner and occupier of land when certain works (being banks, walls, embankments, mounds, structures or other natural or artificial features) are incorporated into the flood defences of the London Excluded Area:
(b) to provide that any person aggrieved by the service of such a notice may appeal to the Minister of Agriculture Fisheries and Food:
(c) to enable such a notice to be registered as a local land charge:
(d) to make it an offence to interfere with, alter, or remove any such works without the consent of the Council and to provide a civil remedy where such works are tampered with or damaged:
(e) to make provision for the payment of compensation to owners and occupiers in certain circumstances.

3 (a) To provide that it shall be an offence for any person to–
(i) demolish works being a vault, cellar, arch or part of a building under any street in Greater London; or
(ii) erect any wall, barrier, or obstruction which would prevent access to any vault, cellar, arch or part of a building under any street in Greater London; or
(iii) undertake infilling in any vault, cellar, underground room or storage space under any street in Greater London:
without the consent of the Council of the borough in which the street is situated or, if the street is situated in the City of London, the council of the Common Council of the City of London.
(b) To enable a borough council or the Common Council of the City of London to serve a notice requiring a person who undertakes any such works of demolition, erection, or infilling to deal with the works in accordance with the requirements of the Notice and to provide that it shall be an offence not to comply with the Notice.
(c) To provide that it shall be an offence for any person to erect a retaining wall which supports the carriageway or footway of a street in Greater London and which is within four yards of the street without the approval of the council of the borough in which the retaining wall will be situated or, if it will be situated in the City of London, the Common Council of the City of London.
(d) To make provision for appeals against the refusal of consent or approval referred to in paragraphs (a) and (c) above and for a borough council or the Common Council of the City of London to carry out works and recover expenses in certain circumstances.

4 To confer further exemptions from the licensing requirements of the local legislation applying in any part of Greater London and relating to establishments for massage or special treatment.

5 To enable London borough councils and the Common Council of the City of London to resolve that schedule 3 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 should apply in their areas, subject to amendment with regard to–
(a) the premises which should be subject to control.
(b) the seizure or forfeiture of articles.
(c) fees in connection with licences.
(d) grant, renewal and appeal procedures in connection with licences.

6 (a) To provide that it shall be an offence, if a London borough council or the Common Council of the City of London so resolve to use premises in that borough or in the City as a amusement arcade except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence:
(b) to make provision for the grant, renewal or refusal of licences and the provision, transmission, cancellation, revocation or variation thereof:
(c) to make it an offence to permit a person under the age of 18 years to enter an amusement arcade or to employ such a person therein:
(d) to provide for penalties for offences:
(e) to vary the application of the Gaming Act 1968 in areas where the legislation is adopted.

7 (a) To introduce a new code to enable London borough councils to control street trading in their areas;
(b) to make provision for the issue of street trading licences and the variation or revocation thereof;
(c) to empower a London borough council to charge fees and recover charges in connection with street trading:
(d) to empower constables and authorised officers of a London borough council to enter premises and seize articles in connection with unlicensed street trading and to authorise the court to order the forfeiture of articles so seized:
(e) to provide that it shall be an offence to–
(i) engage in street trading in any street within a borough without the authority of a street trading licence:
(ii) contravene any of the terms of a street trading licence:
(iii) make a false statement in connection with an application for a street trading licence or an application for admission to a waiting list:
(iv) obstruct any authorised officer of a borough council in the execution of his duties in connection with the regulation of street trading:
(v) fail to produce a street trading licence on demand to a constable or an authorised officer of a borough council:
(vi) assist in the commission of any of the offences referred to in (i) to (v) above.

On or after the 4th day of December 1984 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies thereof may be obtained at the price of £1.30 each at the offices of the undersigned Solicitor to the Council and Parliamentary Agents.

Objection to the Bill may be made by depositing a petition against it in either or both Houses of Parliament. The latest date for the deposit of such a petition in the First House will be 6 February if the Bill originates in the House of Lords, or 30 January if it originates in the House of Commons. Further information may be obtained from the Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments, the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons or the undersigned Parliamentary Agents.

Dated this 16th day of November 1984.

J. R. FITZPATRICK,
Solicitor to the Council,
Greater London Council,
The County Hall,
LONDON SE1 7PB.

DYSON BELL & CO.,
15 Great College Street,
LONDON SW1P 3RX.
Parliamentary Agents (4507).

In Parliament
Session 1984-85
C-POULTRY COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that application is being made to Parliament by C-Poultry Company Limited for leave to introduce in the present Session of Parliament a Bill (hereinafter referred to as "the Bill") under the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:–

1. To make provision for the transfer to the State of Delaware in the United States of America of C-Poultry Company Limited.
2. To provide for the cesser of the application to the said Company of the provisions of the Companies Acts 1948 to 1983 (with the exception of those which apply to oversea companies).

On and after the 4th day of December 1984, a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies thereof obtained at the price of 50 pence each at the principal office of the Company at Clifton House, Goldington Road, Bedford, MK40 3NF, and at the offices of the undermentioned Parliamentary Agents.

Objection to the Bill may be made by depositing a petition against it in either or both Houses of Parliament. In the First House the latest date for the deposit of such a petition will be the 30th January 1985, if the Bill commences in the House of Commons, and the 6th February 1985 if it commences in the House of Lords. Further information may be obtained from the Private Bill office of the House of Commons, the Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments, House of Lords or the undermentioned Parliamentary Agents.

Dated this 23rd day of November 1984.

REES & FRERES,
1 The Sanctuary,
Westminster,
London, SW1P 3JT.
Parliamentary Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity: T C Townsend Fund

The Charity Commissioners have made a Scheme for this charity. Copies can be obtained from them at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH (ref: 216250-58-L5).

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE MATTER OF PNEUMATIC PLANT SERVICES LIMITED AND IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the creditors of the above-named company, which is being voluntary wound up, are required, on or before the 21st day of December, 1984, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned KEITH DAVID GOODMAN, FCA of 30 Eastbourne Terrace, London W2 6LF the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 9th day of November 1984.

K. D. GOODMAN
Liquidator

FIGURELORD

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the COMPANIES ACT, 1948 that a Meeting of the creditors of Figurelord Limited will be held at 3rd Floor, Peter House, Oxford Street, Manchester M1 5AB on Wednesday the 28th day of November 1984 at 12 o'clock in the fore noon, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 12th day of November 1984

ALAN POTTER
Director

BARKER nee BARSTOW – Lilian Barker nee Lilian Barstow, Widow late of Glenside Hospital, Blackberry Hill, Stapleton, Bristol, Avon. Died therein on 18 December 1978 residuary estate about £10,500. The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Official Solicitor to the Supreme Court, Penderel House, 287 High Holborn, London WC1V 7HP. Reference Z1637 (L45).

Mercedes

83 A 280 SE

Champagne/Brazil cloth. 13,000 Miles FSH. HWW, r/cassette, ESR, Mint condition.

£18,950

Tel: Work Watford 33554
Home 01-428 5554

300 GD WAGON

16 months old, long wheel base, automatic, seats 9 people, immaculate. Any trial.

£11,500

Tel: 453 8436

MERCEDES 280 GE 4WD

1984 B reg in metallic silver, 4 speed automatic transmission, Blaupunkt radio / cassette. Superb on & off road performance. A good saving against new at only

£13,950

POLAR MOTOR CO.
York (0904) 25371 or
Easingwold (0347) 810169

MERCEDES 500 SEL

1984, with '85 spec, classic white with Henna hide. Elec front seats. Elec head rests, self levelling suspension, radio stereo, UK supplied, 3,800 mls. Showroom condition. Need to sell £32,850, may consider PX.

Day 0772 34886, eves/w/ends 0204 58199

MERCEDES 500 SL

Feb '82. Metallic brown. 37,000 miles. ABS alloy wheels. Radio/cassette. Non-smoking 1 owner. Complete service history with authorised Mercedes dealer.

£20,000

01-250 1504

MERCEDES 500 SEL

1983, Black, Alloy wheels, Electric sunroof, Cruise control, Air conditioning, Anti break locking system. Full service history. Immaculate condition.

£24,500

Daytime 0533 50646
Evenings 0332 850138

Mercedes 280 SE Auto, March '82

Champagne, many extras, one owner, 33,000 miles, F.S.H. superb condition. £13,000.

051-334 1934

MERCEDES 500 SE

Nov '83, 30,000 miles, Silver Blue, Navy blue velour interior, Alloy wheels, Electric sunroof, Cruise control, Air conditioning, Anti break locking system. Full service history. Immaculate condition.

£23,500

Daytime 0533 50646
Evenings 0332 850138

500 SEL Y REG

Brown 12,000 mls. Electric seats, front and rear. ABS Alloy wheels, sunroof, Decca radio / cass., self-levelling suspension, electric near side mirror.

As new £22,000

Tel: 01 363 1337 (home)
or 01 226 5395 (office)

380 SE

1981, 1 owner, ABS, Air con, Wash wipe, Cruise, E/W, Velour trim, Stereo.

£12,600

(0322) 62521

280 SL

1984 June. Red. Manual. 5 Speed. 5,000 miles. As new. Extra's. Alloys. Stereo etc . . .

Tel: (0436) 2155 W/Ends, Eves

380 SE '81 "LHD"

Auto ex-directors car (Mercedes factory Stuttgart). Full UK service history. Maroon / Beige cloth. Becker Europa stereo cassette, elect roof / windows / mirror. Cruise control. Immac throughout.

£10,950

TEL. (B) 794-1471
(H) 794-8622

Mercedes 240 TD Diesel Estate 1981

Immaculate condition, one owner from new, full service record. £8250. Telephone Weedon, Northampton (0327) 40613.

280 SE 1978

38,000 miles, red, electric sunroof, central locking, radio/cassette, superb condition inside and out.

£5,750

07048-31666 (day)
07048-74909 (eves & w/kends)

230 E

Lhd, auto, a/c, electric windows, stereo, 4,800 kms.

£9,800 duty free
£12,800 duty paid

Tel: 01 647 5722

280GE

Y reg, racing green, tan interior, large wheels, auto, 18,500 miles. Stereo & 4 speakers. 1 owner. Immac cond. £12,500 ono.

01-794 9909

MERCEDES 280 TE ESTATE

1980 (W), auto, Red. 48,000 mls. Immac cond. Genuine private sale. £8,750.

Tel. 0454 615295, office 0454 412160.

350 SL SPORT. 1979 in excellent condition, only 36,000 miles. hard / soft top, silver metallic, blue interior, alloy wheels, cruise control, Pioneer radio stereo, 4 new tyres, recent service, arches and rear spoiler looks like a 500 SL. Taxed and MOT 11 months, private number, new SL forces sale. £13,500 ono. Tel: Tyneside (091) 417 8919 (office); Durham (0385) 853065 (home).

MERCEDES 280S 83Y Silver Blue metallic/Blue velour, ABS Electric sunroof, alloy wheels, electric windows, automatic air conditioning cruise control, 15,000 miles. Immaculate £13,950. Tel: (Office) 01-998 0903 (Home) 993 0122.

380SL MAY 83. Private sale, 1 owner, 12,000 miles. Silver metallic, alloys, stereo etc. Service history. Excellent throughout. £21,500. Otford (Kent) 2344.

190E 84 'B' REG, U.K. supplied, Champagne Gold, auto, electric sunroof. Rear head rests, radio cassette, electric aerial. £12,500. Tel: Mr Whitehead 061-707 4000.

MERCEDES 350 SL SPORTS 1978 T. Auto, 2 owners, 50,000 miles with FSH, leather interior, rear seats, electric windows & aerial, H/L wash wipe, central locking, hard/soft top, absolutely immaculate. £11,500. Tel: 0782 626508.

230 CE. June 83 auto, 8,000 miles, grey met, p.a.s., elec windows/s. roof/aerial, radio stereo. £14,000. Tel: 01-984 5651.

280E 1979. Immaculate condition, 1 owner, full service history, 45,000 miles, auto, alloy wheels, blaupunkt stereo, brown/parchment int. £6,150. Tel Penn 2191. (STD 049481).

MERCEDES 280E, 1982, Gold with gold velour trim, 31,000 miles, outstanding cond. £10,000. Phone Northampton 711408 business hours.

1984 380 SL SPORTS Metallic Lapis Blue, Immaculate. £24,000. Tel. 037284 3862 (Oxshott, Surrey) or 01-897 6266 (office)

280 SL '82 X Red, genuine 19,000 miles, stereo radio, one owner, rear seat, electric windows and aerial, absolutely immaculate. £16,950. Phone day 021 359 2601, eves 021 749 1577.

MERCEDES 280 SL Convertible. 'Y' reg. 1 lady owner. Low mileage. Silver/dark blue interior. Immaculate. £18,500. Tel: (0494) 445854.

MERCEDES BENZ 280SE, Feb '82, ABS, Sliding roof, 69,000 trouble free miles. One owner, UK supplied. Full service history. £11,600. Office: 0303-42022. Home: 0304-882713.

450 SLC, 1974, Blue with beige velour trim, E.S.R., superb condition, with F.S.H., private number, about £7,950. Tel: 0873 7188 (Home), 0685 73721 (Office).

MERCEDES 190D New, E/W, Tints, C'locking, Radio cassette, Metallic silver, LHD. £12,000. Tel eves/w'ends (0633) 420246.

240 D 1982 28,000 miles, extras inc dictating machine, going abroad. £9,750. 397 6722.

500 SL W Reg. '81. Excellent condition. Metallic green, stereo radio. 34,000 miles. £18,950. Tel: Harlow 441549.

280CE 1980 W Reg. Metallic gold, fsh, immaculate, 60,000 miles. £8,450 ono. Tel 01-253 6572 (day).

MERCEDES 450 SLC AUTO 80W. Manganese – cream leather, ESR, R/cassette, alloys, 56,000 miles. Sensible offers. Tel: 0629 3129 anytime.

200, 1982 man, 21,000 miles, 1 owner, sunroof, orient red, creme cloth. £7,950. Tel. Eastbourne 646471.

MERCEDES 350 SE. S-reg. Brown Met. paint. Sunroof, elec windows, alloy wheels, headrests, automatic, 2 owners from new, 63,000 miles. Immaculate condition. £4,800. 021-449 1070.

1982 200 Automatic. White with Blue interior, 16,000 miles Immaculate £8,000. 034-282 4530 or 01-884 5896.

RHD NEW MERCEDES. All types available at discount price from direct importers in Brussels, also special models as 190D, 300TD Turbo, 280S, etc. Cars in stock. For info dial 010 32 68 64 60 13 or Telex 62230 ETE B.

1984 MERCEDES DIESEL ESTATE 240 TD 8,000 miles, 5 speed, Blaupunkt radio cassette, sunroof, 1 owner, service history. £12,500. PX welcome. Bourne Road Garage, Crayford, Kent. 0322 521896.

MERCEDES 250 Auto 1977. Orange. Brown vinyl roof, clean condition, £2,900. Tel: Northampton 05084 588833 or 38947. T.

230C MANUAL, 1980. White, tan trim. Alloy wheels. Elec sun roof. Exceptional. £8,800. Nottingham (0602) 608268 (T).

MERCEDES 200 SE '84, champagne, esr, windows, cruise, alloys, radio, stereo, 4,000 mls, as new: £19,995. Usual facilities and exchanges. Woodbridge of Birmingham, 021-449 4227.

MERCEDES 280SL Sports 1981, 35,000 mls. Full history, fitted rear seat, alloys etc. £16,950 ono. Tel 0789 731584.

'83Y MERCEDES 200 – 5 speed, S/roof, Pioneer stereo, elec aerial, 33,000 miles, £7,995. Tel Bristol 733311 9-6 (T).

280 C COUPE 1970, White with beige trim, air conditioning, tinted glass, power steering, electric windows, radio, 1 owner, Outstanding cond. £3,250. 042879 4860 (day). 079862 286 (eves, w/ends).

83 A MERCEDES 200 manual, grey/beige interior, 20,000 miles, Radio/stereo, £9,450. 0386 870612 Black & White BMW or 0527 60404.

84 190E, LHD auto, e/roof, r/stereo, 11,400 miles. PX welcome. Cummings 0208 3784, after hrs 0208 831444.

MERCEDES 380 SE, X reg. Choice of 2 cars. Lapis blue and Anthracite metallic. £14,750. Usual facilities & exchanges. Woodbridge of Birmingham. 021 449 4227.

NEW 500 SE. Blue/black rest, total spec. Immed deliv, list, usual facilities and exchanges. Woodbridge of Birmingham, 021-449 4227.

250 T ESTATE, 1980 V, Jan. Champagne, auto, sunroof, 61,000 miles. Immac. £7,500. Newbury (0635) 48519 T.

NEW MERCEDES 190, 280SE, 380SE & 500SEC with extras, available immediately. For details please ring 0533 663092 (b), 680857 (eves).

1981, 280SL, China blue, E.S.R., A.B.S., w/w, F.S.H., spoilers, 31,000 miles, £12,850. Tel: Messrs. 04663 233, Ex254.

380 SEC, 1983, 16,000 miles, full spec, immaculate condition, £26,500, further details tel: Heywood (0706) 69375 (Lancs).

Wanted

PRIVATE BUYER urgently required L.H.D., Rolls-Royce. Anything considered. Potters Bar 44276.

'83/'84 500 SEC & '81/'82 380 SL wanted desperately for specific customer. Cummings, 0208 3784 after hrs 0208 831444.

LATE, LOW MILEAGE BMW's required for cash. Julians of Reading 0734 585011.

HASSOP MOTOR CO require all models cash or bankers draft paid. 01-459 0005.

LATE, LOW MILEAGE MERCEDES required for cash. Julians of Reading. 0734 585011.

LATE, LOW MILEAGE JAGUARS required for cash. Julians of Reading. 0734 585011.

BRADSHAW WEBB require all late Mercedes. Tel. 01-493 7705/01-352 7392.

Saab

99 TURBO Feb '81. Black. 42,000 miles. Sunroof, stereo cassette. £4,650 ono. Tel: 0853 844500 or 700929 (home).

Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Cliff Webb

Nissan follows Ford to keep market share

The voluntary agreement restricting Japanese cars to 11 per cent of the British market was introduced about eight years ago to save UK-based carmakers suffering the same fate as the once all-conquering British motor cycle industry. It has been successful in its original aim, but is now beginning to have a new and disturbing influence on an already chaotic car market.

When the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT) sat down with the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA) to thrash out the original agreement, the most controversial issue after they had agreed the overall ceiling for Japanese imports was the proportion to be allocated to each manufacturer.

Wisely, the SMMT left the allocation to the association; and it chose the easy way out by fixing market shares at the proportion each company then held. That was greeted with delight by the privately owned Datsun UK (now, Nissan UK), run so effectively by Mr Octave Botnar. It accounted for more than half of Japanese sales here. But it has been a sore point with later arrivals.

Until recently, Nissan UK could sell every car it could lay its hands on. Its dealerships were widely regarded as licences to make money.

All that has changed and in today's bitter cut-price war dealers are hard pressed to sell Nissan's 6 per cent share. Yet if it falls short of its target over the year as a whole, Nissan knows *full* well that its Japanese rivals will be happy to make good the shortfall.

So, for the past four months, Nissan has taken a leaf from Ford's book, and given its dealers substantial financial incentives to register unsold cars, so inflating a market share which is calculated on the basis of registrations rather than actual sales.

Some 42 per cent of Nissan's registered since the end of June were registered in the last 10 days of each month. Such a massive distortion of the normal selling pattern is the clearest possible evidence that dealers register unsold cars in very *large numbers. Some industry* sources suggest as many as 10,000. Now that is market hyping gone mad, and it is time the SMMT and JAMA got together and came up with something better.



MG Maestro 2.0 EFi: Fastest acceleration yet

Alfa crisis

Alfa Romeo (Great Britain) seems to have spent the last four years tumbling from one crisis to another. It has had several mangement shakeouts. The latest brought the installation as managing director of Mr Rinaldo Hercolani. He came highly recommended because his last job was running Alfa's Belgian company and car markets do not come much tougher than price-controlled Belgium.

More importantly, he brought with him £15.5m. from the state owned Italian parent to cover losses of recent years, enabling Alfa Romeo (Great Britain) to start with a clean slate.

He has also cut his British staff by half, and is planning to move from plush offices in north London to something cheaper and more in line with his reduced sales targets of 4,000 cars this year and 4,500 next year. That compares with 13,000 only five years ago.

One of Alfa's biggest setbacks was the withdrawal of the much-loved Alfasud. It accounted for 60 per cent of the company's sales here, compared with 40 per cent in the rest of Europe. The Alfa 33 which replaced it was a little too up-market, and left a big gap in Alfa's armoury.

Now it is trying to fill that with the Arna, the Nissan-bodied, Alfa-engined model, which is assembled with Nissan and Alfa badges in Italy. The Arna's UK price of £4,350 is already whetting appetites. It is no less than £1,645 cheaper than the Nissan equivalent, the Cherry Europe, which has been on sale here for several months with a notable lack of success.

One of the problems is that Nissan UK has come to expect its *cars to arrive in pristine condition.* In contrast, the Cherry Europe needed extensive pre-delivery work.

Qualty has improved recently, and Alfa insists it will not sell a single Arna until it is right. I hope for its sales they keep that promise. The one thing this still highly regarded make does not need is another car of suspect quality and reliability. It has suffered too much from that in the past.

Fastest MG

Most readers will by now be familiar with the Austin Maestro. In the 18 months since it was launched it has become the popular choice of budget-conscious motorists looking for a small-medium car with a carrying capacity of a much larger one. But it has suffered from the absence of a performance version such as the XR3i, which has done so much to boost the image of Ford's Escort.

An attempt was made to rectify that with an MG version powered by a twin carburettor conversion of the 1.6 engine used in more bread and butter Austin models. It was not a sparkling performer and certainly *not capable of* giving the competition a run for its money.

That position changed dramatically last month, however, when the MG Maestro EFi replaced the 1.6. Now powered by the two litre "O" series engine sporting the latest Lucas electronic fuel injection and Honda's new five speed close ratio gear box, it was a revelation.

I had met the same engine and gearbox combination in the Montego EFi, which was launched six months ago and, to be frank, was disappointing. The engine seemed reluctant to rev, running out of breath too quickly and giving the impression of being coarse and unrefined.

According to Austin Rover engineers the problem lay with the Lucas injection system. It was just *not performing to scratch and that* raised bitter memories of earlier Lucas injection equipment fitted to Triumph cars. Stories of Triumph owners being used as development guinea pigs by Lucas are still around, although the relevant period was at least ten years ago.

Times have changed, however. Austin Rover is now among the toughest customers of component manufacturers and any shortcoming is pursued at the highest level. Mr Harold Musgrove, Austin Rover's chairman, has not hesitated to use *the ultimate sanction of cancelling* contracts and switching to new suppliers, even if that means going overseas.

Whatever was said to Lucas had the desired effect. The Maestro EFi I have just been testing is the sweetest running, safest handling family-car-cum-performance hatchack I have driven to date. The addition of a rear anti-roll bar and a thicker roll-bar at the front were all that was needed to match handling to the increased power.

There are contenders such as Fiat's very hot Abarth 130TC and the even faster, Lancia Delta HF turbo, which shade the MG's 0 to 60mph in 8.5 seconds and 115 mph top speed, but none comes close to matching its interior space and accommodation. It is also one of the few four-door models in the sports hatchback sector.

BL has been guilty of putting its much sought after MG badge on very ordinary cars. The EFi is not one of them; it is the fastest accelerating production MG yet made.

I particularly like the combination of a big engine with plenty of bottom end torque, and a small-medium body. It enables the EFi to be driven lazily with minimal use of the gear lever. It will potter along in fifth gear at 30mph without any trace of snatch in the transmission, and still accelerate like other cars, in third.

Vital statistics

Model: Maestro EFi
Price: £7,279
Engine: 1994cc four cylinder, fuel injection
Performance: Max speed 115mph, 0 to 60mph 8.5 secs.
Official consumption: Urban, 28.3mpg, 56mph, 47.4mpg, and 75mph, 34.8 mpg.
Length: 13.3ft
Insurance: Group 5.

If the mood takes you, and you *want to play tunes on the gear lever,* the Honda box is as slick as they come, and certainly smoother than the Volkswagen boxes in other Maestro and Montego models.

I am not yet a covert to the increasing number of electronic digital dispalys which are in danger of turning instrument binnacles into distracting Space Wars rather than simple information communicators. I must confess, however, that the EFi approach is one of the better attempts and one I could learn to live with.

The same applies to the lovely lady who hides behind the dashboard and tells me I have left my lights on, etc. She caught me napping on a number of occasions which quite pleased my wife, who insists I am the worst possible second driver. Talking of women, I would advise spending the extra £296 for the optional power steering. Without it, the EFi is a bit of a handful when manoeuvring.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BECHSTEIN UPRIGHT. Overstrung, rebuilt, beautiful, private, no dealers. 1st £1,500. Bargain. Tel: eves 0582 63852.

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YAMAHA 6ft grand piano. 2 yrs old. Perfect cond. £4,500 ono. 01-794 9909.

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WADDINGTON UPRIGHT Overstrung. Rosewood case. Recently re-conditioned. £400 ono. 0596 832585.

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PIANOS: H. LANE & SONS. New and reconditioned. Quality at reasonable prices. 326 Brighton Rd. S. Croydon. 01-688 3513.

STEINWAY "Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition" ornate grand in "pippy" walnut (1877). £5,995. Richard Reason Pianos. Hitchin 54244.

THE PIANO WAREHOUSE. London's leading specialists in restored pianos. Free catalogue. 23 Castlehaven Rd. NW1. 01-267 7674.

PIANO. Small mahogany upright. Superb cond. Recently tuned £395 can arrange delivery. 453 0148.

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Applications will be treated in strict confidence.

ENTERTAINMENTS

Continued from page 27

THEATRES

EXHIBITIONS

ART GALLERIES

CINEMAS

هكذا من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 **Ceefax AM.**

6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Selina Scott and Nick Ross. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.59; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; a review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18. Plus a link-up with Terry Wogan's radio programme to learn more about this evening's Children in Need appeal.

9.00 **Lyn Marshall's Everyday Yoga.** Part eight, the rather alarmingly entitled Alternate Nostril Breathing and Scalp Tugs (r)

9.10 **Mastermind,** presented by Magnus Magnusson Neville Cohen's specialist subject is The Lake District; David Hatton – the Life of Nelson; Colin Graham – Roman History 133 BC to AD 14; and Ella Thompson – the life and missionary voyages of St Paul (r) 9.40 **Ceefax** 10.30 **Play School,** presented by Liz Watts (r) 10.50 **Ceefax.**

12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. The weather details come from Jim Bacon 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 **Pebble Mill at One.** The Children in Need appeal is celebrated by a host of children and music from English Air and the Fine Arts Brass Ensemble 1.45 **Little Misses and the Mister Men** (r).

2.00 **Purely for Pleasure.** The history and a tour of the Wallace Collection (r).

2.45 **Film: Maid's Night Out*** (1938) starring Joan Fontaine. Romantic comedy about the son of a millionaire who decides to become a milkroundsman for a month – and who falls for one of his customers. Directed by Ben Holmes. 3.48 Regional news (not London).

3.50 **Play School,** presented by Sheelagh Gilbey. 4.10 **The Family-Ness.** 4.15 **Jackanory.** Brian Cant reads the final part of Handles. 4.30 **Benji, Zax and the Alien Prince.** 4.50 **Hartbeat.** Tony Hart and Gabrielle Bradshaw with a new approach to the art of making pictures.

5.15 **Crackerjack,** presented by Stu Francis. The guests include Keith Harris, Touch and Limahl. 5.58 **Weather.**

6.00 **News** with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.

6.30 **London Plus.**

6.55 **Children in Need.** An evening of programmes studded with entertainers soliciting donations to the worthy cause, led by Terry Wogan with Sue Cook and Joanna Lumley, beginning with (all times approximate except the main news at 9.00).

7.25 **Blankety Blank.** Les Dawson's panel this week consists of Cheryl Baker, Keith Harris, Finola Hughes, Nicholas Lyndhurst, Mike Read and Mollie Sugden.

8.10 **Jim'll Fix It.** Jimmy Savile introduces his favourite highlights from his last series.

9.00 **News** with Julia Somerville.

9.25 **Children in Need.**

9.45 **Six of the Best.** Bernard Falk with exclusive film of the Walton sextuplets who celebrated their first birthday last week.

10.45 **That's Life.** Highlights of Esther Rantzen's 11-year-old programme including Chris Serle with the driving dog; Bill Buckley with the two-year old rugby star; and report on the progress of liver transplant patient, Ben Hardwick.

11.30 **News headlines** followed by **Children in Need Celebrities** and reporters throughout the country with the latest figures for viewers' pledges.

1.10 **Weather.**

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain,** presented by Nanette Newman and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.39 and 7.37; guests, Clive James and David Puttnam from 6.45; exercises at 6.46 and 9.20; Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.34; Jan Walsh's consumer spot examines children's football kits at 8.47; advice on maternity rights at 9.06.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 **Thames news headlines.** 9.30 **For Schools:** Custom and ceremony in an English village. 9.47 The suffragettes' cause. 10.09 Mime artist Mick Wells. 10.26 Political skills. 10.48 Physics: pV Isotherms of Carbon Dioxide. 11.05 A picnic in a bird garden. 11.22 Storytelling. 11.39 The 1967 Chinese demonstrations in Peking, Moscow and London.

12.00 **Teetime and Claudia.** For the very young (r). 12.10 **Rainbow.** Learning with puppets. 12.30 **Never Too Early, Never Too Late.** Secondary education in the city and in rural area. Presented by Chris Kelly and Diana Wallis (Oracle).

1.00 **News at One** with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 **Thames news** read by Robin Houston.

1.30 **Film: Pit of Darkness*** (1962) starring William Franklyn. Richard Logan is found lying on an East End of London bomb site. When he returns home he discovers that he has been missing for three weeks. Where has he been? Directed by Lance Comfort.

3.00 **Take the High Road.** Another episode from the eventful life of the residents of the Scottish highland estate of Glendarroch. 3.25 **Thames news headlines.** 3.30 **Sons and Daughters.**

4.00 **Rainbow.** A repeat of the programme shown at 12.10. 4.20 **Wil Cwac Cwac.** Cartoon adventures of a naughty duck. 4.25 **The Wind in the Willows.** Rat decides to leave forever.

4.50 **Illusions.** Fergus Roy examines the art of the old oriental magicians. 5.15 **Blockbusters.** General knowledge quiz for teenagers.

5.45 **News.** 6.00 **The 6 O'Clock Show.** The lighter side of London life explored by Michael Aspel and his team.

7.00 **Airwolf.** Stringfellow Hawke is posted to Africa where his orders are to dispose of his former commander in Vietnam who is now a mercenary helicopter pilot for a Russian-trained army (Oracle).

8.00 **Bruce Forsyth's Play Your Cards Right.** Game show in which couples have to combine their knowledge of public opinion with their luck at the turn of a card.

8.30 **Hallelujah!** The ever-hopeful Salvation Army Captain Emily Ridley believes that, at last, she is in line for promotion (Oracle).

9.00 **Eh Brian, It's a Whopper.** Comedy drama series about the members of a Midlands coarse fishing club (Oracle).

10.00 **News** followed by London news headlines.

10.30 **The London Programme,** presented by John Taylor. Can the GLC escape the government's plans for its abolition? The programme includes and extended interview with Ken Livingstone.

11.00 **Struggle.** Comedy series set in a Labour controlled London Town Hall.

11.30 **Around Midnight.** Chat show hosted by Janet Street-Porter and Auberon Waugh.

12.15 **Live from London.** Carlene Carter in concert.

1.10 **Highway Patrol.** Vintage American crime series starring Broderick Crawford (r).

1.40 **Night Thoughts.**

Timothy Davies in Broomhouse Reach: Radio 3 (7.00 pm)

CHOICE

● **WE DON'T LIKE YOUR HOUSE EITHER!** (BBC 2, 9.25pm) is *Arena's* portrait of Bruce Goff, an American architect it dubs an authentic subversive. He was a mild-mannered man well into his seventies and still designing homes for rich professionals when the film was made, but he has since been transported to another plane where, if there is any justice, he will be provided with the chunks of blue-green glass, wooden ramps instead of staircases, dime-store ashtrays for embedding into window shutters, and carpeted walls for the kiddies to climb up, that will make domesticity more varied and *colourful, if* not exactly tasteful, for his celestial clients. Bruce Goff, while still on earth, brought 50 of his customers together for a celebratory party. One wonders how many architects of today could amass that number of clients who were wholly satisfied, nay positively ecstatic, about the house that Jack, or Jill, built for them.

● This week's offering in the **ITALIANS** series (BBC 2, 8.30pm) is a moderately interesting film about Sicilian fishermen, harpooners all, who are feeling the pinch now that factory ships from foreign parts have moved into what used to be family waters in the Straits of Messina. Even when slightly off colour, as tonight's film is, *Italians* is character analysis at its best, and I was astonished to hear its aims being almost wilfully misunderstood by the panel in a recent edition of BBC 2's *Did You See . . .?*

● Radio 3, expert in musical archaeology and the rehabilitation of forgotten composers, is the ideal channel for the broadcasting of Colin McLaren's **BROOMHOUSE REACH** (7.00pm), in which a nonentity of a musicologist (a delicious essay in tentativity from Timothy Davies) undertakes the task of supplying a memorial to the dead and unremembered composer (David De Keyser, splendidly acerbic) busily providing a ghostly commentary at his side. This is rich, musically well-informed comedy writing, packed with descriptive one-liners that Dickens, had he lived in considerably more permissive days, might have penned: "all brow and chin and with more legs than he knew what to do with . . . 40 camel-clad buttocks and approximately the same number of cashmere-covered breasts subsided like a caravan at rest."

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

9.00 **Ceefax**

9.30 **Daytime on Two: Science:** biotechnology. 9.52 Part nine of Badger Girl. 10.15 Maths: *column graphs.* 10.38 Forecasting weather conditions. 11.00 The design of vehicles and the surfaces over which they run. 11.22 Japan's economic growth. 11.44 Cleanliness at work. 12.05 An introduction to computers. 12.30 Complex computer-controlled devices.

12.55 **Ceefax.** 1.20 For moderately handicapped young adults. 1.38 A Scottish family at the time of the First World War. 2.00 *Just Deserts, a play by* Chris Ellis. 2.30 Arthur Miller and 'The Crucible'. A dramatised documentary starring T. P. McKenna.

3.00 ***Anatomy of a Volcano.*** An Horizon production that followed the turmoil of the eruptions of Mount St Helens in May 1980. The narrator is Ray Moore (r).

3.55 **Film: The Man in Half Moon Street*** (1944) starring Nils Asther and Helen Walker. Fog shrouded, cobble-paved London is the scene of this thriller about a scientist who may have been responsible for a series of murders stretching over 100 years. Directed by Ralph Murray.

5.25 **News summary with subtitles.**

5.30 **Fred.** Fred Dibnah and his family make their annual pilgrimage to the Cheshire countryside with their steam engine and trailer (r).

6.00 **The Invaders.** Science fiction series in which, this week, David Vincent is captured by aliens and transported to Utopia.

6.50 **Choir of the Year.** Brian Kay introduces the second quarter-final of the competition devised and run by Sainsburys. From Hopetoun House, near Edinburgh, six choirs from Scotland and the north of England compete for a place in the semi-final.

7.30 **Three in the Wild.** Part one of the story of Mordicus, the youngest of three buzzard chicks nesting in an Exmoor beech wood.

8.00 **Call My Bluff.** Arthur Marshall, Sheila Steafel and Ian McKellen attempt to bluff Frank Muir, Lynsey de Paul and Huw Wheldon.

8.30 **Italians.** A profile of Ciccio Longo, an 80-year old Sicilian fisherman. (see Choice).

9.00 **M*A*S*H.** A United Nations delegation's visit to the 4077th leaves a lasting impression on all the staff.

9.25 **Arena: We Don't Like Your House Either!** The philosophy and work of American architect Bruce Goff (see Choice).

10.25 **Newsnight.**

11.10 **Film: The Killing*** (1956) starring Sterling Hayden. Highly praised thriller, directed by Stanley Kubrick, about a gang, assembled by ex-convict Johnny Clay to steal two million dollars in cash from a heavily guarded race track. Ends at 12.35.

CHANNEL 4

2.30 **Treasure Hunt.** Anneka Rice is flying over the Welsh Marshes at the behest of Chris Board and John Edmunds who are in *London unravelling clues given* to them by Kenneth Kendall as to the whereabouts of hidden treasure (r).

3.30 **The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie.** Episode five of the seven-part dramatisation of Muriel Spark's novel, starring Geraldine McEwan as the middle-aged schoolmistress at an Edinburgh school.

4.30 **Countdown.** Keith Cloke challenges yesterday's winner of the anagrams and mental arithmetic game.

5.00 **The Addams Family*.** Part one of Morticia's Romance in which, on the occasion of her 13th marriage anniversary to Gomez, she tells her children the story of how they first met.

5.30 **The Tube** introduced by Jools Holland and Paula Yates. The studio guests include Paul Young, Lords of the New Church and Feelabeelia. Items on film include a Donna *Summer interview.*

7.00 **Channel Four News** and weather.

7.30 **Right to Reply,** presented by Gus Macdonald. Harry Theobalds, Controller of Advertising for the IBA, defends children's advertising against accusations from Janey Buchan, MEP, that it is pernicious and greed inducing.

8.00 **What the Papers Say.** Margaret van Hattem of the *Financial Times cast a critical* eye over the Press's coverage of the week's news.

8.15 **A Week in Politics,** presented by Peter Jay, includes a report on the strains within the NUM and an interview with Arthur Scargill.

9.00 **Tell the Truth.** Graeme Garden is in the chair as his panel of Beverley Anderson, Gyles Brandreth, Brian Hayes and Julia McKenzie try to find out *who of three guests is telling* the truth.

9.30 **In Search of Paradise.** The series on the history of gardens continues with an examination of the gardens that were created by the Sun King – Louis XIV of France (r).

10.00 **Newhart.** American comedy series.

10.30 **Just Sex.** The third programme of the series deals with how marriage is viewed today. Two discussion groups of seven men and seven women talk about what they expect out of sex in marriage and how far they accept adultery.

11.15 **Opinions.** Jeffrey Bernard philosophises on a life devoted to women, drink and horses.

11.45 **Film: Days of Heaven** (1978) starring Richard Gere, Sam Shepard, Brooke Adams and Linda Manz. Drama about a *Chicago steelworker who, in* 1916, moves to the Texas Panhandle with his sister and his lover where they are hired as itinerant workers for the wheat harvest. Directed by Terrence Malick.

1.30 **Closedown.**

Radio 4

On long wave. † denotes stereo on VHF.

5.55 Shipping. 6.00 News Briefing; Weather. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Prayer For The Day.

6.30 Today, inc 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought For The Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.

9.00 News.

9.05 Desert Island Discs: The castaway is the film producer David Puttnam (r).†

9.45 Feedback with Susan Marling.

10.00 News; International Assignment.

10.30 Morning Story: "Luck Break" by Brian Glanville and read by him.

10.45 Daily Service (NEM, page 50).†

11.00 News; Travel; Analysis; Paying the Piper, an inquiry into other ways of financing the BBC (r).

11.48 I Beg Your Pardon? Michael Jordan discovers we are not the only ones to snore.

12.00 News: You And Yours: Children in Need.

12.27 Top of the Form. A second round contest: London v Wales Queen Elizabeth Boys' School, Barnet, versus King Henry VIII School, Abergavenny (r).12.55 Weather.

1.00 The World At One: News.

1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.

2.00 News: Woman's Hour from Manchester. Includes an item on *Dennison Berwick's sponsored* walk through India – a total of 1,557 miles. Also a feature about an Oldham welfare scheme to help younger families.

3.00 News; Masters' India. An 18-part serialization of John Masters' saga. Book Two: The Nightrunners of Bengal (3) (r)†.

4.00 News: My Kind of Folk. Jim Lloyd introduces the first of four views of the traditional music of the British Isles (r).

4.10 The Mind In Focus. Current thinking in psychology 2: Personality, with Peter Evans and Brian Foss, Professor of Psychology at the New College, Bedford and Royal Holloway, Dr Anthony Storr; and Liam Hudson, professor of Psychology at Brunel University.

4.40 Story Time: "Pierre et Jean" by Guy De Maupassant, abridged in seven episodes (2). Read by Michael Pennington.

5.00 MP: News Magazines 5.50 Shipping. 5.55 Weather.

6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.

6.30 Going Places. Transport and travel magazine, with Clive Jacobs.

7.00 News.

7.05 The Archers.

7.20 Pick of the Week. Margaret Howard's extracts from BBC television and radio programmes.†

8.20 Stop Press. Nigel Rees examines the way newspapers have behaved this week.

8.45 Any Questions? From Christchurch, Dorset. With John Pardoe, Baroness Phillips, Edwina Currie, the Rev Donald Reeves, and John Timpson.

9.30 Letter From America by Alistair Cooke.

9.45 Kaleidoscope. Includes comment on the film A Private Function, and BBC2's King John. Starring the late Leonard Rossiter. The spotlight also falls on Sir John Summerson.

10.15 A Book At Bedtime: "Some Do Not" by Ford Madox Ford. Last of a 15-part series. Read by Hugh Burden. 10.29 Weather.

10.30 The World Tonight.

11.00 Today in Parliament.

11.15 The Financial World Tonight.

11.30 *Week Ending. A look back at the* week's news. 12.00-12.15 News; Weather. 12.33 Shipping Forecast.

VHF (available in England and S Wales only): Radio 4 vhf is as above except: 5.55-6.00 Weather; Travel. 11.00-12.00 For Schools. 1.55-3.00 For Schools. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued) 11.00-12.00 Study On 4; 11.00 Going Skiing: 11.30 Por Acqui. 12.30-1.10 Schools Night-time Broadcasting: Your Money and Your Life. 12.30 Somewhere to Live. 12.50 I Need a Holiday Abroad.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.

7.00 Morning Concert: Cyril Scott's Early One Morning (Ogdon, piano); Samuel Wesley's Symphony in D; Franck's Prelude, Fugue, Variation (Bate, organ); Glière's Concerto for Coloratura and Orchestra (Sutherland/LSO).† 8.00 News.

8.05 Morning Concert (contd): Boito's Symphony in A; Lalande's Caprice No 1 (Symphonies pour les soupers du roi), Robert Russell Bennett's Suite of Old American Dances.† 9.00 News.

9.05 This Week's Composer: Rimsky – Korsakov. Shazka: Fairy Tale for Orchestra; and Symphony No 3.†

10.00 American Piano Music: Philip Martin plays Gershwin's Impromptu in Two Keys: Bernstein's Touches: Lou Harrison's Suite.†

10.30 Northern Sinfonia (Parkian conducts): Haydn's Symphony No 83; Mozart's Violin Concerto No 1, K 207, and Frank Martin's Four Etudes for string orchestra.†

11.40 The Song of Peter Warlock: recital by Ian Partridge (tenor) with Jennifer Partridge (piano). Including I asked a thief; Music when soft voices die; The cloths of heaven; Captain Stratton's fancy.†

12.15 Midday Prom: Jean-Louis Steuerman (piano) and BBC Philharmonic. Part one. Sibelius's tone poem *En Saga;* Liszt's *Piano* Concerto No 1.† 1.00 News.

1.05 The Barrow Poets: verses based on the theme: Not a Nice Guest.

1.20 Midday Prom: part two. Bax's Symphony No 3.†

2.05 Fauré: Piano Quartet No 1 in C minor Op 15 (Osostowicz / Ireland / Sester / Tomes).†

2.40 The Prodigal Son: Prokofiev's ballet music, played by Moscow Radio Symphony Orchestra under Rozhdestvensky.†

3.25 Schumann and Janacek: Suzanne Bradbury (piano) plays Schumann's Sonata in G minor, *Op 22;* and Janacek's *Sonata,* 1925.†

4.00 Choral Evensong: from Coventry Cathedral. Organist: Timothy Hone.† 4.44 News.

5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: Music with youthful associations, presented by Fritz Spiegl.†

6.30 Guitar Music: Jukka Savijoki plays Frank Martin's Quatre pieces breves; Ponce's Cancion popular calega; Fricker's Paseo.†

7.00 Broomhouse Reach: Colin McLaren's suite in six movements, with music by Paul Patterson. Starring David de Keyser, Timothy Davies, Cyril Luckham, Fany Carby and Mark Jones. Tonight: the First Movement (see Choice).†

7.30 Takacs Quartet: Part one. Haydn's Quartet in F Op 77 No 2; and Bartok's Quartet No 2.†

8.25 Scottish Season: Iain Crichton Smith reads from his poetry collection The Exiles.†

8.45 Takacs Quartet: part two. Dvorak's Quartet in F, Op 96 (American).†

9.20 Viola: Smetana's operatic fragment, sung in Czech, and *based on Twelfth Night, by* Shakespeare. Kosler conducts Prague National Theatre Orchestra and Chorus.†

9.45 Of Cadres and Kings: John Keay with the fourth programme in his series about life in South-East Asia. Tonight: The View from Meru.

10.30 Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra (under Chailly). With Alicia de Larrocha (piano). Beethoven's Piano Concerto No 3; and, at 11.15, Schumann's Symphony No 4.† Interval reading at 11.05.

11.57 News. Until 12.00.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 9.00pm). Headlines 5.30, 7.03, 8.30. 4.00am Colin Berry † incl 5.00 Cricket. 5.30 Ray Moore incl 6.02 Cricket. 7.30 Terry Wogan † incl 8.31 Racing. 9.02 Cricket. 10.00 Russell Harty † incl 10.02, 11.02 Cricket. 12.00pm Steve Jones † incl 1.05 Sports Desk. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford † incl 2.02, 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.30 Music All the Way.† 4.00 David Hamilton † incl 4.02, 5.05 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn † incl 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf) only). 8.00 Friday Night is Music Night from the Hippodrome, Golders Green. Traditional Celtic music.† 9.15 The Organist Entertains.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Random Jottings of Hinge and Bracket. 10.30 Nights at the Paris Olympia. This week: the Early 60s. 11.00 Stuart Hall with Terry Wogan. 1.00am Hilary Osborn presents Nightride.† 3.00 Big Band Special. 3.30-4.00 String Sound.†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm and at 12.00 midnight. 6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 12.00pm Gary Davies including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.30 Mark Page. 4.30 Select-a-Disc. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.00 Andy Peebles. 10.00-12.00am The Friday Rock Show.† VHF Radios 1 & 2. 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Report On Religion. 7.45 That's Trad. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Classical Record Review. 8.30 The First Half Century. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 The Brotherhood Of Brass. 10.00 News Summary. 10.01 Torture. 10.30 My Music. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Images Of Britain. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Nature Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty Four Hours. 1.30 The Ideal Cast. 2.00 Outlook. 2.45 Report On, Religion. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Incredible Flautists. 3.30 Steptoe And Son. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Rock Salad. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Monitor. 8.00 World News. 8.15 Album Time. 9.45 Recording Of The Week. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Images Of Britain. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Steptoe And Son. 1.00 News Summary. 1.01 Outlook. 1.30 Waveguide. 1.40 Bookchoice. 1.45 Monitor. 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. *3.30 The Spirit Of Kitty Hawk. 4.00 Newsdesk* 4.30 Classical Record Review. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; **Radio 2:** 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; **Radio 3:** 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; **Radio 4:** 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; **LBC** 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; **Capital:** 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC **Radio London** 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; **World Service** MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC1 Wales 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales Headlines. 3.48-3.50 *News of Wales Headlines.* 4.30-4.50 Hartbeat (as BBC-1 4.50 pm). 4.50-5.30 Crackerjack (as BBC-1 5.15 pm). 5.30-5.35 Interval. 5.35-5.58 Wales Today. 6.30-6.55 The Good Life. 11.35-1.10am* Children in Need: Wales Special. 12.13 News headlines. 1.10* Close. Scotland 12.57pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.30-6.55 Reporting Scotland. 1-10*-1.15 News and weather. Northern Ireland 12.57pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.30-6.55 Reporting Scotland. 1.10*-1.15am News and weather. England 6.30pm-6.55 Regional News Magazines.

S4C Starts 1.00pm Countdown. 1.30 Alice. 2.00 Ffenestri. 2.20 5 Lon Goch. 2.35 Hyn O Fyd. 2.55 Interval. 3.00 Year's Ahead. 3.45 Book Four. 4.15 Scotland's Story. 4.45 Hanner Awr Fwy. 5.30 The Tube. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Rosalind A Myrddin. 8.00 Pobol Y Cwm. 8.30 YByd Yn Ei Le. 9.15 Fairly Secret Army. 9.45 Tell The Truth. 10.15 Film: Rough Shoot (Herbert Lom). 11.55 Newhart. 12.20am Soap. 12.50 Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm Granada Reports 1.30 Just Our Luck 2.00 Adventurer 2.30 Glass Box 3.00 That's My Dog 3.25 News 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors 6.00 News 6.05-7.00 Weekend 10.30 Open night 11.00 Film: When the Legends Die. 12.55am Judy Jazz 1.30 Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

HTV WEST As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Beachcomber (Glynis Johns). 3.00-3.30 Movie Makers. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Sidestep. 10.30 Your Say. 10.45 West This Week. 11.45 Film: Honeymoon (Jean-Louis Trintignant). 12.40am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 11.22am-11.37 About Wales. 6.00-7.00 Wales at Six. 10.30 Week In The Life Of . . . 11.00-12.30am Film: Honeymoon.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm News 1.30 We'll meet again 2.30 Farmhouse Kitchen 3.00 Three Little Words 3.30-4.00 Bounder 5.00 News and Scotland Today 6.30-7.00 Funny You Should Say That! 10.30 Teachers Only 11.00 Ways and Means 11.30 Late Call 11.35 Sweeney 12.35am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm Lunchtime. 1.30 Film: Too See Such Fun* (Alastair Sim). 3.00 That's My Dog. 3.30-4.00 Protectors. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.20 Sportscast. 6.45 Advice with Anne Hailes. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Film: The Nanny (Bette Davies). 12.15am News, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Trygon Factor (Stewart Granger). 3.00–3.30 That's My Dog. 6.00–7.00 About Anglia. 10.30 Cross Question. 11.10 Film: Ghost Of Flight 401 (Ernest Borgnine). 12.55am Jimy Mamou Sings, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm N News. 1.30 Women of the Year Dinner. 2.15 Rock of the Seventies. 2.50 Cartoon. 3.00-3.30 *That's My Dog. 6.00 News. 6.02 Three* Little Words. 6.30 Northern Life. 10.32 Film: Asylum. 12.05am Last Outlaw. 1.05 Threes Company, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Masquerader.* 3.00–4.00 Hart To Hart. 5.15–5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Crossroads. 6.55–7.00 What's On Where. 10.34 In Camera. 11.05 Film: The Gorgon. 12.30am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 1.20pm News 1.30 Film: Shamus: a Matter of Wife or Death (Rod Taylor) 2.55 Footsteps 3.00-3.30 That's My Dog 6.00 Calendar 6.30-7.00 Diff'rent Strokes 10.30 Shelley 11.00 Sweeney 12.00 Rock of the Seventies 12.30 Closedown.

TVS As London Except: 1.20pm News. 1.32 Jemima Shore Investigates. 2.35 Three Little Words. 3.00 Afternoon Club. 3.27-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Country Ways. 10.30 Shelley. 11.00 Masquerade. 12.00 Ashford and Simpson – Freeze Frame. 12.30am Company, Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 1.20pm Film: Green Grow the Rushes* (Richard Burton). 3.00-3.30 That's My Dog. 6.00-7.00 News. 10.35 Street of San Francisco. 11.35 Film: Vanishing Point (Barry Newman). 1.25am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN *As London except:* 1.20pm News 1.30 Film: The Mouse that Roared (Peter Sellers) 3.00-3.30 That's My Dog 6.00-7.00 North Tonight 10.30 Crossfire 11.00 Film: Hound of the Baskervilles (Peter Cook) 12.30am Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: I Only Arsked!* (Bernard Bresslaw). 3.00 That's My Dog. 3.30–4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30–7.00 Take The High Road. 10.30 Ten Thirty. 11.30 Streets of San Francisco. 12.25am News, Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20pm News 1.30 Masquerader* (Ronald Colman) 3.00-4.00 Hart to Hart 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm 6.00 Today South West 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead 12.20am Postscript, Closedown.

Entertainments

also on page 26

Baby's heart rebuilt by surgeons

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The heart of an eight-year-old baby girl has been reconstructed in a pioneering operation to build up parts missing when she was born.

The baby girl, Catherine Coates, was making good progress, it was said last night, after the nine hours of surgery earlier this month.

She has already returned to her home in Filey, North Yorkshire, where her mother said last night: "We are all completely overwhelmed at what has happened. The doctors were magnificent and Catherine is looking just fine."

The pioneering surgery was done at Killingbeck Hospital, Leeds, by a team working with Mr Duncan Walker, the paediatric surgeon.

Mr Walker said yesterday that he had originally told Catherine's parents that she was unlikely to survive the operation. He added: "We are very hopeful Catherine will continue to make good progress".

Research toward this form of operation has been in progress at Killingbeck for more than 10 years. Reconstruction of badly damaged hearts at birth is regarded by some specialists as a better option than a complete transplant, as it avoids risks of rejection.

The rare condition for which the operation was performed is similar to that suffered by Hollie Roffie, the baby who died earlier this year after being given a heart transplant at London's National Heart Hospital.

Most of the right side of the heart was missing and the surgeons rebuilt the chambers on that side, the connecting valves between them and the main artery, the aorta, which curves in an arch backward from the heart to supply the body's blood distribution network. The parts were taken from a donor heart.

Mr Walker said that the surgery involved was extremely difficult. Catherine's heart measured about two inches in diameter.

Although the doctors were concerned about the baby's ability to survive such an intricate operation, they were more hopeful about it becoming established thereafter, without the difficulties of rejection.

In using a donor heart to provide specific component parts, the doctors were using material which was more inert than the tissues involved in a full transplant.

The operation has been tried unsuccessfully seven times in the past 10 years.

Sun rises on Pharaoh I, circa 1984

From David Watts, Tokyo

The most striking pavilion in the Expo 85 exhibition, which is to open in March, is a £5m project developed by one of Japan's leading publishing houses. Designed like the cover of a magazine to reveal the goodies inside, it features a striking series of reproductions of the world's most famous ancient artefacts.

Workmen (below) complete in mortar the representation of an Egyptian Pharaoh (detail, right) on the pavilion exterior.

Standing almost 80ft high, the pavilion also features the famous figures from Easter Island in the Pacific, a Greco-Buddhist figure of the Gandhara style from the North-West Frontier, clay images found in ancient Japanese tombs as burial objects, and reproductions from the world's largest Buddhist shrine, Borobudur in Indonesia, as well as the childlike images of the Olmec tradition from northern and central Mexico.

"The theme of the exhibition is the relationship of man and science in the modern age," said a spokesman for Shueisha, the publishing house. "Just as these ancient cultures passed on ways of life and technology to other generations, so we want to show how publishing companies are playing a similar role in the modern age."

Expo's site is 40 miles north of Tokyo, at Tsukuba. Forty-two countries will participate and organizers expect 20 million visitors before Expo closes on September 16

The United Kingdom pavilion will immerse visitors in a totally British environment. They will be taken on a journey through urban and rural landscape in a series of theatrical sets.



Russians agree to talk about arms

Continued from page 1

antagonism toward Reagan to agreement to hold talks on all arms questions, from land-based missiles to anit-satellite weapons", one diplomat said.

Yesterday Dr Georgy Arbatov, a senior Kremlin adviser, said that Mr Gromyko and Mr Shultz would discuss a broad range of issues rather than one particular issue.

Observers said that the Kremlin was being driven back to the negotiating table by an awareness of the crippling cost of the arms race, and by the need to prove to the Russians, the West and Russia's allies that Moscow was in favour of dialogue and arms reduction.

The Russians were, in effect, adopting the "umbrella" concept they had previously rejected. Yesterday Dr Arbatov pointed out that Mr Chernenko had repeatedly suggested "broad" talks.

● WASHINGTON: The United States hopes that the Shultz-Gromyko meeting will usher in a new phase of arms control negotiations, but is sticking to its insistence that the Soviet proposal for a mutual end to the development of space weapons is unacceptable (Christopher Thomas writes).

Administration officials say that since Russia already has the only anti-satellite weapon, a freeze on Soviet terms would not be in the interest of the United States. Washington would seek the verifiable withdrawal of the Soviet anti-satellite weapons before considering a ban on either further development.

Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's National Security Adviser, said yesterday that it was hoped to reach agreement on nuclear weapons and weapons in outer space. He quoted Mr Reagan as saying: "This is good news. It is the first step on what will be long and difficult road, but the world is depending on us."

Mr McFarlane said the United States would enter the meeting in a spirit of honest compromise. It would be premature to speculate on whether the encounter would lead to a summit between Mr Reagan and President Chernenko, the Soviet leader.

● KINNOCK TALKS: Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, said yesterday after talks with Dr Arbatov in Moscow that he had told the Russians that Labour was absolutely committed to an "effective and modern" defence within the Western alliance.

Immunity call for JPs over legal decisions

Three Law Lords called yesterday for changes in the law to give magistrates the same immunity from legal action by victims of courtroom injustice as judges.

Their comments came in a judgment on a Northern Ireland case in which a youth who was wrongly sent to Borstal in 1978 sued three Belfast magistrates who imposed the penalty, claiming damages for wrongful imprisonment.

The House of Lords rejected an appeal by the magistrates against a ruling that they were liable to be sued because they had acted in excess of their jurisdiction.

But the judges urged changes in the law which at present gives magistrates only limited legal protection from such actions.

Last night the judges' comments were welcomed by Mr Geoffrey Norman, secretary of the Magistrates' Association.

Privatization blamed for child labour

Child labour, filthy hospital words, classrooms, and streets, are listed among the effects of "privatizing" local authority and health services in a Trades Union Congress report published yesterday.

In a document detailing 70 cases of "privatization gone wrong", which is being sent to senior local authority administrators, the TUC cites two examples of children under 16 being employed to clean hospital wards and schools.

In Merton, London, last year several cases of 15-year-olds and one 13-year-old working for Academy Cleaning Services were reported.

Office Cleaning Services, contracted to clean Addenbrooke's hospital, Cambridge, admitted last year to employing without permits three children under 16, who were then sacked.

Merton have cancelled the Academy contract,

Labour picks use rather than abuse of Parliament

Continued from page 1

showed how effective verbal assault can be. Keeping attention as far as possible on the Government's alleged offence, he accused the Prime Minister of a gratuitously vindictive act in reducing the purchasing power of benefit payments to strikers' families.

Mrs Thatcher said the charge was against the National Union of Mineworkers, which chose to spend its funds on mob violence instead of strike pay. She said the increase from £15 to £16 in the deemed level of strike pay was part of the formula which since 1980 had been applied automatically at annual upratings.

Mr Hattersley said the statute gave ministers power to vary the figure. Because she had chosen not to, the Prime Minister must take the direct responsibility in terms of suffering, hardship and violence.

Mr Weatherill at the end of question time made a brief statement, reminding the House how over the centuries it had guarded its procedure of free debate, which he promised to uphold. He added quietly that he hoped he would always have the full backing of the whole House.

Parliament, page 4

Law Lords uphold GCHQ ban

Continued from page 1

Minister refused to consult the unions before issuing her instructions "because she feared that, if she did, union-organized disruption of the monitoring services of GCHQ could well result".

With the other law lords, Lord Diplock, Lord Roskill and Lord Brightman, they dismissed the appeal brought by the Council of Civil Service Unions against the ruling of the Court of Appeal in August, which also upheld the legality of the Prime Minister's action.

The Government went to the Court of Appeal after Mr Justice Glidewwll, in the High Court, declared the ban unlawful on the ground that it breached the rules of natural justice.

The unions, as well as saying they were going to the European Court, warned the Cabinet last night that if any of the 400 staff at GCHQ is dismissed industrial action would follow in the Civil Service and elsewhere.

Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, said: "If the Government thinks this is the end of the GCHQ affair they are badly mistaken.

"There must be an appeal to the international courts which defend human rights. Despite what their lordships say, it remains morally wrong for these workers to be denied the right to union representation."

Lawyers retained by the Council of Civil Service Unions are to draw up a case arguing that six government employees have been deprived of their human rights by being denied the opportunity to belong to a free and independent trade union.

Members of unions at GCHQ who refused to give up their union cards met last night to dicuss their next step in the 10-month campaign.

About 400 GCHQ staff are believed to have held on to their union cards out of a total of up to 10,000 employees.

Leading article, page 13
Law Report, page 23

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Princess of Wales visits the Victoria Centre, Park Rd, Wellingborough, Northants, 11.

Prince Andrew visits the British Aerospace Manufacturing Facility, Warton, Lancashire, 10.30.

The Duchess of Kent attends the annual presentation of medals and certificates to nursing staff of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, at the Guildhall, 3.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent attend the British Red Cross Film Premiere of The Killing Fields, Warner Theatre, Leicester Sq, 7.45.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent attend the Sportstar of the Year Awards luncheon, The Savoy, 12.40.

New exhibitions

Closing the Gap: photographs of eight young midlands artists, Herbert Art Gallery, and Museum, Jordan Well, Coventry, Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Dec 16).

From Cape to Cromer: watercolours by Guy Todd; Litcham Gallery, Front St, Kings Lynn; Tues to Sun 10 to 1 and 2 to 5 (ends Dec 2).

The Body Electric: a history of dance photography; and On and Off the Wheel: studio ceramics from Paisley; Crawford Centre for the Arts, St Andrew's University Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Dec 23).

The Pastel Progressives: trends in pastel paintings, Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 41 Long St, Devizes, Tues to Sat 11 to 1 and 2 to 4 (ends Dec 22).

One for the pot, Museum and Art Gallery, Castle Wynd, Inverness, Mon to Sat 9 to 5 (ends Dec 15).

Graham Sutherland in Pembrokeshire, Carmarthen Museum, Abergwili, Carmarthen, Mon to Sat 10 to 4.30 (ends Dec 8).

Buckinghamshire Crafts, Milton Keynes Exhibition Gallery, 555 Silbury Boulevard, Mon to Wed 9.30 to 6, Thur and Fri 9.30 to 8, Sat 10 to 5 (ends Dec 15).

Still Life: work by Susan Krejzl, Walsall Museum and Art Gallery, Central Library, Lichfield Street, Walsall, Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4.45. (Ends Dec 1).

Artists and potters now, Southampton Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Tues to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 5, closed 24, 25 and 26 Dec (ends Jan 13).

Music

Concert of Tudor music from the time of the Mary Rose; Phoenix Arts, Newarke St, Leicester, 7.30.

Organ recital by Christopher Bell; Reid Concert Hall, Edinburgh, 1.10.

Concert by the Scottish Chamber Orchestra; Mitchell Hall, Aberdeen, 7.30.

Concert by the Scottish National Orchestra; Usher Hall, Edinburgh, 7.30.

Organ recital by James Parsons; Loughborough University, 7.30.

Recital by Beresford Kind-Smith (baritone) and Mark Racz (piano), John Lee Theatre, Birmingham and Midland Institute, 9 Margaret St, Birmingham, 7.30.

Harpsichord recital by Virginia Black; The Budworth Hall, Ongar, Essex, 8.

Concert by the Church College Choral Society; Canterbury Cathedral, 7.30.

General

Crafts for Christmas, Town Hall, Wadebridge, Cornwall; 10 to 6, tomorrow 9.30 to 5.30.

Book Fair; The Royal George Hotel, Knutsford, 12 to 8, tomorrow 10 to 5.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,593

ACROSS

1 American hides drug where we can't see (5,4).
6 Remains a widow, wanting quiet end (5).
9 Edmund finds Sir Patrick on QE (7).
10 Mab involved with sort of love feast (7).
11 Hiring would be satisfactory if parking were put first (5).
12 To have 1,000 in hand shows disproportion (9).
14 Daughter I had cheated (3).
15 Money makes very little difference (5,6).
17 Secret about a type of missile, say (11).
19 About to reject bed in a bothy (3).
20 Stratocruiser with great potential? (4,5).
22 Cares about pile-up on glacier? (5).
24 Falls back again with regiment (7).
26 He rises late to idle vaguely round Lincoln (3-4).
27 Headstone mentioned in vicar's telegram (5).
28 Scott's Dr Jonas is a dull dog (9).

DOWN

1 Herb? Yes and no (5).
2 Country song-writer (7).
3 Sadly, Daisy's piano recording causes internal trouble (9).
4 Saucy in town and showing obstinacy (11).
5 Witty riposte by Jerry's companion? (3).
6 Get entangled with a composer (5).
7 Beautiful Italian returns incognito to Mediterranean republic (7).
8 Most brilliant class on the mountain (9).
13 Note, one subsequent accomplice is on both sides (11).
14 Seamen pack bananas (4-5).
16 Bargains with Finn, taking rests perhaps (9).
18 Madam's suitcases? (7).
19 Would they pull Santa across the Atlantic? (7).
21 Sweetheart could take NCO to dance (5).
23 Branch of the Sandhurst family? (5).
25 Help nominally given to ports in Egypt (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,592



Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

Food prices

The weather on the South Coast has been kind to fishermen this week and landings of small plaice, cod and dabs have been good. The news from other coastal areas, however, is disappointing. Gales have prevented many boats going to sea, especially in Scotland. Best buys this week are small cod £1.30-£1.70 a lb, dabs from 40p and plaice fillets £2.

All cuts of home produces lamb are up by 1 to 3p a lb again this week. Whole leg ranges from £1.44 to £1.82, whole shoulder 85p to £1.16 and loin chops £1.59-£2.14. New Zealand lamb shows a slight increase also, but some bargains are to be found. Sainsbury's have whole leg at 99p a lb and fillet half at £1.02. Beef prices are fairly steady, with boneless sirloin, fore rib and rump steak down a penny a lb. Leg of pork ranges from 96p to £1.29, loin chops £1.32-£1.54 and boneless shoulder £1.00-£1.42. Some good meat buys this week are: Tesco's fresh chicken ready basted at 68p a lb, boneless middle cuts of beef £1.50 and rump steak £2.48.

As supplies of citrus fruit found from Spain increases, satsumas are probably the best buy at 25-35p a lb, seedless, juicy and easy to peel. Conference and Comice pears 25-40p are plentiful and very good. Avocado pears are good value from 25p each, as are small and medium pineapples 60-95p and kiwi fruit 16-35p each.

Brussels sprouts at 14-20p, savoy and green cabbage 10-26p a lb, carrots 8-18p, parsnips 15-25p and potatoes 8-14p are all plentiful and excellent. Celery 30-45p a head, Chinese leaves 20-30p a lb and cucumber 25-40p each are best salad buys.

Christmas mail

Today is the latest recommended posting date for Christmas cards, letters and parcels by surface routes to most of Europe and the Falkland Islands. Airmail Christmas cards and letters should be sent to HM Forces in the South Atlantic by December 14. The last date for surface mail to France is November 26.

Portfolio

Portfolio – how to play

Monday–Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim

Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

● The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

Canal souvenirs

A range of seasonal gifts such as Christmas cards, a 12 page canal calendar and other canal souvenirs are available from British Waterways Board's Information Centre Canal Shop, Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, NW1; open Mon to Fri 9.15 to 4.30. For further details: tel. 01 262 6711 ext. 6361 or 6364.

Anniversaries

Births: Franklin Pierce, 14th president of the USA 1853-57, Hillsborough, New Hampshire, 1804; James Thomson, poet, author of The City of Dreadful Night, Port Glasgow, 1834.

Deaths: Thomas Tallis, composer, Greenwich, 1585; Sir Arthur Wing Pinero, playwright, London, 1934; André Malraux, novelist and art historian, Paris, 1976.

Top films

The top box office films in London:

1 (2) 1984.
2 (1) The Woman in Red.
3 (4) Company of Wolves.
4 (5) The Natural.
5 (3) Tighrope.
6 (7) Full Moon in Paris.
7 (8) One Hundred and One Dalmatians.
8 (-) The Hotel New Hampshire.
9 (6) Red Dawn.
10 (10) Conan the Destroyer.

Top films in the provinces:

1 The Woman in Red.
2 Bachelor Party.
3 The Natural.
4 Broadway Danny Rose.
5 1984.

Compiled by Screen International

Top video rentals

1 (1) The Empire Strikes Back
2 (2) Sudden Impact
3 (3) Tootsie
4 (7) Terms of Endearment
5 (21) Greystoke: The Legend of Tarzan
6 (15) Uncommon Valour
7 (6) Fawlty Towers: The Germans
8 (4) Footloose
9 (10) An Officer and a Gentleman
10 (5) War Games

Roads

Wales and West: A38: North and southbound lane closures on the approach to Marsh Mills roundabout.

The North: M6: Hard shoulder closed both directions of junction 21A in Warrington. A1 (M): Lane restrictions between Blackfell and Havannah interchange (Tyne and Wear). A1: Contraflow at Shilbottle Bridge, at S end of Alnwick bypass; stretch of southbound carriageway closed.

Scotland: A74: City of Glasgow: Roadworks on London Rd between Mount Vernon Rd and Carmyle Ave; westbound inside lane closed, 24 hrs. M8: Roadworks on link to M73 at Bailliestone interchange; outside lane closed on southbound carriageway.

Information supplied by the AA

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on Warnock Committee report on human fertilisation and embryology.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.45	1.42
Austria Sch	27.85	25.70
Belgium Fr	77.50	73.50
Canada $	1.68	1.61
Denmark Kr	13.68	13.18
Finland Mkk	8.05	7.65
France Fr	11.71	11.16
Germany DM	3.82	3.64
Greece Dr	178.00	163.00
Hongkong $	10.00	9.40
Ireland Pt	1.245	1.185
Italy Lira	2385.00	2265.00
Japan Yen	314.00	298.00
Netherlands Gld	4.30	4.10
Norway Kr	11.14	10.64
Portugal Esc	214.00	200.00
South Africa Rd	2.30	2.12
Spain Pta	214.50	204.50
Sweden Kr	10.95	10.45
Switzerland Fr	3.17	3.02
USA $	1.275	1.225
Yugoslavia Dnr	305.00	285.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 357.7.

London: The FT Index closed down 8.8 at 909.9.

Weather forecast

A very deep depression which is expected to be near Western Scotland tomorrow morning will move slowly NE.

6am to midnight

London, East Anglia, E, W, Midlands, E, Central N England: Rather cloudy, rain at times; wind SW strong; max temp 11C (52F).

SE, central S, SW England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Rather cloudy, showers or longer periods of rain; wind SW strong locally gale force; max temp 10C (50F).

N Wales, NW, NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals and showers, heavy in places with isolated hail or thunder: wind SW strong locally gale force; max temp 9C (48F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals and showers, heavy and prolonged in places with isolated hail or thunder; wind SW strong; max temp 9C (48F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Sunny intervals and showers, heavy in places with isolated thunder, temperatures falling a little below normal by Sunday with night frost; windy at first.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW strong or gale occasionally poor; sea very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW strong to severe gale, locally storm at first; showers; visibility moderate or good; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 7.32 am Sun sets: 4.02 pm
Moon rises: 8.13 am Moon sets: 4.14 pm
Full Moon: First quarter: November 30.

Lighting-up time

London 4.32 pm to 7.04 am
Bristol 4.41 pm to 7.13 am
Edinburgh 4.23 pm to 7.37 am
Manchester 4.31 pm to 7.21 am
Penzance 4.59 pm to 7.20 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	7	45	Guernsey	r	15	59
Birmingham	r	10	50	Inverness	c	9	48
Blackpool	r	9	48	Jersey	c	14	57
Bristol	r	12	54	London	r	12	54
Cardiff	r	12	54	Manchester	r	9	48
Edinburgh	s	9	48	Newcastle	c	9	48
Glasgow	f	9	48	Ronaldsway	r	11	52

London

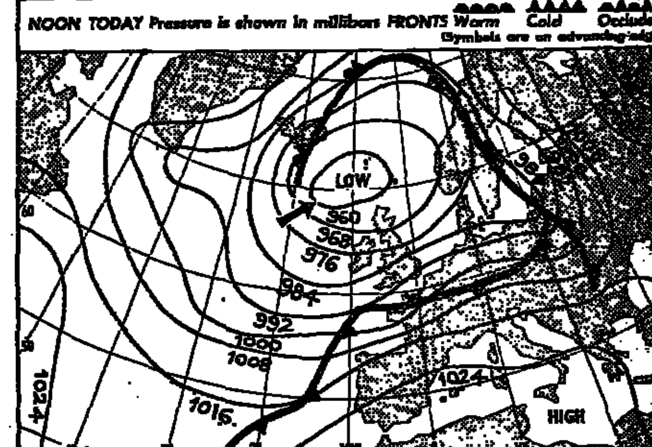
Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 13C (55F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 10C (50F). Humidity: 6 pm, 78 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.51in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 985.1 millibars rising
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

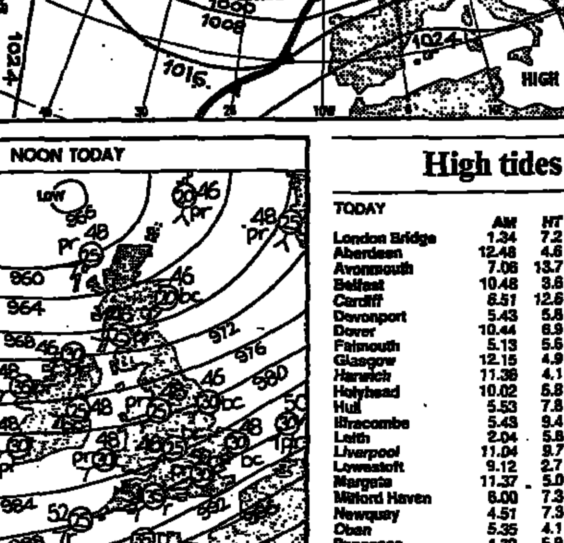
Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Guernsey, 16C (61F); lowest day max: Eskdalemuir, 7C (45F); highest rainfall: St Bee's Head, 2.4in; highest sunshine: Edinburgh 2.7hr.

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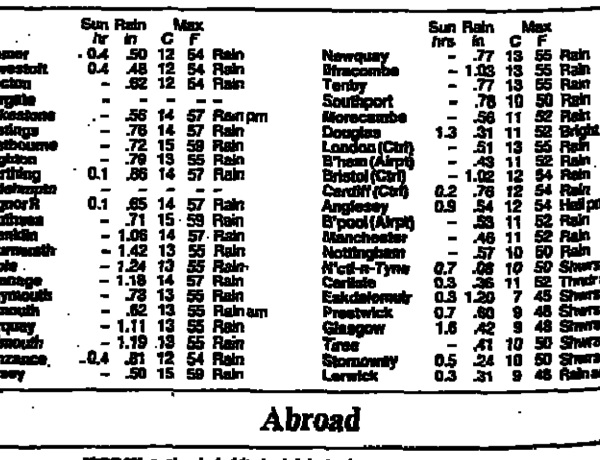
NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)





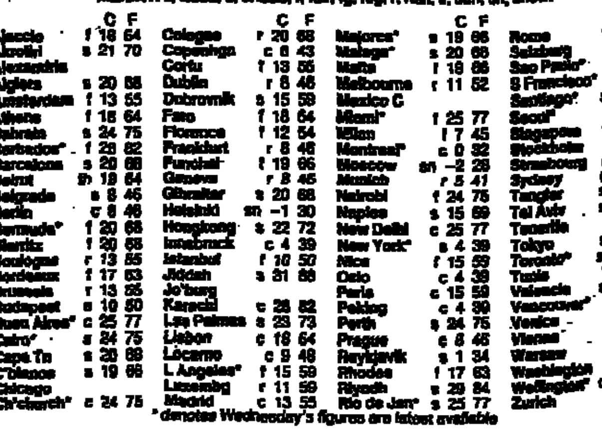
High tides

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Cromer	0.4	.50	12	54	Rain	Newquay	-	.77	13	55	Rain
Lowestoft	0.4	.48	12	54	Rain	Ilfracombe	-	1.03	13	55	Rain
Clacton	-	.62	12	54	Rain	Tenby	-	.77	13	55	Rain
Margate	-	-	-	-	-	Southport	-	.78	10	50	Rain
Folkestone	-	.56	14	57	Rain pm	Morecambe	-	.56	11	52	Rain
Hastings	-	.76	14	57	Rain	Douglas	1.3	.31	11	52	Bright pm
Eastbourne	-	.72	15	59	Rain	London (Ctrl)	-	.51	13	55	Rain
Brighton	-	.79	13	55	Rain	B'ham (Airpt)	-	.43	11	52	Rain
Worthing	0.1	.86	14	57	Rain	Bristol (Ctrl)	-	1.02	12	54	Rain
Littlehampton	-	-	-	-	-	Cardiff (Ctrl)	0.2	.76	12	54	Rain
Bognor R	0.1	.65	14	57	Rain	Anglesey	0.9	.54	12	54	Hail pm
Southsea	-	.71	15	59	Rain	B'pool (Airpt)	-	.58	11	52	Rain
Shanklin	-	1.06	14	57	Rain	Manchester	-	.46	11	52	Rain
Bournemouth	-	1.42	13	55	Rain	Nottingham	-	.57	10	50	Rain
Poole	-	1.24	13	55	Rain	N'cstl-n-Tyne	0.7	.08	10	50	Shwrs
Swanage	-	1.18	14	57	Rain	Carlisle	0.3	.36	11	52	Thndr am
Weymouth	-	.73	13	55	Rain	Eskdalemuir	0.3	1.20	7	45	Shwrs
Exmouth	-	.62	13	55	Rain am	Prestwick	0.7	.60	9	48	Shwrs
Torquay	-	1.11	13	55	Rain	Glasgow	1.6	.42	9	48	Shwrs
Falmouth	-	1.19	13	55	Rain	Tiree	-	.41	10	50	Shwrs
Penzance	0.4	.81	12	54	Rain	Stornoway	0.5	.24	10	50	Shwrs
Jersey	-	.50	15	59	Rain	Lerwick	0.3	.31	9	48	Rain am

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	18	64	Cologne	r	20	68	Majorca*	s	19	66	Rome	f	16	61
Akrotiri	s	21	70	Copenhgn	c	6	43	Malaga*	s	20	68	Salzburg	c	8	46
Alexandria				Corfu	f	13	55	Malta	f	19	66	Sao Paulo*	f	21	70
Algiers	s	20	68	Dublin	r	8	46	Melbourne	r	11	52	S Francisco*	f	11	52
Amsterdam	f	13	55	Dubrovnik	s	15	59	Mexico C				Santiago*	s	27	81
Athens	f	18	64	Faro	f	18	64	Miami*	f	25	77	Seoul*	s	9	48
Bahrain	s	24	75	Florence	f	12	54	Milan	f	7	45	Singapore	f	31	88
Barbados*	f	28	82	Frankfurt	r	8	46	Montreal*	c	0	32	Stockholm	c	5	41
Barcelona	s	20	68	Funchal	f	19	66	Moscow	sn	-2	28	Strasbourg	r	11	52
Beirut	th	18	64	Geneva	r	8	46	Munich	r	5	41	Sydney	c	23	73
Belgrade	s	8	46	Gibraltar	s	20	68	Nairobi	f	24	75	Tangier	s	19	66
Berlin	c	8	46	Helsinki	sn	-1	30	Naples	s	15	59	Tel Aviv	s	22	72
Bermuda*	f	20	68	Hongkong	s	22	72	New Delhi	c	25	77	Tenerife	f	21	70
Biarritz	f	20	68	Innsbruck	c	4	39	New York*	s	4	39	Tokyo	s	15	59
Boulogne	r	13	55	Istanbul	f	10	50	Nice	f	15	59	Toronto*	s	-1	30
Bordeaux	f	17	63	Jeddah	s	31	88	Oslo	c	4	39	Tunis	f	19	66
Brussels	r	13	55	Jo'burg				Paris	c	15	59	Valencia	s	21	70
Budapest	s	10	50	Karachi	c	28	82	Peking	c	4	39	Vancouver*	c	5	41
Buenos Aires*	c	25	77	Las Palmas	s	23	73	Perth	s	24	75	Venice	f	9	48
Cairo*	s	24	75	Lisbon	c	18	64	Prague	c	8	46	Vienna	f	11	52
Cape Tn	s	20	68	Locarno	c	9	48	Reykjavik	s	1	34	Warsaw	c	1	34
C'blanca	s	19	66	L Angeles*	f	15	59	Rhodes	f	17	63	Washington			
Chicago				Luxembg	r	11	59	Riyadh	s	29	84	Wellington*	d	15	59
Ch'church*	c	24	75	Madrid	c	13	55	Rio de Jan*	s	25	77	Zurich	r	7	45

* denotes Wednesday's figures are latest available